FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 OCTOBER 1986

Lebanon

Israeli warplanes attacked a "terrorist" base 20 km northeast of Tripoli 6 October, hitting a building used as a command headquarters by one of the "rejectionist front" organizations, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. The raid is the first Israeli air attack on the 'Akkar area of northern Lebanon, close to the Syrian border, the radio noted. A PFLP spokesman cited by Beirut radio said that one PFLP member was wounded in the raid, which heavily damaged two PFLP positions in the 'Akkar region. A Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) spokesman stated that SSNP positions were also attacked, the radio noted.

In Damascus, Amal Movement and Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) officials agreed on a cease-fire to end the fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in the Tyre area, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported 5 October. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had earlier denounced Amal's "aggression" in a statement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio, claiming that Amal received "the direct and indirect support of the Zionist enemy" in its moves against the Palestinian camps near Tyre. An Amal statement broadcast by Beirut radio accused the Palestinians of accumulating weapons in an attempt to return to the pre-1982 situation, stressing that this is "totally rejected" by Amal, which insists that the Palestinians in Al-Rashidiyah and other camps in the area hand over their weapons. A Lebanese Army source cited by the radio denied a Palestinian claim that the Army has joined Amal in firing at Al-Rashidiyah.

Despite earlier reports that the various militias would close down their illegal ports, Radio Free Lebanon reported that Amal and the Progressive Socialist Party have failed to close their ports at Al-Awza'i and Khaldah. The Lebanese Forces (LF) said this proves that "the other party" does not want dialogue, the radio noted. Regarding the internal situation on the Christian side, Voice of Lebanon radio cited comments by Army Commander General Michel 'Awn criticizing the LF's statement on the 28 September clash between the Army and the LF in Monte Verde. He indicated that it is impossible under current circumstances for him to meet with LF leader Samir Ja'ja'.

As for the foreign hostages in Lebanon, AFP said that a video tape issued by the Islamic Jihad 3 October depicted U.S. hostages Terry Anderson and David Jacobsen reading out a statement appealing for U.S. Government action to secure their release. Islamic Jihad subsequently issued another tape showing its three French hostages, AFP reported, noting that an accompanying statement said they will be released in return for 17 Arab prisoners jailed in Kuwait.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced further Iraqi air strikes 6 October, stating that Iraqi planes hit gas-compressing stations in the Bid Boland area, oil-pumping stations in the Marun oil fields, and the Ahvaz oil fields. IRNA acknowledged the raids, reporting that several civilians were injured in attacks on industrial areas near Ahvaz and Aghajari.

In earlier action, two Iranian aircraft bombed the Iraqi city of Al-Kut 5 October, killing 6 civilians and wounding 33 others, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses. Two civilians were also killed by an Iranian artillery attack on Basra, the communique added. An Iranian communique reported by IRNA confirmed the raid on Al-Kut and the bombardment in the Basra area. The Iranian attacks followed the killing of at least 27 Iranians in Iraqi air raids on industrial centers in Khuzestan 4 October, according to IRNA. A communique reported by the agency claimed that an Iraqi warplane was downed during the raids, and an Iranian spokesman cited by Tehran radio said Iran would retaliate by shelling Basra and Khanaqin. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses stated that the raids were directed against a paper plant and a sugar factory south of Dezful.

Iraqi planes attacked another "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 3 October, according to an Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses. A Lloyds Insurance Company spokesman disclosed that a Maltese tanker was the target of the attack, noting that the vessel was damaged by an Iraqi missile, INA reported.

Meanwhile, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn told conscripted Iraqi students that they are not currently required at the battlefronts and that they can resume their studies because Iraq now has sufficient resources "to defeat any reckless offensive regardless of its quality and magnitude." In his address, which was broadcast by Voice of the Masses 4 October, the Iraqi leader noted that the decision to send the 100,000 student conscripts back to their colleges was taken at a joint RCC and Ba'th Party regional command meeting after consulting with the military command. The students have acquired skills that will make them "brave heroes" if the Army needs them, he said, and the "great experiment" of training students during their summer vacation may become a regular occurrence. He said it is "incorrect" that students should "aimlessly" wander the streets during their vacation and be exposed to the "negative" influence of leisure at a time when other Iraqis are fighting at the fronts.

Israel

Responding to a report on Israel's nuclear capability by the UK paper *The Sunday Times*, a Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by *Davar* stressed that Israel "will not be the first country to

introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East." "Many baseless speculations" have been published in the international press about Israel's nuclear capability, he maintained.

Jordan

Royal Decrees reported by Amman radio 4 October announced the resignation of Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid and a reshuffle of several other Cabinet posts. The new interior minister is Raja'i al-Dajani, whose former position as transport minister is taken by Ahmad Dakhqan, previously the agriculture minister. Only hours before his announced resignation, Al-Kayid gave a news conference in which he announced further details concerning Jordan's policy of issuing provisional passports to Gazan Palestinians residing in Jordan, according to the radio. Another Royal Decree was issued over the weekend accepting former Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat's resignation from the Senate, Amman's *Sawt al-Sha'b* disclosed.

West Bank deputies of the House of Representatives expressed their support for Jordan's West Bank policy in a statement broadcast by Amman television 4 October, welcoming the appointment of three Arab mayors, the reopening of banks, and the Jordanian 5-year plan for the occupied territories. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i told Radio Monte Carlo in a 2 October interview that Jordan's West Bank policy "cannot be considered as signifying a political change," and he denied that Jordan is seeking to normalize relations with Israel. As for the PLO's criticism of Jordan's approval of the appointment of the three mayors, Al-Rifa'i maintained that "this is a new PLO stand which is completely different" from its previous position and its agreements with Jordan.

PLO

The "ambiguity" surrounding Tunisia's attitude toward the PLO presence in Tunis is "about to be resolved" without the mediation of any third party, according to an "authorized" Tunisian source cited by KUNA 3 October. Tunisian and PLO officials are expected to meet shortly, the agency added. The UAE paper *Al-Ittihad subsequently quoted sources in Tunis as saying that* Tunisia and the PLO will sign a new agreement that will allow the PLO to maintain its political headquarters in Tunis, according to WAM.

In another development in Tunis, PLO officials held talks with a visiting Soviet delegation 2 October, Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio noted.

Kuwait

The minister of state for Cabinet affairs denied Iranian press reports that non-Kuwaiti forces are on Bubiyan Island, saying "Kuwaiti Army forces only" are on the island, KUNA reported.

The oil minister said Kuwait will demand an increase in its production quota, in a statement to the daily *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm* cited by KUNA. He stressed Kuwait cannot continue "sacrificing" for OPEC unity while also assisting needy countries with their development plans.

GCC Defense Ministers Meeting in Muscat

At the end of the 4-5 October Defense Council session, the GCC secretary general said in a statement cited by KUNA that the ministers had adopted recommendations made by their chiefs of staff. The Kuwaiti defense minister noted that the discussions focused on improving air defenses, air forces, and naval power, according to KUNA. Oman's deputy premier for security and defense affairs, who chaired the Muscat meeting, thanked the participants for their constructive efforts "fostering integration and solidarity."

Iran

Tehran radio confirmed the release of the Syrian diplomat who was abducted in the capital 2 October, noting that the Syrian was released unharmed by his kidnappers in northern Tehran. The authorities are investigating the incident, the radio added. The four Iranian weightlifters who sought refuge at the Iraqi Embassy in Seoul have decided to join the Mojahedin-e Khalq, according to a Mojahedin statement cited by INA.

Maghreb: Tunisian PM in Algiers

Minutes of the Tunisian prime minister's talks with President Chadli Bendjedid and other Algerian officials over the weekend were reported by Algiers radio, which noted that the two sides stressed the need to continue efforts to achieve "solidarity and integration" among Maghreb countries. They also agreed to bolster bilateral economic cooperation and develop trade exchanges.

Sudan

The Anya Nya II movement appealed to international relief agencies to airlift supplies to the famine victims in the south. In a statement to SUNA, a spokesman assured "Operation Rainbow" officials that supplies can be safely transported via the Malakal and Juba airports, adding that Anya Nya II is on "high alert to confront operations threatening citizens' security."

Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will visit Baghdad and Tehran "by the end of the month" to promote his "new plan" for ending the Iran-Iraq war, a high-ranking Sudanese source disclosed to the London-based *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat*.

DRA

The PRC agency XINHUA cited reports that at least 47 people were killed in the 28 September car bomb explosion near the Soviet trade mission in Kabul. The blast reportedly destroyed most of the building, killing 42 persons inside it as well as 5 other people.

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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 193 *6 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

WAM: PLO, Tunisia To Sign Agreement 'Soon' *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 6 Oct]* ..... A 1
Tunisian 'Source' on Talks *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
QNA: 'Arafat Denies Romanian Middle East Initiative *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 4 Oct]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Discusses PLO's Current Concerns *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 29 Sep]* ..... A 1
PFLP's Habash on Palestinian Unity, Terrorism *[Monte Carlo]* ..... A 3
DFLP Urges Meeting on Jordan's Summit 'Violation' *[Monte Carlo]* ..... A 3
Palestinian, Soviet Officials Hold Talks 2 Oct *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 3
Qaddumi Calls Shamir Speech 'Lies,' Vows Attacks *[Baghdad VOP]* ..... A 4
Damascus: PLO Official Praises Peres-Mubarak Summit ..... A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GCC Conference Yields Military Agreement *[WAKH]* ..... C 1
Soviet Official Interviewed on Gulf-USSR Relations *[WAKH]* ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Minister Denies Outside Forces on Island ..... C 1
No Defense For Iraqis in Amir Assassination Case *[AFP]* ..... C 2
Papers Comment on Shultz Talks With GCC Official ..... C 2

OMAN

Minister Views Iran-Iraq War, GCC Interests *[AL-HAWADITH 3 Oct]* ..... C 2

PDRY

YSP's Muhammad Speaks at Peasant Congress ..... C 3
YSP Officials Receive Palestinian Communist ..... C 3
Secretary General Receives Palestinian ..... C 3
Assistant Secretary Meets Al-Najjab ..... C 4
Nu'man Receives Palestinian Official ..... C 4
Interior Minister Comments After Bloc Tour ..... C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

YAR President Arrives on 3-Day Visit ..... C 4
Makes Arrival Statement ..... C 5

UAE

Mirage-2000 Aircraft To Be Delivered 'Soon' ..... C 5
'Abdallah Urges Ending 'Cairo's Estrangement' ..... C 5
President, Defense Minister Return from Abroad ..... C 5

EGYPT

Foreign Ministry Official To Visit Moscow *[KUNA]* ..... D 1
Police Conscripts Appear in Court 4 Oct *[AFP]* ..... D 1
Abu Ghazalah on Arms Production ..... D 1

Further on Abu Ghazalah Remarks *[QNA]* ..... D 1
Al-'Arabi Back From Talks on Tabah Arbitrator ..... D 2
Official Meets With PLO Representative ..... D 2
Lutfi Announces New Plan on Government Agencies ..... D 2
Minister Comments on Soap Shortage ..... D 2

IRAQ

Communiques, Reports on War With Iran ..... E 1
Communique No 2,385 ..... E 1
Maltese Tanker Hit Off Iranian Coast ..... E 1
Communique No 2,386 ..... E 1
Communique No 2,387 ..... E 1
Communique No 2,388 ..... E 2
Communique No 2,389 ..... E 2
'Aziz Addresses Security Council on War With Iran ..... E 3
RCC Vice Chairman Leaves for Djibouti ..... E 3

JORDAN

Royal Decree Announces Cabinet Changes ..... F 1
Decree Issued Accepting 'Ubaydat Resignation *[SAWT AL SHA'B 5 Oct]* ..... F 1
Husayn, Nur Leave for Oman En Route to India ..... F 1
Arrive in Oman 5 Oct ..... F 1
Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for IPU Meeting ..... F 1
Interior Minister on Gazan Passport Conditions ..... F 1
Husayn Congratulates PRC President on National Day ..... F 2

LEBANON

Islamic Jihad Releases Film, Statement on Hostages *[AFP]* ..... G 1
Israeli Planes Raid 3 Villages 6 Oct ..... G 1
Targets of Raid Reported ..... G 1
1 Wounded, 'Heavy' Material Damage ..... G 1
Amal Official on Al-Rashidiyah Camp 'Events' ..... G 1
Army Denies Involvement in Shelling of Camp ..... G 1
Amal Berates Saudi Appeal on Camps Fighting ..... G 2
Cease-Fire Agreement Reached in Damascus Talks *[RFL]* ..... G 2
Karami on East Beirut Events, Army, Ports *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Sham'un on Meeting with Ja'ja', Hubayqah Threat ..... G 3
Birri Meets With Army Chief of Staff ..... G 3
MENA: Romanian Participation in UNIFIL Considered ..... G 3

SYRIA

Diplomat in Tehran Freed, Returns to Work *[Paris]* ..... H 1
Al-Shar' Meets UN Secretary General in New York ..... H 1
Delivers Lecture at Foreign Relations Council ..... H 1
Vice President Mashariqah Returns From CSSR ..... H 1
AL-THAWRAH Stresses 'Strategic Parity' With Israel ..... H 2
Local, Foreign Currency Regulations Discussed ..... H 2

ISRAEL

IDF Spokesman Confirms Air Force Raid 6 Oct ..... I 1
Peres: Policy on Nuclear Weapons Unchanged ..... I 1
Foreign Ministry Official on SUNDAY TIMES Report *[DAVAR 6 Oct]* ..... I 1
Peres on Peace Conference, Rotation ..... I 1
Peres Sums Up 2-year Tenure *[MA'ARIV 3 Oct]* ..... I 3
Shamir on Unity Government, Future Plans *[MA'ARIV 3 Oct]* ..... I 4
Rabin on Cooperation With Jordan, U.S. Aid *[THE JERUSALEM POST 3 Oct]* ..... I 7

Rabin on IDF Activity Beyond Security Strip ..... I 9
Chief of Staff on IDF Needs, Syria ..... I 9
AL-FAJR Criticizes Appointment of Arab Mayors *[2 Oct]* ..... I 9
60 Golan Heights Druze to USSR for Studies ..... I 9

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Arrives for Visit ..... Q 1
Cooperation Talks Begin ..... Q 1
Brahimi Gives Banquet ..... Q 1
Working Session With Libyan Legislators Held ..... Q 2

LIBYA

SUNA: Al-Qadhdhafi To Visit Ethiopia ..... Q 2
JANA on U.S. Naval Commander's Interview ..... Q 2
Envoy Says WASHINGTON POST Story Vindicates ..... Q 2
JANA Remembers Al-Sadat's Fate, Warns Mubarak ..... Q 3
JANA: Egypt To Join CIA/Mossad 'Dirty Operations' ..... Q 3
Basic People's Congresses Second Session Starts ..... Q 3
Youth Meeting Issues Statement on Conference ..... Q 3
Al-Qadhdhafi Telephones Indian Prime Minister ..... Q 4

MAURITANIA

CMSN Command Appoints New Commerce Minister ..... Q 5
Cabinet Ratifies Ban on Alcoholic Beverages ..... Q 5

MOROCCO

Further Reportage on Visit by French Prime Minister ..... Q 5
King Hassan II Receives Chirac ..... Q 5
Laraki Hold Talks With Chirac ..... Q 5
Laraki, Chirac Speeches Reported ..... Q 5
Chirac Departs 4 Oct ..... Q 6

SUDAN

Prime Minister Al-Mahdi To Visit Iraq, Iraq *[AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 3 Oct]* ..... Q 6
Anya Nya II Guarantees Relief Operation's Safety *[KUNA]* ..... Q 6
Joint Chadian Communique Issued 4 Oct ..... Q 6
Radio SPLA Notes Appointments to High Command ..... Q 7
Radio SPLA Reports Military Operations 12-28 Sep ..... Q 7

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Advised To Rest Following 'Slight Cold' ..... Q 8
Skhiri Says Bourguiba Recovered ..... Q 8
KUNA: Former Minister Mzali Sentenced in Absentia ..... Q 8
Mabrouk Says Mzali Can Return ..... Q 8

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

President Reagan Seen as 'Supporter' of Apartheid ..... R 1

KENYA

Uganda Not to Be Used As Base Against Kenya ..... R 1

TANZANIA

President Alerts People to Threats by RSA ..... R 1

UGANDA

Ministers, Former Officials Arrested 3 Oct ..... R 1
Army Repulses Criminals of 'Former Armies' ..... R 2
Prime Minister Returns Home From Kenya ..... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

FROLINAT Official Rejects Habre Agreement ..... S 1

ZAIRE

Zambian President Kaunda Arrives for Visit ..... S 1
Kaunda, Mobutu Agree To Strengthen Cooperation ..... S 1
Soviet Communications Vice Minister Arrives ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

President Kerekou Leaves for European Visit 5 Oct ..... T 1

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Denies Involvement in Togo Developments *[Paris]* ..... T 1

GHANA

U.S. Congress Commended on RSA Sanctions Vote ..... T 1
PRC Vice Premier Li Peng Arrives on Visit ..... T 1
Comments on RSA Sanctions ..... T 1
Meets Officials at State House ..... T 2
Attends Signing of Trade Agreement ..... T 2
Rawlings Receives Angolan Delegation Leader ..... T 2
Angola Joint Commission Session Concludes ..... T 2

GUINEA

President Conte Gives Independence Day Speech *[Libreville Africa No. 1]* ..... T 3

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Holds Talks With Angola's Dos Santos *[Luanda]* ..... T 3
Dos Santos Speech on Southern Africa Situation *[Luanda]* ..... T 4

LIBERIA

Doe Returns From 1-Day Visit to Togo ..... T 5

NIGERIA

U.S. Decision for Sanctions Against RSA Welcomed ..... T 5

SENEGAL

London Paper Interviews President Diouf *[London AL-HAWADITH 3 Oct]* ..... T 5

TOGO

Eyadema Gives Address on 23 Sep Coup Attempt ..... T 6
Liberia's Doe Arrives on 1-Day Visit ..... T 7
Expresses Solidarity With Eyadema *[Monrovia]* ..... T 8
Ends Visit ..... T 8
PRC Envoy Visits Eyadema; Expresses Support ..... T 8
French Troops Return to Libreville ..... T 8
Opposition Condemns French, Zairian Intervention ..... T 8

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

U.S. Sanctions Praised; Downing of Plane Mentioned ..... U 1
Armed Force Delegation Tours USSR on Working Visit ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

PRC's Li Peng Expresses Hope for Cooperation ..... U 1
PRC Loan Funds Railway Improvement Project *[SAPA]* ..... U 1
PRC Embassy Hosts Independence Reception ..... U 1

NAMIBIA

Voice of Namibia Praises U.S. Sanctions Against RSA ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

SAPA Reports Press Reaction to U.S. Sanctions Vote ..... U 2
Radio Commentary Views Reaction to Sanctions ..... U 6
ANC Hails U.S. Senate Sanctions Vote *[Umtata]* ..... U 6
Radio Freedom Welcomes Senate Sanctions Vote ..... U 7
COSATU Blames Government for Sanctions ..... U 8
Official Expects Further Ciskei, Transkei Talks ..... U 8
Transkei Holds Ciskei President's Son Incommunicado ..... U 8
Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports ..... U 8
4 Oct ..... U 8
5 Oct ..... U 8
6 Oct ..... U 9
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 9

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Says Will Not Yield to U.S. Aid Pressure ..... U 10
BBC Reports Mugabe Comments on Effects of Sanctions ..... U 10
Mugabe Addresses UN on Sanctions, Namibia *[PANA]* ..... U 11

WAM: PLO, Tunisia To Sign Agreement 'Soon'

JN060858 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Oct (WAM) — Today's issue of the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* quotes authorized Arab sources in Tunis as saying that a new agreement organizing relations between Tunisia and the PLO will be signed soon. According to the new agreement, the PLO headquarters will stay in Tunis and the Palestinian presence there will be confined to political aspects only.

The sources added that a meeting between the Tunisian and the Palestinian sides will be held in Tunis after the return of Tunisian Foreign Affairs Minister Hedi Mabrouk from a visit he intends to pay to Paris. The sources said the Tunisian side to the meeting, which will try to reach the new agreement, will include the Tunisian foreign minister, Destourian Socialist Party Leader Hedi Bakkouche, and Interior Minister Zine Labedine. The Palestinian side will comprise Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PLO Political Department; Salah Khalaf, Mahmud 'Abbas, and Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Fatah Central Committee members; and Hakam Bal'awi, PLO representative in Tunis.

The sources added that the PLO will stay in the Tunisian capital because it is the Arab League headquarters.

Tunisian 'Source' on Talks

LD032042 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1454 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Tunis, 3 Oct (KUNA) — An authorized Tunisian source said here today that "the ambiguity surrounding Tunisia's official attitude toward the Palestinian presence in Tunis is about to be resolved without the mediation of any third party."

This source, who asked to remain anonymous, told KUNA that "some have misunderstood Tunisia's position, which supports the Palestinian cause and the struggle of its people under the leadership of its legitimate and sole representative, the PLO."

The source added that "Tunisia could not abandon its national duty toward the main cause of the Arabs despite all circumstances and situations." [passage omitted]

The authorized Tunisian source described the ambiguities surrounding Tunisian-Palestinian relations as being caused by "sensitivities that could have been avoided." [passage omitted]

QNA: 'Arafat Denies Romanian Middle East Initiative

JN040918 Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Oct (QNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has denied reports that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu offered a peaceful initiative for the Middle East or that the PLO made any proposals to this effect. In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* published here today, 'Arafat said: We talked with President Ceausescu on many issues concerning the Palestinian problem as he is one of the enthusiastic supporters of an international conference on the Middle East. We also discussed the issue of a preparatory committee for the conference. However, the issue of forming a Palestinian-Israeli committee within the preparatory committee was not discussed at all. 'Arafat added that such reports are groundless.

'Arafat Discusses PLO's Current Concerns

PM051830 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by 'Arafat Hijazi in Sanaa; date not given]

[Text] Sanaa — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated that Israel has completed its preparations for a ferocious military operation against the Palestinian camps and Lebanese forces in the Tyre and Sidon areas. In an interview to *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* during his current Arab tour, 'Arafat said the PLO has confirmed that it is the "awkward factor" that cannot be disregarded in any settlement of the Middle East crisis. He also asserted that Jordanian-Palestinian relations cannot be severed because there is no disagreement between the two sides on the legitimacy of the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people. 'Arafat said further that there are disagreements among the Palestinians, pointing out that this is very natural. Since the inception of the PLO, there have been differences in opinion, tendency, and interpretation. This is vital and is a sign of the healthy democratic action in the Palestinian arena. He also stressed that, despite the disagreements, there continues to be agreement on the continuation of operations against the Israeli enemy in the occupied territories and on the need to confront the imperialist forces and the dangers faced by the Palestinian people.

In his interview with *Al-Sharq al-Awsat*, 'Arafat stressed that "all the issues preoccupying the PLO nowadays are important, hot, and almost chronic issues." He added that the most urgent of these issues is the issue of continuing our military operations in our occupied territories.

'Arafat also pointed out that what currently preoccupies the Palestinian leadership are the Israeli preparations for a military operation in Lebanon — an operation that seeks not so much to counter the Palestinian military operations as to reaffirm the Israeli scheme to occupy southern Lebanon.

'Arafat said Palestinian security forces possess documented information indicating that the Israeli enemy has completed its preparations for a military operation against Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages, especially in the Tyre and Sidon areas.

'Arafat stressed that the Palestinian camps are capable of protecting themselves and that the Palestinian people there have proved that they are stronger than all the plotting forces that have tried to liquidate them in compliance with the Israeli scheme.

On the issue of the Palestinian leadership's return to Lebanon, 'Arafat said this is no more than a rumor that some suspect circles are trying to disseminate to stir the rancors of the parties that have promised the United States and Israel to liquidate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

'Arafat added that the Palestinian leaderships do not have a fixed and specific place at present and that they are present in every country, above ground and underground, in the air, and everywhere. This is their fate and this will continue to be their situation until they find the proper climate and the right place that can withstand their presence and provide them with an Arab Hanoi.

Regarding Palestinian relations with Jordan, Syria, and Libya, 'Arafat said all the Arab countries without exception realize that the PLO'S representation of the Palestinian people is everlasting and cannot be violated or challenged. Moreover, numerous international forces have begun to realize that the PLO is the awkward factor that cannot be disregarded in any settlement or solution of the Palestinian issue. Some of these countries have developed these convictions out of principled beliefs and some out of experience. But despite these convictions, incidents do occur and cause our relations with these countries to be lukewarm, tense, or estranged.

As for Jordan, there can be no disagreement between us on the legitimacy of the PLO'S representation of the Palestinian people because this question was settled by the February 1985 agreement. The disagreement has materialized as a result of Resolution 242. I declare frankly that we have never at any time said that we will recognize that resolution without an amendment that gives the Palestinian people their right to self-determination. Nor have we rejected the resolution totally, if it is amended to give the Palestinian people their inalienable right.

As for our relations with Jordan, regardless of how lukewarm they become, these relations will never be severed by virtue of the historical, geographic, and economic bonds that govern the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples and that make it impossible to take these relations to the point of no return. This has been reaffirmed by our National Council meetings, especially by the Algiers Council, which unanimously viewed these relations as distinguished relations.

What goes for Jordan also goes for Syria and Libya, especially since brotherly and friendly officials, partisans, and nationalists have made and continue to make ceaseless endeavors to restore normal relations between us on the basis of the unchangeable Palestinian principles we adopted in Baghdad at the beginning of this year.

My meeting with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi flowed in this direction. Regrettably, there are forces trying to sabotage the outcome of that meeting despite my conviction that the supreme interest will ultimately prevail.

As for relations with Syria, we hope they will improve even though [PLO Political Department Chief] Brother Abu al-Lutf's meeting with Khaddam has produced no results. However, I will not deny that there are contacts with our Syrian brothers at the level of intelligence officers.

On relations with the Soviet Union, 'Arafat said: I believe this question has been superseded by events, because the confusion created by some circles did not cause our relations with the Soviet Union to reach the point of estrangement. These relations, which had always been excellent, did become somewhat lukewarm as a result of that confusion. But the excellent relations were quickly restored, as evidenced by my meeting with Chairman [as published] Gorbachev in Berlin and by the extremely important issues we dealt with at that meeting.

On the disagreements among the Palestinians, especially among Fatah's ranks, the PLO chairman stated that all that is being said about disagreements within Fatah is true. What is not true is what is rumored and disseminated about the nature of these disagreements. I have already said frankly and I will say again that there is a special Palestinian quality of which we are proud and in which we believe. Had it not been for this special quality [khususiyah], we would not have been able to build our democratic institutions, and we challenge anybody who says that many regimes have been able to achieve similar institutions.

He added: Let me remind you that without disagreements there can be no concord and that without disagreements decisions are dictatorial and made without anybody's participation. These disagreements are perhaps the greatest proof of the falsehood of the rumors circlated by some suspect circles with the purpose of implying that the Palestinian leadership's decisionmaking is individualist and that there is no collective leadership.

We in the Palestinian revolution have experienced difficult circumstances, and not only recently. Since the inception of the revolution and the creation of the PLO, there have always been differences in opinion, in tendency, and in interpretation. The boycotting of the PLO by some factions is nothing new. We may recall that some factions boycotted the PLO and called themselves the Rejectionist Front before our departure from Beirut.

I repeat that these differences are a sign of health and vigor, that without them the PLO would not have continued to face its difficult circumstances firmly, and that without them our people in the occupied territories and all our expatriates would not have continued to adhere to the PLO so magnificently.

'Arafat stressed: Yes, I acknowledge the existence of differences of viewpoint in Fatah because the organization is facing difficult circumstances in this phase, especially in its relations with Jordan, Syria, Libya, and the dissident factions and in the Arab and international situation. These are important, fundamental, and major issues, and it is normal for disagreement to develop on the method of confronting or tackling them.

Moreover, the organization's budget suffers from a deficit because of some Arab countries' abandonment of their commitments. Naturally, there is disagreement on how to confront and tackle this issue.

He said further: Yes, there are differences within Fatah. But I don't believe that there is anybody who can claim that there are disagreements on escalating resistance in the occupied territories, on rejecting the settlement plans or on [not] keeping silent on any solution developed without the PLO'S presence or participation. Finally, there can be no disagreement on political action at the international level, on confronting the hostile U.S. and Israeli forces, or on confronting the dangers and the hardship experienced by our people in the occupied territories.

As for clearing the Palestinian atmosphere, there are committees that continue their meetings, and I am confident that they will reach the resolution that pleases the Palestinian people. We must underscore the efforts exerted by the Algerian brothers and by the Soviet friends to surmount all the difficulties and obstacles.

As for what has been reiterated about the existence of differences between the Tunisian Government and the PLO and about Tunisia's abolition of the military presence on its territories, the PLO chairman said: First, we must underline our thanks and gratitude to our Tunisian brothers, and we should not forget that President Habib Bourguiba was the first to receive our forces when they landed on the Tunisian shores following their departure from Beirut.

But there is a fact that must be revealed now, namely that after the PLO offices in Tunisia were attacked and my residence destroyed, the Palestinian leadership made a decision to reorganize militarily, to abolish its military presence in Tunisia in particular, and to redistribute the forces. We immediately began to eliminate the military manifestations in Tunisia gradually, and I stopped my visits to my command there for several months, thus evoking the censure of the Tunisian officials who insisted on the need for my return to Tunisia.

Observers may have noticed that there has been a big change in my residence in Tunisia since the Israeli raid, exactly as there has been a change in the Palestinian military presence there.

On this occasion, I underline the Palestinian leadership's appreciation and the Palestinian people's thanks to all the fraternal countries and peoples that have played host to us since our departure from Beirut. I look forward to the day when these forces will return to take their struggle position against the Zionist enemy, side by side with our other forces that are fighting that Zionist enemy in our occupied territories.

PFLP's Habash on Palestinian Unity, Terrorism

JN041957 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] At a news conference in Damascus today, PFLP leader Dr George Habash presented the resolutions adopted by the PFLP Central Committee during its extraordinary meeting in Damascus this week. Dr Habash discussed the situation in the Palestinian arena and the appeals for national Palestinian unity. He pointed out that the PFLP's stand toward these appeals is to call for publicly and officially canceling the Amman agreement, severing all relations between the PLO and Egypt, adopting a serious stand toward Moroccan King Hassan II, and considering the PNC session in Amman divisionist and illegal, both politically and organizationally.

The PFLP Central Committee stressed that it has instructed the front's Political Bureau to immediately embark on a comprehensive national dialogue once the Amman agreement is publicly and officially cancelled. It added that the statement issued on Prague talks among the Fatah Movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party was a step seeking national unity, but it was an incomplete step and a return to the yes and no policy that does not close the door to U.S. solutions. Moreover, the Prague statement leaves the Cairo door wide open. The Central Committee affirmed its alliance with the national Lebanese forces, considering defense of the national Palestinian rifle in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon a national duty. It warned against attempts to fabricate intra-Palestinian fratricide in Lebanon's camps.

George Habash said 'Arafat has been acting as if the PLO were his property for 20 years. Regarding terrorism, Habash denied any PFLP connection with the spate of explosions in Paris or with the Karachi and Istanbul operations. He stressed that the PFLP concentrates its arms inside the occupied Palestinian territory. However, he added, we may occasionally carry out some operations abroad, but these operations are selected and politically oriented. He added that U.S. President Ronald Reagan wants to use such acts as a pretext to strike at all Arab and Palestinian liberation factions. He said: As long as President Reagan continues to deal with the subject in this manner, I regret to say that the phenomenon of terrorism will continue, although some of these operations, in the opinion of the PFLP, do not serve the Palestinian question.

DFLP Urges Meeting on Jordan's Summit 'Violation'

JN051931 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] The DFLP has urged the PLO to call an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss Jordan's violation of the Arab summit decisions. This came in a statement issued by the DFLP in Damascus today, following a meeting of its Political Bureau.

The statement referred to escalating Jordanian-Israeli steps toward a separate deal in the framework of projected job distribution and [Palestinian] autonomy and criticized some Palestinian factions' failure to engage in a national dialogue for a Palestinian reconciliation.

Palestinian, Soviet Officials Hold Talks 2 Oct

JN031948 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Palestinian-Soviet talks were held in Tunis yesterday. They were attended on the Palestinian side by Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], PLO Executive Committee member; Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], Fatah Central Committee member; and Hakam Bal'awi, PLO representative in Tunis. On the Soviet side the meeting was attended by (Gotov), an official at the Foreign Ministry, and (Makdov), an official in charge of international relations in the Soviet Communist Party.

WAFA reported that the two sides discussed the situation in the Middle East region and developments in the Palestinian issue. WAFA added that Brother Abu Mazin explained to the Soviet delegation developments in the Arab and the Palestinian arenas and the steps undertaken to reinforce Palestinian unity in accor-

dance with the Algiers initiative. He also apprised the delegation of the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. He added that the Soviet delegation reiterated its country's full support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO's leadership and for the continuation of the efforts to bolster Palestinian unity. The delegation also reiterated its country's support for the struggle of the Palestinian people on all levels to attain their goals, including their right to self-determination and to establishing their independent state.

Qaddumi Calls Shamir Speech 'Lies,' Vows Attacks

JN032003 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1810 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has described enemy Foreign Minister Shamir's speech before the General Assembly as hostile and full of lies. In a press statement, Brother Abu al-Lutf said Shamir's speech means that the Zionist enemy will not withdraw from Lebanon and is planning to annex the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. He added that Shamir's speech was hostile and contained a number of lies accompanied by an intensive propaganda campaign.

Brother Abu al-Lutf said the only reply to Shamir's speech is to escalate armed struggle inside the occupied homeland. He said international public opinion should extend further support to our Palestinian people to foil the Zionist designs to obliterate our people's national rights. Brother Abu al-Lutf affirmed that the Zionist enemy's policy aims not to achieve peace, but to impose hegemony. He said this is why the Zionist enemy rejects the international resolutions that emphasize the need to convene an international conference with the participation of the PLO.

Damascus: PLO Official Praises Peres-Mubarak Summit

JN040755 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Sa'id Kamal, 'Arafat's representative to the Egyptian regime, has praised the meeting between Shim'on Peres, the Zionist prime minister, and Husni Mubarak, head of the Egyptian regime, stressing the continuing relations between the Egyptian regime and 'Arafat's clique.

In a statement published in Paris yesterday, Sa'id Kamal called Peres' visit to Alexandria and the subsequent joint communique a triumph for Egyptian diplomacy and the communique balanced and useful.

GCC Conference Yields Military Agreement

JN051047 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0728 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Muscat, 5 Oct (WAKH) — The fifth conference of GCC defense ministers, which began in Muscat yesterday, concluded this morning. Fahr ibn Taymur, Omani deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, spoke at the conclusion of the conference and expressed his happiness at its positive results. He said that the outcome reflects the GCC's aspirations to serve the region.

He expressed satisfaction with the results, saying that they touched on various fields of military cooperation among the GCC members.The outcome shows the GCC members' joint desire to promote cooperation and coordination as a means to achieving security and prosperity for the people of the region.

UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum then spoke of his happiness at the positive results reached during the conference, hoping that intensive efforts would achieve further cooperation and coordination in all fields.

GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Yaqub Bisharah then described the meeting as yielding the best results and discussions and the strongest cohesion. He said that this would have been impossible if the ministers were not aware of their responsibilities, the gravity of the situation, and the current sensitive climate. He also praised Oman for their excellent conference arrangements. He explained that the decisions of this meeting will be conveyed to the Abu Dhabi summit to further contribute toward stability for the people of the region, and for others.

WAKH has learned from conference sources that the ministers studied the military strategy approved last year, and discussed ways to bolster and promote military cooperation and defense among their countries. The expansion of military cooperation was the toppriority of their discussions. These sources said that the conference has established a new basis for guaranteeing the stability, security, and sovereignty of the Gulf in light of the dangerous situation surrounding the region.

Meanwhile, the defense ministers headed for Salalah to meet His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Said of Oman.

Soviet Official Interviewed on Gulf-USSR Relations

JN041053 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0856 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 4 Oct (WAKH) — A Soviet official has described his country's relations with the Arab Gulf states as good and steadily developing, especially with the three states with which the USSR has diplomatic relations: the UAE, Kuwait, and Oman.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Khalij* published here today, Valeriy Sukhin, deputy chief of the press department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that the Soviet Union's position on relations with Saudi Arabia is well known. He added that his government upholds establishing and promoting equitable relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in internal affairs. He noted that Moscow wants mutually beneficial relations in the service of international peace and security.

Sukhin said that Moscow does not impose anything on anyone. The Saudi Arabian kingdom is an independent, sovereign state and plays a prominent role on both the regional and international levels. Its leaders might have their own views concerning their country's relations. These leaders rely on their viewpoints in defining their stands and moves. Sukhin added that the Soviet Union would welcome and view with favor a decision by Saudi Arabia to expand its relations with the Soviet Union.

Reviewing Saudi-Soviet relations since 1926, the Soviet official pointed out that the Soviets were the first to recognize the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and had a consulate in Jeddah at that time. He said the two countries had very good trade relations and many Saudi officials visited Moscow and on many occasions voiced their absolute conviction in the cordial trend of Saudi-Soviet relations.

The Soviet official said Soviet-Gulf relations in general have good prospects, as is clear from the identity of stands on important regional and international issues, including the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Gulf region's peace and security. He noted that the good Soviet-Kuwaiti relations, for example, are continuously developing, contributing to strengthening stability in the Gulf region, and proving the efficacy of the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with various systems of government.

The Soviet official expressed his belief that there are latent factors for a peaceful settlement of the Iraq-Iran war through the United Nations. He said that if these factors are effectively used with the contribution of all parties concerned with a political settlement of the war, including the Soviet Union and the United States, then it will be possible to reach a settlement.

He voiced his country's desire to extend political and military support to Libya to confront the U.S. aggression. He did not rule out the possibility that regional struggles would be discussed at the upcoming U.S.-USSR summit in Iceland.

The Soviet official reiterated his country's stand on the Middle East, calling for the preparation of an international conference to be attended by all parties to the dispute, including the PLO and the permanent UN Security Council member-states.

KUWAIT

Minister Denies Outside Forces on Island

LD051400 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1319 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Kuwait] Kuwait, 5 October — The Kuwaiti minister of state of cabinet affairs, Rashid Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, has denied the presence of any non-Kuwaiti forces on Kuwaiti island of Bubiyan.

Replying to a KUNA Question about Iranian press reports that there were non-Kuwaiti forces on Bubiyan island, he said that

"there were no non-Kuwaiti forces on the island of Bubiyan and that the forces on the island were Kuwaiti Armed Forces only."

He added that "any claim about the presence of non-Kuwaiti forces in any part of Kuwait is untrue."

No Defense For Iraqis in Amir Assassination Case

NC041414 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 4 (AFP) — Lawyers here have unanimously refused to defend five Iraqis accused of attempting to assassinate the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the daily *Al-Qabas* reported Saturday.

The lawyers were also refusing to defend five others, whose nationalities were not given, charged with bomb attacks on two cafes in July last year in which nine people died and 89 were injured. The trials of both groups begin next Saturday.

The Iraqis are accused of carrying out the assassination attempt on the Amir in May last year. He escaped with slight injuries but four others were killed and 12 injured. The daily said that the lawyers had taken the decision because "they could not defend the authors of crimes perpetrated against the Amir Jabir, symbol of the Kuwaiti nation, and against innocent people."

Al-Qabas said the judge would order lawyers to appear in court on the opening day of the trial, which will be in public, in order to "guarantee the integrity of Kuwaiti justice."

Papers Comment on Shultz Talks With GCC Official

LD040951 Kuwait KUNA in English 0807 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 4 (KUNA) — Two Kuwaiti daily newspapers saturday commented editorially on the recent meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the foreign ministers of the six-member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm newspaper noted that Shultz has reiterated the U.S. commitment toward free navigation in the Gulf and the flow of oil across the strait of Hormuz, but he failed to say anything that would help bring the ongoing Iraq-Iran war to an end. The paper expressed belief that the U.S. is behaving as if it is interested in the continuation of the war between Baghdad and Tehran because this would serve its interests, and those of its allies. Citing an example on that argument, the paper said the American and Israeli arms are still flowing into Iran.

Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm said though the GCC states are keen on preventing the escalation of the conflict so as to avoid the interference of external forces, it is clear that the big powers are not eager to move unless their interests are exposed to danger. The paper called on Washington to work seriously toward a halt to arms shipments to the country which insists on continuing the war and work with the GCC states for a peaceful end to the conflict.

Daily *Al-Siyasah* said, in a comment on the same issue, that it is still unknown what the GCC foreign ministers have said to Shultz when he spoke to them about the American interests, the Hormuz strait, the dangers of expanding the Iraq-Iran war and a settlement with Israel. The paper added what we know is that the foreign ministers have made it clear to the U.S. secretary of state that the question is not in words but in the essence.

The paper also said that we (in the GCC states) are against the Gulf war from the start and are against the exhaustion of resources in that conflict. The objective out of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war is to stop the development of the region, the paper pointed out.

OMAN

Minister Views Iran-Iraq War, GCC Interests

PM021519 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 3 Oct 86 pp 27-29

[Interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf Ibn 'Alawi Ibn 'Abdallah by Raghidah Dirgham in New York; date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Hawadith*: What are the GCC's priority issues in the current year?

Ibn 'Abdallah: The Muscat summit conference held intensive political discussions and arrived at a clear political concept of the region's problems at Arab, Islamic, and international levels. The summit's political statement and subsequent political activities reflected this. The concept is the result of an in-depth study, mainly of the Gulf states' interests. These states had always been only too eager to help the Arab and Islamic states and the Third World, sometimes even at to the detriment of their own national interests. However, over the past 5 years it became clear to a certain extent that there was no response to this policy from the Arab and Islamic states in that there was no reciprocal support for the interests of the Gulf states. That is why this full reexamination was necessary to achieve a common understanding of that phenomenon. We had to show the citizens of the Gulf states that we have moved to a new phase of political thinking based on the defense of our own interests before giving top priority to the defense of the causes of others, because the others have abandoned the Gulf states and have not provided what is required of them at national or international levels. The most important achievement, therefore, is that, after bitter experience, we have come to understand that today's world is a selfish one. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Iran has not stopped threatening the states. In fact, the Iranians have clearly said that they might be driven by war requirements to retaliate against those who support Iraq. They have also said that the Gulf states' aid for Iraq makes them a party to the conflict. Do you take these threats seriously, and are there other factors on which you rely to ensure that the war does not expand to reach the Gulf states?

Ibn 'Abdallah: Despite the political statements made by the Iranians on various occasions, what is important, most important, is that so far we have not been dragged into the conflict. We understand this situation and that is why we steadily, sensitively,

and continuously work to prevent the creation of circumstances which could lead to an expansion of the conflict. What is important is that so far the conflict has not spread. Although the threats and political statements made by the Iranian leaders every now and then are related to certain political conditions, I believe that the Iranian leadership is clearly well aware of the possible consequences and repercussions of expanding the war beyond its present limits. It is in everyone's interest, and basically in the Gulf states' interest, that we should not become a party to the conflict. It is also in the interest of other states not to expand the conflict. We are not a party to the conflict. We include it in our list of priorities simply because we are in the same region but we are not at all responsible for its results. We had no part in planning the conflict and therefore we are not responsible for its results. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Is there a point or stage at which the Gulf states might be forced to play a direct and effective part in the war bearing in mind Iran's preparations for a decisive offensive?

Ibn 'Abdallah: As I have already said, we are not and we should not be a party to this war. We are not responsible for the consequences of this war because we did not plan it. Our interest in the war stems first from the fact that it is a war in this region and, second, from the fact that it is a war between two neighboring countries, one of which shares a pan-Arab dimension with us and the entire Arab world. Iran is a neighbor and an Islamic state with which we have old historical links in addition to the political, economic, and social links. We cannot ignore all these links between the states of the region, including Iraq. We would like to find a solution to the problem but such a solution is not possible unless both sides are interested in it. Current facts indicate that Iraq wants a solution and is willing to cooperate in the quest for a solution. So the main problem is on the Iranian side which maintains that it cannot trust the Iraqi Government. Regardless of the validity of that claim, it is quite clear that the Irnian and Iraqi Governments do not trust each other. The Iranians have clearly and frankly stated that they will continue the war until their plans are fulfilled. This war is in its 7th year and has in all aspects become more than just a regional war. It has become an international responsibility and therefore ending it requires international efforts, not regional efforts. Any efforts must be international, not regional efforts.

Al-Hawadith: Your excellency, it seems that you are saying that Iran does not pose a threat to the Gulf states and that it does not intend to export its revolution to the Gulf states. However, exporting the revolution was the essence of Iranian statements in the beginning.

Ibn 'Abdallah: Anyone who claims that he can change the regime of another state is mentally deranged. We are sure of ourselves and our abilities. We are confident that our people would not accept such a thing. And if such claims are mere propaganda then we do not care. [passage omitted]

PDRY

YSP's Muhammad Speaks at Peasant Congress

EA051748 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the fourth General Congress of the Democratic Yemeni Peasants Union [DYPU] opened at the Palestine Hall for International conferences this morning in the presence of a number of brother members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee, ministers, leaders of mass organizations in our country, a delegation from the northern part of the homeland and brotherly and friendly delegations.

Addressing the opening session, Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, YSP assistant secretary general and Central Committee secretary,delivered the speech of the party and state. At the beginning of the speech, he conveyed the greetings of the Central Committee, its Political Bureau and the revolutionary government to all the peasants, cooperative peasants, and the leaderships of the peasant and village agricultural cooperative movement in our country. He reviewed the first stages of the founding of the union which constituted a new pillar for the revolutionary change in our yemeni countryside and for the extermination of the feudal, quasi-feudal and capitalist production relations in our country. Brother Salim Salih Muhammad stressed the need to reinforce the alliance of workers and peasants by drawing up practical joint programs with the General Federation of Trade Unions of the Republic, implementing them and transforming them into a living reality so as to strengthen the bonds of the strategic class alliance between the workers and peasants in our country and put them on solid political and material bases. [passage omitted]

What was ever worse and graver he said, were the policies of the opportunist rightist current led by the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which aimed at discarding and aborting all the revolutionary gains achieved by the blood and sweat of our valiant Yemeni people led by their militant and experienced vanguard, the YSP. [passage omitted]

YSP Officials Receive Palestinian Communist

Secretary General Receives Palestinian

EA022150 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, has highly appreciated the Prague Statement issued by the conference of the Palestinian Groups — Fatah, The DFLP and the Palestinian Communist Party — by virtue of its basic and important guidelines on restoring the unity of the PLO. This is what he said this morning when receiving in his office brother Sulayman al-Najjab, member of the Political Bureau of the Palestinian Communist Party, who is currently visiting Democratic Yemen at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee.

The two sides discussed the latest developments affecting the Arab arena in general, with particular emphasis on the Palestinian arena and the efforts being made to restore the unity of the PLO on the basis of hostility to imperialism and Zionism and the reactionary designs in the arena and on the basis of the resolutions on the Palestinian national consensus and the Aden-Algiers agreement so as to guarantee the PLO's contribution and the reinforcement of its role in the [word indistinct] confrontation with the U.S. designs in the Arab region which aim, among other things, at liquidating the Palestinian cause and (?erasing) the role of the organization. [passage omitted]

For his part, brother Sulayman Al-Najjab praised the firm principled policy of the YSP in support of the Palestinian cause and its efforts to restore the PLO's unity.

Assistant Secretary Meets Al-Najjab
EA052206 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the YSP Central Committee [words indistinct] has met Brother Sulayman al-Najjab, member of the Political Bureau of the Palestinian Communist Party [PCP]. During the meeting, which was attended by Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary, relations between the YSP and the PCP and ways of developing and strengthening them were discussed. The participants also discussed the latest developments in the Arab arena in general and the Palestinian issue in particular. Those at the meeting emphasized the importance of the unity of the PLO to enable it to confront all the conspiracies and separatist capitulatory solutions aimed at breaking up the unity of the Palestinian [word indistinct]. [passage omitted]

For his part, Brother Sulayman al-Najjab praised the development of the militant relations between the two brotherly parties in confrontation with the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary designs in the region. [passage omitted]

Nu'man Receives Palestinian Official
EA052202 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has stressed that the Prague Statement signed by the factions of the Palestinian revolution — the Fatah movement, the Democratic Front and the Palestinian Communist Party [PCP] — constitutes an important step in the serious efforts to restore the unity of the PLO. He made this statement at his office this morning when he received Brother Sulayman al-Najjab, member of the Political Bureau of the PCP, who is currently visiting our country.

The brother prime minister gave him a thorough briefing on our country's most important internal and external achievements in repairing the damage caused by the abortive bloody 13th January coup conspiracy.

Reviewing the situation and developments in the Palestinian arena, he stressed the importance of restoring the unity of the PLO on the firm national basis of hostility to Zionism, imperialism, and reaction. Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man reiterated the principled support of our party and government for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative, to regain national and legal rights, primarily the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent national state on national soil.

For his part, Brother Sulayman al-Najjab expressed his full appreciation and deep satisfaction for the measures and solutions which the national and democratic regime in democratic Yemen had undertaken after the bloody incidents of 13th January. He also said that the PCP appreciates the distinguished role being performed by the YSP in its ceaseless efforts to bring about the restoration of the unity of the PLO on a sound national basis.

Interior Minister Comments After Bloc Tour
EA041511 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and minister of interior, returned to Aden with his delegation tonight following an official visit lasting several days to the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

Brother Salih Munassar al-Siyayli told the *Aden News Agency* on arrival that he was pleased at the results of this visit which came in response to invitations from his counterparts in the governments of these countries. He explained that his visit was aimed at paving the way for bilateral relations, and he expressed the PDRY's continued desire to develop these further. He pointed out that government representatives from these countries reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle of our party and people to eliminate the effects of the incidents resulting from the 13 January abortive coup plot and for continuing the march along the road of socialist orientation.

Brother al-Siyayli and his delegation were received by Brother Lieutenant Colonel Mutahhar Musid Muhsin, member of the Central Committee and deputy minister of interior, and a number of officials at the ministry.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAR President Arrives on 3-Day Visit
LD051610 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1535 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Jeddah, 5 Oct (SPA) — His Excellency YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih arrived in Jeddah at 1730 today on a 3-day official visit to the Kingdom at the invitation of his Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

His excellency was received at King 'Abd al-'Aziz international Airport by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz,

deputy prime minister and head of the National Guard.

Makes Arrival Statement
NO52029 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, arrived in King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah at 1715 today leading a large delegation at the invitation of his brother, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to visit fraternal Saudi Arabia. [passage omitted]

Following his arrival, President Salih made the following statement ot the press: I am pleased to visit Saudi Arabia, the land of revelation and holy shrines, at the invitation of His Majesty King 'Abd al-'Aziz. There is no doubt that the exchange of visits by officials from both fraternal countries on all levels is the cornerstone of the deep fraternal relations between the two countries and the two peoples. My meeting with brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today is an expression of the depth of the warm brotherhood characterizing our historic and growing relations, which are deeply rooted between the two fraternal countries within the framework of one Arab history and the noble Islamic belief. These relations are also a contribution to a more brilliant and progressive future. We view our countries' relations as a brilliant picture in an Arab reality that needs honest, equitable relations; intensive Arab cooperation, coordination, and integration; and efforts to promote joint development in order to achieve fateful solidarity. This is not strange because we always meet to achieve the aspirations of our two Islamic peoples and our Arab nation for unity, safeguarding our sovereignty, liberating the usurped land, upholding the world of God, and liberating Jerusalem, the land of the holy shrines, and all the usurped Islamic land. President Salih left Sanaa today at 1530 for Saudi Arabia leading a high-level delegation at the invitation of his brother, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to visit fraternal Saudi Arabia. [passage omitted]

In a predeparture statement to SABA', President Salih said: As we are preparing to leave the homeland for an official visit to Saudi Arabia at the invitation of brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, we believe that we are going to visit a fraternal country. We maintain ties of brotherhood, neighborliness, and cordiality with the Saudi leadership and people — ties which link the two fraternal countries with warm relations between the Saudi and Yemeni peoples. During our current visit, which falls within the framework of the exchanged visits between the two fraternal countries, we will hold consultations, discuss joint cooperation and ways to promote that cooperation, as well as issues of common interest and the causes of the Arab and Islamic nations.

UAE

Mirage-2000 Aircraft To Be Delivered 'Soon'
LD051120 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0953 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Muscat, 5 Oct (KUNA) — This morning, at the end of their meeting here, the GCC defense ministers left for Salalah to meet Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. Major General Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi, UAE chief of general staff, revealed that the UAE will soon receive the Mirage-2000 aircraft which it has brought from France. In a statement to KUNA, Major General al-Badi added that the batch comprises two military squadrons, and it will contribute to consolidating the fighting power of the UAE Air Force and can be considered an additional force for the rest of the GCC countries. He pointed out that the GCC countries cooperate in the area of land, air, and sea armament.

In reply to a question about compulsory military service, major General al-Badi said that manpower is the problem of all the GCC countries. However, numerous measures can be taken to deal with this shortage, including recruiting people with suitable qualities and cultural standards, and by choosing suitable types of weaponry. The UAE has prepared a special study on compulsory military service, but I do not think that compulsory military service will be introduced soon.

'Abdallah Urges Ending 'Cairo's Estrangement'
JN031559 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 3 (GNA) — UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah said the Arab countries and Egypt should work together again so that the reasons that caused Cairo's estrangement could be removed. The Abu Dhabi-based *Al-Ittihad* newspaper quoted Rashid 'Abdallah as saying "The UAE has made every effort for Egypt's return to the Arab fold and restoring cohesion to Arab ranks. [no closing quotation mark as received]

He added the GCC is "by no means an alternative to the Arab League as claimed by some parties since its primary goal is to promote the Arab cause and reinforce pan-Arab solidarity." 'Abdallah pledged the UAE, which assumed a one-month presidency of the Security Council as from Wednesday, will devote its efforts during its presidency term to promotion of peace and support of the just causes of the peoples.

President, Defense Minister Return from Abroad
NC051735 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] His highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, returned home from Jeddah this evening following visits to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, West Germany, the Republic of Turkey, and the Kingdom of Morocco. [passage omitted] His Highness Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum, the defense minister, and his accompanying delegation also returned this evening from Muscat, after attending the GCC defense ministers conference held there, which ended at noon today. [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministry Official To Visit Moscow

LD060947 Kuwait KUNA in English 0836 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 6 (KUNA) — An Egyptian Foreign Ministry high-ranking official will leave for Moscow during the coming few days to deliver a message from President Husni Mubarak to the Soviet leadership.

According to daily *Al-Watan* published here Monday, the message deals with preparations for the international conference on the Middle East. The message also comes in reply to Gorbachev's letter which Mubarak has received lately, the paper added. The paper said President Mubarak and his advisors have recently discussed the international conference issue and the participation of the Soviet Union in that conference.

Last month, President Mubarak and the Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres agreed to mark the year 1987 as the year of negotiations between the Arabs and Israel and to form a preparatory committee to arrange for an international conference on the Middle East. Mubarak and Peres conferred last month in the Egyptian coastal city of Alexandria.

Police Conscripts Appear in Court 4 Oct

NC041317 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, Oct 4 (AFP) — More than 100 of the 1,205 police conscripts facing trial over riots here last February appeared in court Saturday, but their trial was postponed until November 8 after arguments over procedure. The 107 appeared in two groups, and sat in cages in the courtroom.

The conscripts went on the rampage after it was rumoured their period of service would be increased from three to four years. More than 100 people died and 700 were injured in the riots, during which 105 million dollars worth of damage was done to luxury hotels and other property.

Abu Ghazalah on Arms Production

NC041742 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has announced that the Army represents a protective shield over the people and the homeland. He added that the Armed Forces are moving along the road to the future and toward deterrent capability, so as to prevent any act of aggression against the homeland. This statement was made during celebrations held by the 3rd Field Army marking the day of excellence, as part of the Armed Forces' celebrations commemorating the days of October. The ceremony was attended by Major General Tahsin Shanan, governor of Al-Suways; Staff Major General Muhammad 'Adil al-Qadi, 3rd Field Army commander; and a number of the Armed Forces' senior officers. In a speech before the ceremony, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah enumerated the achievements of the Armed Forces and of the 3rd Field Army, particularly.

The field marshal also answered reporters' questions today about the Armed Forces' achievements in training, 13 years after the glorious October War. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: We now have electronic training schools starting at the battalion level. Our training processes have developed so much that training is now our true foundation.

Asked about diversification of weapons sources, Abu Ghazalah said: We are working on this, in accordance with an accurate and well-defined scientific program. Our old weapons, such as the type 34 tank [as heard], are no longer operational. We have begun to gradually replace our T-54 tanks with one of the most modern tanks available, the M-1. He added: We have nearly completed the establishment of a factory for the production of this tank, after obtaining the required license. The diversification of our sources of armament is not a haphazard process, but one based on studies that identify the kind of weapon required. In the field of aviation, he added, we have concluded an agreement for the purchase of multipurpose F-16's and the Mirage-2000's. As for war production, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah pointed out that the armed forces have made great progress in this respect. There is self-sufficiency in the production of ammunition, artillery, and non-guided missiles [al-sawarikh al-hurrah], including the Saqr-18's and Saqr-30's.

He added: We are manufacturing all of our small weapons, including some new ones that have been produced locally and will be displayed at the Cairo international fair for war production in November. Complete production of the 'Ayn Al-Saqr missile has begun. We have also begun to manufacture the SA-2 missile, and have agreed with France to manufacture parts of the Mirage-2000 locally, so that production can increase in proportion to the number of aircraft we receive. And this is not to mention the production of Gazelle and Alpha jet aircraft.

Asked about the rationalization process in the Armed Forces, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah noted that the rationalization of expenditures began with the 1973 war. The Armed Forces are self-sufficient in the fields of housing and foodstuff, he concluded.

Further on Abu Ghazalah Remarks

JN050952 Doha QNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Oct (QNA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister and defense minister, has reiterated Egypt's support for Iraq in its war against Iran. He said that this Egyptian support stems from the fact that Iraq is an Arab country which has been subjected to foreign invasion. In a statement to the Abu Dhabi paper *Al-Ittihad* today, Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt sells weapons to Iraq at the same price that the Egyptian Armed Forces obtain them.

The Egyptian defense minister said that the Egyptian Armed Forces' state of preparedness now is similar to their state of preparedness before the October 1973 war. He added: However, this does not mean that Egypt seeks war. It only seeks to enhance their combat efficiency, particularly in light ofdangers around Egypt.

Abu Ghazalah added that Egypt will produce the U.S. M1 tank after it obtained the license to do so, and said that Egyptian war industries have also begun to produce the barrel of the U.S. 155-mm gun borne on a chassis and that this is the first Egyptian self-propelled artillery system. Abu Ghazalah added that the Egyptian war industries have also succeeded in producing the Soviet SA-2 missile. He added that Egypt and some Arab countries are also cooperating in the production of some advanced weapons. He said that the Egyptian Defense Ministry is currently studying the possibility of Egyptian banks providing credit facilities to the countries that wish to purchase Egyptian weapons.

Abu Ghazalah also said that Egypt has refused to purchase the F-15 aircraft in view of its high price of $79 million, while the F-16, which is comparable to the F-15, costs only $23 million.

Al-'Arabi Back From Talks on Tabah Arbitrator

NC032129 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the Foreign Ministry's legal department and head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, returned to Cairo this evening following a 1-week visit to Geneva. While in Switzerland, he attended an Egyptian-Israeli meeting of experts to discuss an agreement on a third neutral arbitrator for the arbitration committee on the Tabah dispute.

Upon his return, Al-'Arabi said that agreement had been reached on this third arbitrator and that contacts were currently under way to ascertain whether he is ready to accept this nomination.

Official Meets With PLO Representative

NC051323 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Ambassador Taha al-Farnawani, head of the Palestine Department at the Foreign Ministry, met today with PLO representative in Cairo al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim. During the meeting, they reviewed developments in the Palestinian issue, the situation in the occupied Arab territories in light of the recent appointments of mayors in the West Bank and Gaza, and the situation in Lebanon.

Lutfi Announces New Plan on Government Agencies

NC041549 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has announced that the government began to implement a comprehensive plan early this month to bolster governmental agencies. In a press conference today, Prime Minister Lutfi said that this administrative development program is an integral part of the government's current overall economic reform plan. He pointed out that studies prepared by the Ministry of Administrative Development and by the Central Department for Accountancy identified a number of measures that should be taken. These measures, whose implementation the government is considering, will generally provide for greater accuracy and speed in handling work inside the administrative units, reduce the cost of services, and upgrade the employees' performance standards.

Minister Comments on Soap Shortage

NC050958 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Interview with Industry Minister Eng Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab by correspondent Mahmud al-Warraq; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Al-Warraq] Mr Minister, today can we reassure the citizens about the availability of soap in the market?

['Abd al-Wahhab] We are now producing washing soap at full capacity, that is 30,000 tons a month. We could not sell this quantity in the past because it was greater than the actual demand. Egyptian consumers did not require so much. However there has been a shortage in the past few months, and people have been hoarding this commodity in case a similar shortage should occur. The demand for this commodity does not represent actual consumption. Some is being used and some is being hoarded in people's houses. We believe that within a few months, God willing, as people become confident that soap will continue to be available, they will stop hoarding it. There is no point in hoarding commodities in this way.

[Al-Warraq] Mr Minister, what is your comment on recent reports that the price of soap may increase?

['Abd al-Wahhab] My answer is that I do not know of any such likelihood. The government's policy is known. That is, we wish to encourage the private sector, but at the same time we continually make it clear that we do not increase the price of basic commodities needed by the masses. The soap you are talking about, which people require either for washing or for toilet purposes, is a mass commodity and we are not raising its price. If there is illegal trading of some commodities, and the consumer sees this as a price increase, then I declare on this program that there has been no change at all in the official prices of these commodities.

[Al-Warraq] Thank you, Minister.

Communiques, Reports on War With Iran

Communique No 2,385

JN031734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,385 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Under the wise leadership of President Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, the great Iraqi people have succeeded in attaining progress and in possessing the necessary capabilities to ward off aggression. There is no power that can now harm Iraq's sovereignty or its territory. The soldiers of justice continue to defend the cradle of civilization, reflecting their people's ability and strength. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. With more force and determination, our daring Air Force continues to destroy the economyc resources and oil supplies the Khomeyniite rogues exploit to prolong the war. Our valiant eagles carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian caost at 1330 [1030 GMT] today, scoring an effective and accurate hit. Afterwards, our eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland, God be praised.

2. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector effectively pounded enemy units opposite their positions, inflicting further losses on them, destroying six infantry positions whose occupants were either killed or wounded, and setting one vehicle ablaze. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy soldier was killed and two RPG-7 launchers were captured.

3. Our formations in the VII Army Corps sector continued their daring combat activities, inflicting on the enemy further losses in life and equipment. Elsewhere in the same sector, our formations killed three enemy soldiers, destroyed one machine gun and two infantry positions, and set one vehicle ablaze.

4. Six infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants either killed or wounded, and two weapons emplacement and one observation post were also destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. Two enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, and one vehicle was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. One enemy soldier was killed and one ammunition dump was set ablaze in the I Army Corps northern sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 October 1986

Maltese Tanker Hit Off Iranian Coast

JN031649 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] London, 3 Oct (INA) — The British Lloyds insurance company announced here a short while ago that a Maltese tanker, the *Free Enterprise*, was hit by an Iraqi missile off the Iranian Coast today. Lloyds told the INA office in London that the Maltese tanker weighs 113,780 metric tonnes when empty, was built in 1972, and undertakes shuttle trips between Iranian ports on the Arab Gulf. Lloyds also said that the *Free Enterprise* is managed by the (Bilacase Barius) maritime company, but did not give any details about the damage sustained by the tanker.

Communique No 2,386

JN041625 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,386 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 October 1986]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted stressing Iraq's ability to repulse aggression] In implementation of our people's will and in exercise of our legitimate right to destroy the hostile war effort and all vital and economic installations that are being used to finance the enemy's war machine and to divest the charlatans' regime of their remaining resources that are employed to satisfy the evil inclinations, our aircraft launched two successful lighting raids on a paper plant and a sugar factory south of Dezful at 1430 [1130 gmt] today. With the courage for which they are known and with a competent perfornace, the eagles of Iraq managed — with the help of God — to deliver accurate and devastating strikes against the two plants' installations, turning them into rubble.

After carrying out their duty, they returned safely and triumphantly to the homeland. God bless our heroic Air Force — commanders, eagles, officers, and other ranks. [passage omitted praising Iraq]

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 October 1986

Communique No 2,387

JN041812 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1725 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,387 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our country, which has been continuing its heroic struggle against the greedy clique that is ordered about by Zionsm for over 6 years, today possesses all the necessary requirements to destroy aggression and its pillars, avert evil, and deal a decisive blow to the adventurers for the sake of scoring a final victory, thanks to God, the wisdom of the leadership, and the true Iraqi people's sacrifices. This is God's promise and the determination of all Iraqi people.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our gigantic air Force is always scoring new epics by inflicting major losses on the vile Khomeyniites' resources, rascals, equipment, and weapons. Our Air Force planes carried out 65 combat missions today during which they destroyed several

enemy troop concentrations, weapons, equipment, and vehicles. Our true eagles then returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our formations in the various sectors pounded enemy positions opposite them, inflicting the following losses:

a. Five enemy soldiers were killed or wounded and one 106-mm gun was destroyed on the VII Army Corps front.

b. One vehicle was damaged and one infantry position and one heavy-caliber machine gun emplacement were destroyed in the VIII Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

c. Two enemy soldiers were killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

d. One enemy soldier was killed and six infantry positions were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

3. The forces of charlatan Khomeyni shelled Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery yesterday.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 October 1986

Communique No 2,388

JN051759 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,388 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Every day our country's strength increases, realizing new strides toward final, decisive victory. Meanwhile, the Khomeyniites, the enemies of God, man, and life, take new strides on the road to weakness, fragmentation, and defeat in all fields. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our brave artillery fighters in the II Army Corps central sector opened fire at enemy units opposite our forces, silencing and destroying enemy guns. They also destroyed a number of infantry positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, three ammunition dumps and two infantry positions were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed.

2. One of our units on the VII Army Corps front opened fire at an enemy group estimated at 15 soldiers and forced them to flee after killing a number of them. Elsewhere in the same sector, one machine gun and one excavator were destroyed. One machine gun emplacement was also destroyed, killing the soldier manning it.

3. Three infantry positions were destroyed, killing or wounding their occupants; and two ammunition dumps were blown up in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

4. Two observation posts were destroyed, killing those manning them in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. Escaping the charlatan Iranian ruling gang, a number of Iranian soldiers and civilians sought refuge with our forces at our forward positions. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The Khomeyniite clique has committed a new crime against our people indicating its immorality and expressing the barbarous spite which this clique has inherited from the past. This crime will be added to the record of the Iranian ruling clique which is full of shameful, lowly deeds. It clearly shows that the Iranian regime is unable to harm great Iraq on the field of military combat and operations.

At 1109 [0809 GMT], two enemy planes penetrated our international border in Wasit Governorate and bombed the homes of peaceful citizens in the city of Al-kut with all the hatred of the grudge-bearing Shuubists [Anti-Arabists]. The bombing martyred 6 civilians, including 3 children and 1 woman, and injured 33 civilians, including 10 women and 12 children. The bombing destroyed 12 houses and damaged 7 civilian cars and an elementary school.

The criminal enemy shelled the residential areas of Basra with long-range artillery, martyring two civilians, destroying one house, and damaging another.

While praying for God Almighty to have mercy on the martyrs and grant the injured a speedy recovery, we affirm to our citizens in Iraq that these lowly deeds will be recorded until the day we settle accounts with the Khomeyniite clique and our wise leadership gives permission for devastating deterrence at the proper time. The hour of revenge will surely come when their tears and charlatanism will not benefit the Khomeynnites.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 October 1986

Communique No 2,389

JN061125 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1050 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Unscheduled Communique No 2,389 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 October 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted praising Iraqi fighters] As an expression of our firm and legitimate decision to destroy the pillars of aggression as well as the vital economic targets, some of which continued to help the Khomeyniites maintain their hostile policy and war effort, and to divest these rascals of any chance to take their breath and of every utility being used to serve the inclinations of evil and crime, waves of our heroic Air Force planes launched devastating raids on the following vital economic targets at 1130 [0830 GMT] today:

1. A raid was carried out against the extremely important main gas-compressing stations in the Bid Boland area. Our eagles succeeded in destroying the stations' installations and equipment, turning them into blazing rubble.

2. The good, brave eagles directed their violent rockets against the oil-pumping stations in the Marun oilfields, destroying them and setting them ablaze.

3. At the same time some of our aircraft were dropping their bombs on the Ahvaz oilfields, further destroying them and leaving them billowing columns of smoke.

After the noble eagles had carried out their duty with their renowned valor and efficiency, they returned to the homeland with their aircraft in God's care.

Glory, all glory to our Air Force, the heralder of glad tidings — commanders, eagles, officers, and other ranks. Proceed toward further strikes to break the backs of the heretics who did not meet an obligation, feel responsibility toward their people, or pause for a moment to question their consciences. Let the banners of the Iraqis, the people of leader Saddam Husayn, continue to flutter. God is great and accursed by the lowly.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 October 1986

'Aziz Addresses Security Council on War With Iran

JN032130 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2005 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, 3 Oct (INA) — Iraq has called on the UN Security Council to assume its responsibilities with respect to the implementation of the resolutions it adopted on the Iraq-Iran war for the attainment of peace in accordance with the UN Charter. In a speech he delivered at the special UN Security Council session to discuss the Iraq-Iran war here this evening, Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, stressed the need for the UN Security Council to intensify its efforts to attain peace in compliance with the wish and calls by the international community in this respect.

Tariq 'Aziz also reiterated Iraq's readiness to cooperate with the UN Security Council to reach a just, comprehensive, and lasting settlement of the Iraq-Iran conflict. He also voiced Iraq's appreciation for the efforts UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has been exerting and said Iraq is ready to cooperate with him and facilitate his mission toward the attainment of a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace.

Tariq 'Aziz said all of Iraq's proposals and its behavior regarding the conflict over the past 6 years have stemmed from its acceptance of the UN's tutelage of the conflict on the basis of respect for sovereignty and the right of every people to choose the political and social system they desire. Tariq 'Aziz added that all Iraq urges is abidance by the UN Charter for settling international conflicts, stressing the futility of selective and partial solutions.

Tariq 'Aziz explained that the Iranian regime is the only one in the history of the international organization to have stated that the military solution is the only way to settle a conflict with a UN member-state and to have insisted on pursuing this course without any regard for any legal or ethical obligation.

Tariq 'Aziz recalled the Iranian invasion of the Iraqi Al-FaW Port last February, the statements the Iranian regime made at the time on the liberation of Iraq, and the threats it made against the Arab Gulf countries. He added that Iraq had hoped that UN Security Council Resolution 582 on the Iranian invasion of Al-Faw, which was issued on 24 Feburary 1986, would have been more seriously followed up and implemented. Tariq 'Aziz said: Such a thing has not yet taken place, however, in view of the evident hesitation in holding Iran responsible for igniting the war and for prolonging it, particularly after the UN Security Council has realized the crucial difference in the two countries' stands toward the armed conflict over the past 6 years and in their stands toward the issues of regional peace and security. Tariq 'Aziz stressed that all the countries in the region have been constantly complaining about the Iranian regime's course, which seeks to undermine regional security and stability. He asked the UN Security Council to refer to Resolution 552, which it issued following the GCC countries' complaint against the Iranian regime for aggressions against cargo ships that were on their way to countries in the region.

Tariq 'Aziz explained that in light of all the Iranian regime's practices, its continouous rejection of all United Nations and UN Security Council calls, its disregard for these calls, and its insistence upon prolonging the war against Iraq, the UN Security Council cannot and must not remain silent or neutral toward the Iraqi and Iranian stands.

Tariq 'Aziz said sovereign countries are not only equal with respect to their rights but also with respect to their assumption of the responsibilities the UN Charter and international law impose on them.

Tariq 'Aziz added that the UN Security Council must tackle the conflict from the premise that the differentiation between the two countries' stands is not only a moral duty, but also a legal obligation dictated by the UN Charter on the Security Council and also on the two parties to the conflict. Tariq 'Aziz stressed that if the UN Security Council carries out this duty, it does not mean it is biased to one of the two parties.

RCC Vice Chairman Leaves for Djibouti

JN051106 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim headed for Djibouti today leading a delegation on an official visit that will last several days. The accompanying delegation comprises Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, and the chairmen of a number of establishments.

Royal Decree Announces Cabinet Changes
JN041617 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued accepting the resignation of Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid as of 4 October 1986. A royal decree has also been issued on the following cabinet changes:

1. His Excellency 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali shall be appointed deputy prime minister and minister of state for prime ministry affairs.

2. His Excellency Dhuqan al-Hindawi shall be appointed minister of education.

3. His Excellency Marwan al-Humud shall be appointed minister of agriculture.

4. His Excellency Eng Ahmad Dakhqan shall be appointed minister of transportation.

5. His Excellency Raja'i al-Dajani shall be appointed minister of interior.

6. His Excellency Yusuf Hamdan shall be appointed minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment.

Decree Issued Accepting 'Ubaydat Resignation
JN050717 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 5 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] A royal decree was issued accepting the resignation of Ahmad 'Ubaydat from the Senate. A royal decree was issued appointing Muhammad 'Ali Budayr as a senate member as of 4 October 1986.

Husayn, Nur Leave for Oman En Route to India
JN051255 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur today left Amman for Oman en route to New Delhi on an official visit to India lasting several days at the invitation of Indian President Zail Singh. His majesty will hold talks with the Indian president, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and senior Indian officials which will deal with ways of promoting relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, developments in the Middle East, and efforts aimed at convening an international conference for peace in the region. The talks will also deal with efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

Their majesties were seen off at Queen Alia International Airport by his majesty's personal representative His Highness Prince Muhammad, Her Highness Princess Taghrid, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Her Highness Princess 'Aliyah, and His Highness Prince Faysal. They were also seen off by the Senate president, the House speaker, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the ministers, chief of the Royal Household, the director general of the Royal Hashemite Court, senior military and civilian officials, and the Omani and Indian charges d'affaires in Amman.

Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath before His Majesty King Husayn in the presence of the ministers as regent throughout his majesty's absence. His majesty is accompanied by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply.

Arrive in Oman 5 Oct
JN051634 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur and the accompanying delegation arrived in Oman today on a visit during which his majesty will meet with His Majesty Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

His Majesty Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id; Fahr ibn Mahmud, deputy prime minister for legal affairs; Sayf ibn Hamad, chief of the Royal Diwan affairs; and Hilal ibn Harith, minister of interior and Dhofar were present at Salalah Airport to receive their majesties.

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for IPU Meeting
JN031705 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — The Jordanian parliamentary delegation to the IPU's 76th conference left Amman for Buenos Aires this afternoon. The IPU conference will begin in Buenos Aires on Monday.

Dr Hazim Nusaybah, Senate member and head of the delegation, said the conference will discuss world parliaments' contributions to the development and implementation of the new human and world system for peace presented by His Highness Prince Hasan to the UN General Assembly which endorsed it and formed a committee, under the chairmanship of his highness and comprising international personalities, to formulate its executive framework.

Dr Nusaybah will deliver a speech at the conference in which he will discuss this system and call on world parliamentarians to adopt and bless it. He will also discuss the most prominent political issues, particularly the Palestine cause and Israel's violation of international charters and laws.

Interior Minister on Gazan Passport Conditions
JN041554 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid has stated that His Majesty King Husayn's noble deed represented in the granting of provisional passports to the residents of the Gaza

Strip and the sons of Palestine has pan-Arab and humanitarian dimensions. He said that when His Majesty King Husayn learned about the troubles and obstacles relatives from Gaza and the Strip suffer when they travel, his majesty chaired the supreme committee in charge of the affairs of the occupied territories. Resolution 185 was later issued which stipulates that they carry Jordanian passports to enable them to live an honorable life.

Al-Kayid noted in a news conference he held today that the Interior Ministry adopted all of the necessary measures to implement the royal instructions in this regard by setting up a special team of employees and preparing the required forms in order to facilitate matters for the applicants and block any attempt to exploit them. The interior minister explained the instructions followed with regard to issuing provisional passports for the sons of the Gaza Strip and the Arabs of Palestine who live on the Eastern Bank, the conditions which should be fulfilled, the validity of the 3-year passports and the possibility of renewal.

The instructions which must be followed for the Gaza Strip sons are: the applicant should be an evacuee and living in the country permanently, he should not be a resident of the strip, should not hold a family reunion permit, and should not have a residence permit abroad. The instructions for the sons of Gaza also include the conditions that the applicant should not be a national of any Arab country or any other nationality, and should be of age, which is 16. The applicant should be of good conduct, should not have come from the strip or from abroad and remained in the country longer than he should, his stay in the country should not be for study or work for a limited period, and he should have a residence permit for a period not less than 10 years if he was not an evacuee. As for the Arabs of Palestine who are living on the Eastern Bank, they should provide evidence of their residence in the country before 1967, should not have another passport or document, and should be of good conduct.

Husayn Congratulates PRC President on National Day

JN301328 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn sent a cable to PRC President Li Xiannian today congratulating him, in his name and on behalf of the people and government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC. His majesty wished his excellency the PRC president continued health and happiness and the Chinese people further progress and prosperity.

Islamic Jihad Releases Film, Statement on Hostages

NC060934 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Beirut, Oct 6 (AFP) — The Islamic Jihad on Monday released a new film of the three French hostages it is holding and a statement demanding the freeing of 17 Arab prisoners in Kuwait in return for their release. The statement and video cassettee of diplomats Marcel Carton and Marcel Fonaine and journalist Jean-Paul Kauffman were left in the letter box of a Western news agency here.

In its communique, the fundamentalist Moslem organisation reiterated that the hostages would not be freed until France obtained the release of 17 Arabs serving prison terms for a series of attacks in Kuwait in December 1983. It said it was sending the film at the request of the three hostages "so that their people and their government do not forget the fate of prisoners, who have been held for 500 days".

It said the "rectification of past errors by the government of (Prime Minister Jacques) Chirac" — notably in allowing the return of two pro-Iranian Iraqi students, whom France had deported — had not been enough and that "France must reconsider its policy in the region".

Israeli Planes Raid 3 Villages 6 Oct

NC060544 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] We have another report from our news desk on the Israeli air raid this morning. Official authorities have confirmed that the Israeli raid took place at 0805 on the villages of Birqayil, Kusha, and Dahr al-Nassar in the 'Akkar. The targets are not yet known. The raid was carried out by eight planes.

Targets of Raid Reported

NC060552 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0536 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] According to certain sources, the targets of this morning's Israeli raid on the villages of Birqayil, Kusha, and Dahr al-Nassar were training centers for members of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and the Ba'th Party organization in the area.

1 Wounded, 'Heavy' Material Damage

NC060811 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0803 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpt] According to initial reports on the results of this morning's Israeli air strikes on 'Akkar, the new Israeli aggression has left one person wounded and caused heavy material damage. No further details are yet available. [passage omitted]

Amal Official on Al-Rashidiyah Camp 'Events'

NC041715 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] As consultations intended to contain the repercussions of the events taking place at the Al-Rashidiyah camp continue, attorney Haytham Jum'ah, member of the Amal Political Bureau and the Lebanese-Palestinian Coordination Committee, has made the following statement:

While the Amal Movement is making every effort to bring the unusual events in the vicinity of the Al-Rashidiyah camp to an end before they are exploited by a vile conspiracy concocted by agent hands in an effort to obstruct resistance action and to pressure Amal to alter its firm and principled stands toward the Zionist enemy and toward capitulatory schemes and solutions, we are witnessing a media uproar created by the organs of circles that are experienced in the art of lies and conspiracy. This constitutes a new and unique onslaught intended to divert the world's attention from the heroism of our resistance in the steadfast south. As a result, we must remind the Lebanese and Arab publics of a number of facts that cannot be ignored:

1. The Amal Movement's commitment to the Palestinian issue is both legitimate and principled and will remain a true guarantee for the Palestinian people and their revolution.

2. References to massacres of the Palestinians in the south are a mere deception by the media intended to defame those who have always defended the Palestinian issue with honor, embraced its sons, and confronted the Zionist enemy on behalf of all Arabs who are being victimized by this blatant lie. The actual wounded are from the ranks of the Amal Movement and its patient and steadfast kinfolk. The massacres are, in fact, being carried out against us. We challenge those who engage in this clamor to back up their words with proof.

3. The Amal Movement is adhering to the cease-fire and did not initiate its disruption. It offers martyrs every day as a result of its responsible stands and of the abrogation by others of their commitments and agreements. Within this context, it is important to tell the public that there are no problems in the camps in the south.

4. The security of the south is the responsibility of the Amal Movement, a fact recognized and accepted by all Lebanese and Palestinian nationalist powers. The Amal Movement has demanded that the weapons used in the clashes be handed over to the Palestinian National Salvation Front factions and not to itself. This handover is necessary because these weapons were raised not against Israel and its agents but against the heroes of the resistance.

Army Denies Involvement in Shelling of Camp

NC050701 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] A military source in the Lebanese Army in the south has dismissed reports that the Army was involved in the shelling of

Al-Rashidiyah camp. The Army has issued the following statement:

Certain newspapers have published a statement by a DFLP spokesman in which he accused the Lebanese Army of opening fire on Al-Rashidiyah camp. This report is baseless and conceals vicious designs.

The source said that after every security event in the south, the DFLP hastens to accuse the Army of being involved. We deny the accusation in its entirety, and we affirm that the Army never has and never will participate in any internal events, because its principal task is to defend the homeland and the South against Israeli and Lahd aggression.

Amal Berates Saudi Appeal on Camps Fighting

NC041353 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1015 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Saudi Arabia has called for an end to the fighting in the Al-Rashidiyah camp in Tyre. This conflict only benefits the Israeli enemy that is lurking on the outskirts of the steadfast historic towns in the south, as an official Saudi source put it. [passage omitted]

A responsible source in the Amal Movement's Foreign Relations Department has reacted to the statement of the official Saudi spokesman, saying: It is surprising that the Saudi Arabian kingdom should abandon its customary composure and concern for the truth before making random accusations. What is strange is not the attempt to defend the Palestinians, even if only verbally, but the silence maintained by the Arabs in general and Saudi Arabia in particular over the continuing aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in the south.

We will not recall at this point who it was who initiated the camps events in the past and has initiated them now, because everyone knows who he is and what he wants. Nor will we recall at this point who it was who confronted the Israeli invasion, not only in defense of Lebanon, but also in defense of the Palestinian revolution. We will also not recall who it is who has made sacrifices for the sake of Jerusalem while money is given lavishly to those who seek to use the cause as a profitable commodity.

All we want to ask the Saudi brothers is this: How is it possible to keep silent when Lebanese blood is shed in the south, Beirut, and the southern suburb by those who are supposed to defend this blood? The answer perhaps lies in the modern concept prevailing in the Middle East at this bad time — a time of Arab regression in which peace with Israel has become the basis of the Arab leaders' policy and in which fighting Israel has become a punishable crime.

Cease-Fire Agreement Reached in Damascus Talks

NC052026 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Several meetings were held in Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office in Damascus today dealing with the situation in the Palestinian camps in Tyre.

During an expanded meeting held at the Damascus office of the Popular Struggle Front this evening, an agreement was reached to call a cease-fire and to resolve the problems pending between the Amal Movement and the Palestinian gunmen. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Amal Movement and leaders of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF], including Khalil al-Fahum, Ahmad Jibril, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], and others. The Palestinian leaders called for an end to the siege on the camps.

After the meeting, Khalil 'Abd al-Majid, the PNSF's information official, said that an immediate cease-fire had been agreed upon and a joint Lebanese-Palestinian delegation is to be sent as soon as possible to stabilize the cease-fire, contain any repercussions of the fighting, and detain those from both sides who provoked the incidents.

He said that an expanded Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian meeting will be held in 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office tonight to deal with the repercussions of the incidents.

Karami on East Beirut Events, Army, Ports

NC041516 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0130 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a meeting of the northern coordination committee at his house in Biqa' Safrin today, at which he praised the national resistance and the southerners' steadfastness and determination to liberate their lands and end the Israeli occupation.

Commenting on the recent events in East Beirut, Prime Minister Karami said: The situation there will only be normalized when the legitimate authority assumes its responsibility. He went on to say: The Army's intervention in these events contradicts its fundamental position to avoid interference between disputing factions. The fact that the 5th Brigade commander was assassinated and that some of the officers' houses were burned indicates that the legitimate forces cannot cooperate successfully with illegitimate forces, he added. Karami pointed out that the president went to the Defense Ministry personally during these events and supervised the implementation of the decision for the Lebanese Army to intervene. As a result, he said, some people are asking for an explanation, but as the matter is quite sensitive we would prefer to wait until the situation is made clear.

Meanwhile, Karami praised the position taken by the Maronite bishops and noted that the Lebanese Forces' tough reaction to the bishops' stand reflects profound disagreement.

Asked about the situation in West Beirut, Karami described it as quite good. In response to another question, Karami criticized the exchange of fire along the combat lines. He expressed the hope that the dialogue would bring about its desired objectives and noted his determination to implement the dialogue committee's decision to close illegal ports and require that they be turned over to the legitimate authorities.

Sham'un on Meeting with Ja'ja', Hubayqah Threat

NC041035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] After his meeting with Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, yesterday evening, former president Camille Sham'un stated: We agreed on everything that has as its aim the interests, peace, and dignity of Lebanon. We are fully prepared to extend our hand to every sincere person who extends his hand to us, especially the Lebanese Army, which we love and respect. There are no disputes between the Lebanese Forces and the Army. Certain events have taken palce, but these are now over and done with, and their effects will be eliminated very soon.

Responding to a question in English about Elie Hubayqah's declared readiness to repeat his attempt, Sham'un said: It appears that Mr Hubayqah needs to be taught another lesson. If he wants to attack East Beirut again, we will be prepared to meet him with all the strength we can command, in the shape of the Lebanese Forces or other friends. Everyone is prepared to die for the sake of Lebanon, its dignity, and sovereignty.

Birri Meets With Army Chief of Staff

NC041026 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The decision to dispatch the Army to the south continues to be the focus of attention and discussion. Within this context, Minister Nabih Birri met with Brigadier General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, Army chief of staff, yesterday. The meeting was attended by Brigadier General Ghassan Dahir, deputy chief of staff; Colonel Lutfi Jabir, a member of the Military Council, was also present.

After the meeting, Minister Birri said: We discussed the subject of the deployment of the Army alongside UNIFIL in the south. We made it clear that we want this to take place, as it will help the sons of the south and the resistance. We are eager that the Army should represent all the Lebanese communities, not only one faction to the exclusion of others.

The military delegation briefed Minister Birri on the results of the UNIFIL commander's visit to Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran and the Army Command yesterday.

MENA: Romanian Participation in UNIFIL Considered

NC041526 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT
4 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 4 Oct (MENA) — A high-ranking Arab source has told the Paris-based Arabic-language magazine *Al-Mustaqbal* that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu is currently involved in exchanges with several Arab, Palestinian, and international parties on the possibility of sending Romanian troops to join UNIFIL in South Lebanon should the French Government decide to withdraw its contingent.

In today's edition, the magazine quotes the same source, whom it declined to identify, as saying that President Ceausescu is anxious to ensure that certain parties welcome such a decision before dispatching his troops. The magazine adds that President Ceausescu's most recent contact on the issue was with Israel.

Diplomat in Tehran Freed, Returns to Work
JN031807 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1735 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The incident of the kidnapping of Iyad Mahmud, Syrian charge d'affaires in Tehran, has ended safely this afternoon. The Iranian authorities succeeded in freeing Mahmud, who resumed his work at the Syrian Embassy in Tehran. The Syrian authorities in Damascus who confirmed this report did not mention anything about the identity of the kidnappers or whether the Tehran authorities arrested them. [passage omitted]

Al-Shar' Meets UN Secretary General in New York
JN032006 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York today. The meeting was attended by Assistant Foreign Minister Diya'ullah al-Fattal, Syrian UN Charge d'Affaires 'Abd al-Mu'min al-Atasi, and UN Assistant Secretary General Marrack Goulding.

During the meeting, talks centered on the situation in southern Lebanon and the UNIFIL's role there. Viewpoints were in agreement regarding the need for a complete Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territories and the deployment of UN forces on the border [with Israel] in implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 425 and UN resolutions concerning the south.

The minister praised the UN secretary general's report to the UN Security Council on the situation in southern Lebanon, which affirms Israel's responsibility for the tension and violence in the south.

Delivers Lecture at Foreign Relations Council
JN042042 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' delivered a lecture at the Foreign Relations Council in New York yesterday evening. The lecture was entitled "Syria's Stand Toward the Achievement of Peace in the Region," and was attended by a large number of politicians, media representatives, and university professors in the United States.

The minister reviewed the prominent developments in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the continued U.S. support for Israel which increased with the increase in the area of the Arab lands which Israel occupied. He said: The world must not forget that Israel was established in our region on fanaticism, violence, and terrorism. Al-Shar' reminded the audience of what took place in Dayr Yasin, the King David Hotel, Qibyah, and Kafr Qasim. He added that the atrocities Israel committed during its invasion of Lebanon in 1982 were beyond description. He said that the Israelis and their supporters in the United States and in other Western countries are trying to mix things concerning the issues of terrorism and resistance so that the world will forget what Israel did in Lebanon as it has almost forgotten what the Zionsit movement did in Palestine.

The foreign minister recalled that the Arabs' indulgence in Palestine has received blind fanaticism by the Zionist leaderships since the 1940's and until now. He asked: How can the Americans, who are worried by the wave of fanaticism in Lebanon and the region, show their satisfaction with the Zionist fanaticism? In this regard he also reminded the audience of a picture of the U.S. vice president during his recent visit to Jerusalem which showed him kissing the Wailing Wall.

Al-Shar' explained that Israel is not searching for peace but subjugating the Arab countries one after another so that Israel will be the only regional country that places the region at its disposal. He said that Israel's rejection of an international conference under UN auspices as well as its insistence on direct negotiations aim to defeat the Arab countries which accept this principle.

The minister said: If the negotiations on Tabah — whose area does not exceed 1 square km — continued for 5 years and it is still not under Egyptian sovereignty, then how many years will the negotiations on Jerusalem and the occupied territories take in order to return them to Arab sovereignty?

At the end of the lecture, Al-Shar' answered questions from the audience.

Vice President Mashariqah Returns From CSSR
JN031938 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus — Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president and deputy chairman of the Progressive National Front, returned to Damascus this evening following a visit to the CSSR where he led adelegation from the Central Command of the Progressive National Front.

During this visit, Dr Mashriqah discussed with CSSR officials issues of concern to the two countries and the two progressive national fronts, and their stands on regional and international issues, particularly the Arab issue and the brutal onslaught being waged against the Arab nation by U.S. imperialism and Zionism and its protege, Israel.

Before leaving Prague, Dr Mashariqah made a statement to the Czechoslovak news agency in which he said that solving the Middle East crisis can only be achieved through the Zionist enemy's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and regaining of all usurped national rights, foremost of which is the Palestinian Arab people's rights to repatriation and self-determination through an international conference in which the five permanent UN Security Council members and the concerned sides participate. He added: The separate deals and partial solutions do not aim to establish peace in the Arab region, but to impose capitulation on the Arabs in favor of the imperialist and Zionist schemes. He said that the agreements of friendship between Syria on the one hand and the USSR, the CSSR, and Bulgaria on the other have greatly contributed toward promoting

the existing relations of cooperation and friendship between the two sides. They also opened great scopes for cooperation in the service of the joint militant objectives against imperialism and Zionism.

Comrade Dr Mashariqah made a similar statement to a Prague radio correspondent.

AL-THAWRAH Stresses 'Strategic Parity' With Israel

JN040820 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 4 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Strategic Parity and the Road to Comprehensive Liberation," *Al-Thawrah* says: The importance of Syria's pan-Arab decision to reach strategic parity with Israel is borne out daily by events in the Arab-Zionist conflict and its subjective and objective developments, it being the one option to attain just and comprehensive peace in the area, and the one guarantee to deter Israeli aggression and confront the threat it poses to the entire Arab nation. It goes without saying that the rallying of Arab masses behind Syria, which stands up courageously to imperialist and Zionist schemes proves that the attainment of strategic parity is by no means parochial, but evidently pan-Arab. This is because the world now reckons only with the strong; experiences of peoples and nations abound with instructive lessons. The weak cannot impose just and comprehensive peace, as they lack the muscle to force an acceptance of right and justice upon the enemy. The strong, on the other hand, can make peace and realize their military and political goals. Syria is making every effort toward strategic parity with the Zionist enemy, as it knows only too well that such a balance is the only guarantee for liberating the occupied Arab lands and restoring usurped Palestinian rights. This is the sound approach to protect and buttress the Arab existence against hostile expansionist Israeli ambitions. This is the option open to the Arabs to dictate their terms and wrest their rights.

Local, Foreign Currency Regulations Discussed

JN011042 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — The Syrian Arab Television screened an economic panel discussion this evening on the measures taken with respect to foreign currency issues and the explanation of legislative decrees No. 24 and 28 for 1986. Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Ma'n Raslan, Syrian Commercial Bank Director General; and Dr Na'im al-Sha'ar, Syrian Central Bank Governor and head of the foreign currency exchange bureau. At the beginning of the discussion, Dr Salim Yasin spoke about the broad objectives of the many measures with respect to Syria's economic policy which seek to encourage productive activities in all fields, particularly in agriculture, industry, tourism, and trade.

Dr Yasin said that this encouragement will be through proper channelling of available resources, particularly financial resources, and keeping them away from nonproductive activities such as speculation activities which have negative impacts on the national economy as a whole and on citizens as well. Dr Yasin added: From this premise, many measures have been taken and legislative decrees Nos 24 and 28 for 1986 were issued. He said: We must refer here to foreign currency operations and circulation operations in Syrian currency for basic targets, export and import targets, and the target of financing systematic principal investments. He added: These operations continue to be governed by the regulations which were in force in this respect. Dr Yasin said: Within this framework, clarifications were made by the minister of economy and foreign trade on legislative decrees Nos 24 and 28 on currency regulations, particularly on bringing in and taking out foreign currency by citizens or others, on import operations and the financing of investment in all fields. He said: These regulations remain as they were before the issuance of the referent decrees and their provisions continue to be in force.

Dr Na'im al-Sha'ar then explained the system of bringing in and taking out of the country Syrian and foreign currency and what the Syrian and foreign citizen can bring in and take out. He said: Ministerial Decree No 43 dated 17 March 1986 has regulated the bringing in and taking out of Syrian and foreign currencies. He said: This decree has allowed the bringing in of Syrian paper money and foreign currency whether it is in the form of banknotes, cash, or tourist checks or any other form of payment, and there are no restrictions for bringing in currency either for Syrians, the Arab brothers or foreigners. Al-Sha'ar added: With respect to taking out currency, the regulations currently in force allow the Syrian citizen who resides in Syria and who wants to travel to foreign countries to take out with him the equivalent of $1,000 or the sums that authorized banks grant him. As for nonresident Arabs and foreigners the regulations in force stipulate that Arabs and foreigners coming to Syria must fill a declaration of the currencies they have in their possession. When they leave the country, they have the right to take out all the sums listed in their declaration, even if the sum is $1 million or 100 million riyals, without any problems.

Speaking about the declarations that are required from those who come to Syria, Dr al-Sha'ar said that all countries which have a currency control system ask those arriving to fill outa declaration of the sums of money they are bringing in.

Dr Salim Yasin then explained the operation of bringing in and taking out Syrian and foreign currencies. He said: The minister of economy and foreign trade's decision in this respect continues to be in force and can be summed up as follows: The Syrian Arab citizen who returns to the homeland can bring with him any sums of Syrian and foreign currencies and when he leaves the homeland he can take out of his private deposits the sum equivalent to $1000 or the sums the authorized bank in Syria allows him to take out for medical treatment, travel, or similar purposes. When coming to Syria, Arabs and foreigners have the same rights as Syrians with respect to bringing in Syrian and foreign currencies. However, they have to fill a declaration containing the sums they have in their possession. When this visitor leaves the country, he is not allowed to take out Syrian currency with him. As for the foreign currency he had declared, he can take it out without any problem, irrespective of what he has spent during his stay in Syria. Dr Salim Yasin said: These

regulations were in force in the past and continue to be valid. He added: However, if arrivals to Syria had not declared the sums they have in their possession before the issuance of the regulations on filling such declarations, they can leave with the sums they have brought in but after giving justifications to the Syrian Central Bank.

Ma'in Raslan on his part spoke about the financing of import and export operations with foreign currency. He said: In light of the provisions of Article 11 of Legislative Decree No 24, the minister of economy and foreign trade has allowed the issuance of implementation instructions with respect to the currency regulations which are in force and which are in accordance with Legislative Decree No 24. The minister therefore issued decree No 574, for 1960 [as heard] stipulating that the currency regulations in force do not apply to imports taking place in Syria.

Raslan spoke about the four channels that are in line with the currency regulations. He said: The first channel is the Prime Minister's decision No 1,791 of 1984 stipulating that 50 percent of available currency must be reserved for import and export operations by the owner of the establishment. The owner can keep this sum in a private account at the bank [not further identified] and 1 year later he has the right to recoup this sum under the regulations in force. This decision seeks to invigorate industrialization operations which will be commensurate with import operations. The second channel is Decree No 47 for 1984 issued by the minister of economy and foreign trade and which can be divided into two parts: 1. The decree allowed resident and nonresident Syrians, expatriates, Arabs and foreigners to open foreign currency accounts in the authorized banks with interest rates given worldwide. This interest will be added to the capital. This decree has defined how these sums will be used. Decree No 47 has also given two additional prerogatives: The first is to allow Syrian expatriates to use these sums of money 3 months after they have been deposited in the banks to import what Syria needs in accordance with the import regulations in force with respect to spare parts and raw material for industry. [sentence as heard] The third channel deals with imports and credit facilities abroad in accordance with Decree No 356 for 1985 issued by the minister of economy and foreign trade. Explaining this channel, Raslan said: There are many firms which give importers credit facilities sometimes for 180 days or for a maximum time limit of 360 days. Therefore, importers can obtain credit facilities abroad, open accounts in the banks by paying a deposit in Syrian currency equivalent to 50 percent of the value of their imports. The documents will be handed to them by the exporter when the bank is notified that the goods have been delivered to the importer. Raslan said: This decree continues to be valid. The decree also covers two points: The first on facilitating deposits abroad by importers and the need for import operations to be in line with Legislative Decree No 24 for 1986.

Speaking also about this channel, Dr Yasin said: All those who wish to import and who possess foreign currency either in Syria or abroad can refer to the Syrian Commercial Bank without being asked now or in the future about the source of this foreign currency.

Raslan in his turn said: Decree No 133 for 1986 was issued by the minister of economy and foreign trade allowing all importers to import all the goods that regulations allow to be imported. Under this decree, the importer must refer to the Syrian commercial Bank, and declare the foreign currency in his possession without being asked about the source of this foreign currency. Summing up these foru channels Raslan concluded by saying: The first channel is to encourage export operations. The second is to encourage expatriates to use their resources for import operations. The third is to benefit from the credit facilities that are given abroad. The fourth is to enable some people to keep foreign currency for use in import operations.

Dr Na'im al-Sha'ar then spoke about investment operations, and the expatriates account. He said: With respect to foreign currency specifically in the sphere of tourism, and agriculture some details can be given. The prime minister and head of the higher tourism council's decision for 1985 allows the tourism establishment to keep 50 percent of its operations in foreign currency to enable it to finance the equipment it needs within the framework of the special approvals granted it by the Ministry of Tourism. The owners of tourist establishments have the right to import the material and furniture they need within the limits of Decree No 186 for 1985.

He added: In the agricultural field, legislative Decree No 10 for 1986 gives many privileges with respect to the establishment of agricultural companies and has allowed these companies to keep 70 percent of these companies' proceeds in foreign currency and also allowed these companies to open accounts in the authorized Syrian banks. In the past they were allowed to keep 50 percent only. This shows that agricultural and productive ventures are important to national economy.

With respect to the expatriates' account Dr al-Sha'ar said: Decree No 47 has merged the expatriates' accounts and the modality of financing their imports by those who have accounts and deposits.

Dr Salim Yasin summed up the pannel discussion by saying: We can say that the foreign currency operations allocated for specific purposes such as traveling abroad, medical treatment abroad, the financing of import operations are operations which the private sector is carrying out and that the foreign currency regulations are also to finance import and investment operations, in the sphere of agriculture, tourism, and other sectors. These foreign currency operations used to be governed by decisions and regulations issued by the Prime Ministry. They continue to be valid and dealings in foreign currency within the context of these regulations is legal and permissible to all. He added: In addition to all this, the bringing in and taking out of Syrian and foreign currencies by Syrians, Arabs, and foreigners continue to be subject to the same regulations that were in force and any individual can carry out such operations under these regulations.

Dr Salim Yasin said: The objective of all this is to support productive activities and the citizen's basic needs, as well as to remove our resources, whether natural or other resources, and most particularly financial resources, from nonproductive activities which have harmful impacts on the citizens and on the national economy.

IDF Spokesman Confirms Air Force Raid 6 Oct

TA060713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] This morning Air Force planes attacked a terrorist base about 20 km northeast of Tripoli in Lebanon. All our planes returned safely and the pilots reported good hits on the targets. This has been reported by the IDF spokesman. The target was a two-story building that served as a command headquarters for a terrorist organization from the Rejectionist Front.

The Voice of Lebanon radio station reports that Air Force planes bombed targets near the villages of Kusha, Birqayil, and Dahr al-Nassar in the Syrian-controlled 'Akkar district, about 15 km south of the border with Syria. Training bases belonging to two organizations supported by Damascus, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and the Ba'th Party, were attacked. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that this is the first time our planes have attacked this distant area which is so close to the Lebanese-Syrian border. No missiles or ground fire were fired at our planes.

Peres: Policy on Nuclear Weapons Unchanged

TA061107 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has announced that Israel's policy has not changed and that Israel will not be the first to introduce nuclear arms to the region. Mr Peres said this at the Cabinet meeting. He also said that the Cabinet is used to sensational reports on the nuclear reactor issue and is not in the habit of addressing itself to them. Our political correspondent notes that the Cabinet settled for Shim'on Peres' announcement and did not hold a discussion on this issue.

Foreign Ministry Official on SUNDAY TIMES Report

TA060554 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
6 Oct 86 p 1

[Report by Yosi Melman]

[Text] Israel reiterates that it will not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East. This was said last night by a Jerusalem Foreign Ministry official in reaction to the detailed report published in the London *Sunday Times* about Israel's nuclear capability.

The spokesman, who stressed Israel's traditional position, also noted that for some time now many baseless speculations have been published in the international press about Israel's nuclear capability.

Peres on Peace Conference, Rotation

TA041311 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by David Essing in the Prime Minister's office in Jerusalem — recorded]

[Text] [Essing] Mr Prime Minister, surely at this time you must be leaving this office with some soul-searching and perhaps with the feeling of a job half-done. Is this not so, sir?

[Peres] It is very much so and I have just one way to make my own soul-searching, as you call it, and that is, I am comparing the promises I made when I undertook this office and the fulfillment of them. And the balance sheet, to the best of my knowledge, is almost complete. All the things that I have told the Knesset that we were going to do in the coming 2 years were done and completed.

[Essing] But, looking to the future, Mr Peres, how is it going to be possible now to arrive at a unified foreign policy, taking into account the differences that you and Mr Shamir now have?

[Peres] There are differences, there are agreements. I can't demand that the differences will disappear, but I assuredly insist that the agreement will be respected completely, and judging by the past record, I think Israel won a great deal by the foreign policy that we have conducted over the last 2 years. And there is no reason why it should be stopped or changed. Furthermore, in my new responsibility I shall be very much in charge of it and I intend to exercise my responsibilities.

[Essing] An international peace conference is now on the agenda. There you do have a difference with Mr Shamir. Mr Peres, you have said that you see the conference as an umbrella for direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab countries, particularly Jordan and the Palestinians, but is it going to be conceivable to have the Soviet Union give its blessing to an international conference and then sit passively on the sidelines and not try to sway the decisions that are taken?

[Peres] Let's not forget it is not our task to satisfy the Soviet Union demands. The international forum, or umbrella, or any other name you will call it, is an attempt to open the door for Jordan to join in the negotiations. To the best of my knowledge, the Jordanians, too, did agree that an international conference is not a substitute for direct negotiation, but a support for it. Furthermore, there is a complete understanding that once the international forum will be opened, it will divide itself into geographic committees of a bilateral nature and the negotiations will be direct, between the parties concerned, and each geographic committee will act on their own, independently of the proceedings of the other committees. Furthermore, it is understood that an international forum will not have the power to impose a solution nor the power to break an agreement once it will be reached between the parties, so there is an understanding about the parameters of the negotiations.

[Essing] Mr Peres, in your contacts with Jordan's King Husayn, has there been any indication recently that King Husayn will go along with this idea and come to such negotiations?

[Peres] Well, you must be careful in your questions and I should, surely must be careful in my answers. I don't want to approve that there are contacts with the king of Jordan. Basically, the negotiations are being conducted via the United States of America and I believe that what I have said is what they have understood from the United States side in their own negotiations

with King Husayn.

[Essing] There are those who ask what does Husayn have to gain from such negotiations, if Israel is not willing to pull back to the pre-1967 borders.

[Peres] I do believe that King Husayn, like ourselves, has an interest in making peace and solving the problem and solving the conflict. I mean, how long, how far, how much can we go on with an arms race, with threats, with the menace of war? I mean, nobody is doing a favor to the other side. We are not a charity organization. It is very much in the interest, both of Jordan and Israel, to solve the problems now. Obviously, the Israeli proposal will be rejected at the outset by the Jordanians. A Jordanian proposal will be rejected at the outset by Israel. The purpose of negotiation is to produce a solution which is neither Jordanian nor Israeli, but stands a chance to be accepted by both of them, and history shows that only direct negotiation can produce a solution that was not forcing or suggested by one of the two sides.

[Essing] The setting-up the agreement to set up the Arab bank in Nabulus and the appointment of the Arab mayors in Judaea and Samaria, is this a sign in the right direction, in this direction?

[Peres] Surely. First of all, it fits our own policy and that is to hand over to the people who reside on the West Bank the opportunity to run their daily lives and we go in that direction step by step. I think it is very much in favor of the people who reside there.

[Essing] Mr Peres, you have made clear that you are going to continue your peace initiatives. Are you not concerned that Mr Shamir might try and block what you're going to plan in the future?

[Peres] I hope not. Look, I don't want, a few days before Rosh Hashanah, to make a list of threats, but I intend, and this is part of the agreement, to continue with the peace momentum, peace initiative, and if, on our party, somebody will try to stop it, he will endanger the existence of the government because this is not a government that produces policies. This is a policy that has produced a government, and if the policy will disappear, it will endanger the existence of the government.

[Essing] Mr Peres, your Labor Party is now asking to revise, to a certain extent, the agreement with the Likud on the national unity government rotation. The Likud is saying, though, that this agreement was made to be kept for the full 4 years and there should not be an increased role for the Labor Party, say, in economic planning now.

[Peres] That's true, but the problem is, was the agreement really implemented? And on that occasions where the agreement was not implemented, I believe the Labor would like to have guarantees that they will be implemented. There were some declarations of goodwill, for example, a full cooperation on the economic issue. Was it or wasn't it implemented? Or, for example, the nomination of pecple to different directorships in different companies. Was it or wasn't it implemented? On the occasions where we have had a declaration of goodwill, but in fact it remained hanging in the air without implementation, Labor naturally wants to make sure that it will be implemented.

[Essing] Labor wants or will insist, as a condition for carrying out the rotation agreement?

[Peres] Labor wants and will insist, surely.

[Essing] One of the major contributions of this first 2 years of the national unity government has been the withdrawal from Lebanon, but in recent weeks we have seen a flare-up there again. Is there not a danger that Israel might be drawn back into an even greater involvement in south Lebanon?

[Peres] We are always facing dangers and I am not the one to belittle them, but we do not intend to extend our presence in Lebanon or to change the nature of our presence there. The nature is of a functional task, not a geographic position; namely, we do not have any ambitions to take away part of Lebanon.

[Essing] One of the most worrisome aspects has been the Iranian support for the Hizballah. Mr Peres, what is your attitude, your approach to this support to the Khomeyni regime in general today?

[Peres] I think it's one of the most shocking events in the 20th century. It is a reactionary black force, the Khomeyni trend. Until now I believe Khomeyni did not succeed in any Arab country but really in Lebanon and it is there that not only us, but the Lebanese and, indirectly, may I say, even the Syrians are facing this threat of the Khomeyni-like movement. Surely I would prefer to see the Arab assembly trying to cut it in size or to stop it completely.

[Essing] Many Jews around the world are going to be listening to this New Years interview. What message do you send to Jews in Israel and the diaspora on this New Year?

[Peres] When I think about the Jewish people, I do believe we are engaged in several important prayers. The first of them is that the Jewish people will remain Jewish and remain a people. Secondly, the real change in our life in this century is the establishmentt of the Jewish state, which is the center of Jewish life, which carries the major responsibility for Jewish future and in order to make this state flourishing we need peace politically, we need gold economically, we need immigration to secure the character of Jewish life in this country. And then there is a third prayer in our heart, and that is that we shall fulfill our hopes, not only by guaranteeing the existence of Jewish life and not only by strengthening the state of Jewish people, but really going in the footsteps of our great prophets, of our own wish.

[Essing] Mr Peres, may we take this opportunity to wish you a very happy New Year.

[Peres] Thank you. I would like to wish you and all our listeners a happy, peaceful new year for all the citizens of the country and for all our brothers and sisters in Jewish life.

Peres Sums Up 2-year Tenure

TA031117 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
3 Oct 86 pp 13, 14

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by the *Ma'ariv* staff; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] *Ma'ariv*: Mr Peres, how would you sum up the first 2 years of this government and your performance as prime minister?

Peres: I believe there is only one way to pass judgment on my performance and on the government, and that is by looking at the record; all the psychological analyses are irrelevant. So, let us look at the record:

First, we saved the economy. There are those who argue that we were lucky. Lucky or unlucky, that does not matter. The fact is that we received a devastated economy whereas now our economy is stable and has the best chances of moving into a growth phase.

Second, we pulled the IDF out of Lebanon. Thank God we have one less war. One does not get up in the morning and hear news about war.

Third, we saved the peace with Egypt in the Alexandria summit.

Fourth, we changed the situation in the territories. Terrorist attacks decreased by 50 percent, there is a feeling of liberalization in the economy and freedom of movement and we have just appointed three mayors.

Fifth, there has been a rupture between the PLO and Jordan. It is Jordan, rather than Israel, that is now confronting the PLO.

Sixth, Jordan agreed to peace negotiations without getting any promises in advance.

Seventh, we lowered domestic tensions, particularly sectarian ones; we changed the style.

Eighth, Israel's international stature has immensely improved. Relations have been resumed with various countries such as Spain, the Ivory Coast, and Cameroon; we made progress regarding Eastern Europe. Now that international terrorism is rampant, nobody is pointing an accusing finger at Israel. On the contrary, Israel is described as a model of the war against terrorism rather than a cause of terrorism. The newly-established diplomatic relations have enormously improved Israel's economic possibilities worldwide. This is reflected in trade agreements, research funds, an increase in exports, and the improvement in our credit situation.

I see another key issue. The government dealt with almost everything; there was no subject too small or too big for the government to deal with, from a plastic factory in Even Menahem to bringing the Ethiopian Jews to Israel. Socrates said that a government is the housewife of the state and must be willing to prepare breakfast, lunch, and dinner and to wash the dishes. The housewife of a state does not deal with making history but must run domestic affairs in a dignified manner.

Incidentally, almost all the issues I enumerated were controversial at the time they were being discussed. Some ministers voted against the economic program whereas others voted against the IDF's pullout from Lebanon.

Ma'ariv: You say you succeeded in curbing internal polarization. Do the events in Ashqelon at the beginning of the week not show that you failed?

Peres: I think that was a most unfortunate coincidence that does not denote a change for the worse.

Ma'ariv: How do you view the achievements when compared to your expectations?

Peres: I did not believe all this could be accomplished in 2 years and that is why I kept working at an accelerated pace.

Ma'ariv: If you had to choose your main achievement, which one would you select?

Peres: Saving the economy. The economy was in a shambles when we entered office. If I were to speak in the "first person," I would say that I did not choose this situation but that it rather chose me, and I had to tackle it.

Ma'ariv: What was the starting point in this sphere?

Peres: Economists told me we had enough foreign currency to last us 5 months and that afterward Israel would not even have a cent to buy food, medicines, and spare parts and that inflation would in the end destroy the economy.

I had to choose what I considered the best program. I insisted on the following principles: no mass unemployment, no decrees regarding working relations, no decrees on social affairs, no devastating devaluation. A 35-percent devaluation had been proposed initially.

In the economic sphere I am most proud about the efforts I invested in attaining a national consensus. An economic program cannot be imposed on the people, one can only seek the people's goodwill. We set up an economic coalition that worked very well together.

Ma'ariv: Henceforth, you will throw your weight behind foreign policy. Did you not, in fact, forgo the credit you accumulated on the economic issue to a certain extent?

Peres: I do not think in terms of accumulating credit. I must be involved in issues according to the country's national priorities and needs. Notwithstanding the fact that I know this is being said about me, I do not run the country according to my personal priorities.

National priorities mean averting another war and preventing the peace process from crumbling. I would like to have peace now, but in the absence of peace the peace process is the second best choice.

There is a great deal of opposition in the Arab world. Great ingeniousness is needed to overcome the problems, one must at all times keep up initiative and inventiveness. Political affairs, unlike economic ones, are not brought to one's table for a decision. They must at all times feed on our constant initiative.

Ma'ariv: Do you subscribe to the assessment that the notion of an international conference, accompaniment, or however you want to name it will actually not work?

Peres: It will work very well. The truth must be said: Israel and the United States do not need an international conference. Such a conference is necessary in order to bring Jordan to the negotiating table. Obviously, those who are not interested in negotiations do not need Jordan either. There are those who propose that we should conduct negotiations with ourselves. I must say that they are scoring extraordinary successes all the time.

The problem is creating a framework that Jordan can join in. The formula is to hold enough of an international conference so that Jordan can join the negotiations and to stop it at the right time so that the negotiations can become direct and bilateral.

There is no disagreement between us and Jordan that an international conference cannot substitute for direct negotiations but can only assist them, that an international conference cannot impose or abrogate agreements, that negotiations should be conducted by bilateral geographic [as published] committees, that the work of one committee should not depend or be conditional on the work of another committee.

Many of those who object to an international conference also opposed the Camp David accords. Those who supported Camp David agreed to two international conferences: one in the Mena House Hotel in Cairo, sort of on behalf of the PLO, and a second one in Geneva. This happened in Menahem Begin's time. The question is not whether an international conference is needed but whether peace is needed. If peace is needed, then the conditions for sustaining it must be created.

Ma'ariv: Do you not think that if you were to agree to Palestinian self-determination in the context of a confederation, the PLO could be divested of the right to represent the Palestinians?

Peres: On the contrary, this would bring the PLO back to the negotiating table. The real political choice is between Jordan and the PLO; it cannot be both of them and they can both attest to this. Israel must choose between going along with Jordan without the PLO or going along with the PLO without Jordan. Therefore, regardless of the context, self-determination would be an invitation to the PLO to join the negotiations. The result would be the PLO without negotiations rather than negotiations without the PLO.

Ma'ariv: Will the Soviet Union accept the conditions you cmposed for its participation in an international conference or accompaniment, namely the resumption of relations and Jewish immigration?

Peres: These are not conditions but obvious prerequisites. Basically, the participation or nonparticipation of the Soviet Union in an international conference depends on developments in U.S.-Soviet relations and relations between the superpowers rather than on Moscow's relations with the Middle East. When I returned from the United States, I shared my assessment with the Cabinet that the Daniloff affair had been settled. I predicted that there would be a summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev.

The Soviet Union does not have much to be proud of in the Middle East. The peace with Egypt, the agreement on Tabah, and the IDF's pullout from Lebanon were attained without it; it plays no part in what is happening between us and Jordan and between us and the territories. So, what is it left with? It is left with Syria, Al-Qadhdhafi, and the PLO. None of the three is in a brilliant position, and the Soviet Union must take stock of its situation.

Ma'ariv: Do you foresee any further developments between us and the Soviet Union?

Peres: I do not want to prophesize. In my opinion, the situation between us and the Soviet Union is now open. I cannot tell what direction the Soviet decision will take.

Ma'ariv: What about our relations with the PRC?

Peres: A Chinese said to me: What are we actually doing to you? At most, one anti-Israeli speech a year. So why do you get all worked up? I do not want to elaborate on other relations.

Ma'ariv: How will you continue to be involved in the economic sphere after the rotation?

Peres: If the government fails to understand that economic reform after the rotation can only be attained through national consensus, there will be no reform. Reform is not in anybody's pocket. [passage omitted]

Shamir on Unity Government, Future Plans

TA031510 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
3 Oct 86 p 15

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, by the *Ma'ariv* staff; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] *Ma'ariv*: Mr Shamir, last time you assumed the premiership abruptly whereas this time you had 2 years to get ready, you had a long time to outline a plan. What do you want to do in your job? Where do you want to go?

Shamir: I have had a long time to think about the country's course in the next decade. I believe the national unity government has a future beyond the next 2 years. I think that a united and joint effort by the majority of the people can build the kind of country we want. The goals are very noble.

Israel's economy must become independent. Today, this looks like a fantasy, a dream. The current freeze in immigration must change, since we cannot realize the Zionist goal without a

revolutionary change on this issue. We all want peace and we should work for it, but peace should not only secure the tranquility of the citizens of Israel but also its rapid and comprehensive development.

The country should be run as a whole, and encompass political and economic issues and the problems of the Jewish people. This is difficult, but possible. One can attain serious achievements when there is no need to devote the main thrust of one's efforts to inter-partisan struggles or the fight for each Knesset vote.

Ma'ariv: Are you bringing a list of definite goals to the Prime Minister's Office?

Shamir: Not just one list, but lists.

Ma'ariv: How would you describe the 2 years of the national unity government in one sentence?

Shamir: I think these 2 years exactly met our expectations, no more and no less.

Ma'ariv: Could you elaborate?

Shamir: In the economic sphere inflation was brought to a halt, there is stability, the ground has been broken for a rise in the gross national product or so-called economic growth. In domestic politics, there is calm along with differences of opinion, but still calm. In the political sphere, relations with our neighbors have improved. In the international arena, the alliance with the United States has strengthened, progress has been made in our penetration of the Third World, and there is a beginning of normalization in our relations with the Eastern Bloc. Those are the main points.

Ma'ariv: In sum, a significant list of achievements.

Shamir: These are achievements, no doubt about it. This is what I expected. Many more achievements can be made in each and every sphere.

Ma'ariv: At the beginning of these 2 years you spoke about "a wish come true." One month later you said: I am sitting in this government gritting my teeth. Was that the first crisis?

Shamir: Despite everything, I predicted the difficulties. However, we overcame them and that is why we made these achievements.

Ma'ariv: How was your relationship with Shim'on Peres?

Shamir: I am not complaining.

Ma'ariv: And what else?

Shamir: I do not have to give marks.

Ma'ariv: You are not complaining, but you are not praising either.

Shamir: I am not complaining. Given the conditions of cooperation and coexistence that prevailed between the two bodies whose only common experience was ceaseless confrontation, relations were excellent.

Ma'ariv: How did Shim'on Peres perform?

Shamir: That is giving marks. However, one depends on the other.

Ma'ariv: It sounds as if you were pleased with the last 2 years in the personal sphere.

Shamir: I am pleased because the notion of a national unity government, in whose planning and implementation I took part, justified itself.

Ma'ariv: Did you have any doubts about the implementation of the rotation?

Shamir: I had doubts at times. Who is the man who does not have doubts? Sometimes these doubts referred to the question of whether establishing a national unity government had been a good, justified, or beneficial idea. I did not think about the rotation because I knew that if the government would work the rotation would be effected.

Ma'ariv: Did some crises seem especially serious?

Shamir: There were crises, but I say that these are normal; there will yet be more crises. Such a government cannot survive without crises because there will always be differences of opinion and confrontations within it. What counts is the ability to overcome these crises.

Ma'ariv: You did not mention the withdrawal from Lebanon when you enumerated the government's achievements.

Shamir: That was not an achievement. That was something we all wanted and wished for. As a whole, the developments along the border with Lebanon have been positive.

Ma'ariv: You voted against it....

Shamir: I do not regret my votes. The dispute was not about the withdrawal itself but about the extent, the timing, and the phases. The implementation of the withdrawal was handled well.

Ma'ariv: One of the complaints about you as leader of the Likud by Likud members, and particularly by Herut men, referred to the settlements, or rather the lack of them. Both the Alignment and the prime minister are taking pride in the fact that even the six settlements that had been decided upon were not set up.

Shamir: That pride is unfounded.

Ma'ariv: Were the six settlements established?

Shamir: The problem is not whether there are 5, 6, or 10 new settlements. The criteria is whether the Jewish population in Judaea and Samaria has increased, and it has increased consid-

erably and will continue to increase. I regard this as an achievement and that is what counts. Still, the deployment and establishment of new settlements must increase and here is where opinions differ. However, there is no doubt that the main issue is to increase and expand the Jewish fait accompli in those parts of Eretz Yisra'el — and progress has been made in this field.

Ma'ariv: Do you have any specific plans about settlements?

Shamir: There are several plans. However, we want to pursue the question of strengthening the settlements in keeping with the coalition agreement and according to the economic possibilities. We will also establish several new settlements.

Ma'ariV: Will the attitude toward Judaea and Samaria change, become firmer, under you leadership?

Shamir: Obviously I will not take pride in the fact that the pace of establishing new settlements has slowed down, although I will also not hasten to take pride in the fact that the number of Jewish settlers has increased. I am only stating a fact, and I will do my best to strengthen it.

Ma'ariv: We cannot avoid asking more personal questions. Will Mr Moda'i return to the government headed by you?

Shamir: Yes.

Ma'ariv: In what capacity?

Shamir: I do not want to go into details at the moment, but I see no reason why he should not be a member of the Cabinet. After all, we have not appointed anybody in his place.

Ma'ariv: That is not correct, somebody is substituting for him.

Shamir: Let me put it this way: We did not appoint a new minister. The Likud is currently in the minority.

Ma'ariv: The idea has been raised that if Health Minister Mordekhay Gur does not serve in your Cabinet the Israeli nation will come to no harm if the Cabinet includes two ministers less; Moda'i need not necessarily be one of them.

Shamir: I would not drag the Israeli nation into such an argument. I heard this idea but I did not agree with it.

Ma'ariv: Will Moshe Nisim continue to be the finance minister?

Shamir: Why go into details? I do not think there is any reason to replace him.

Ma'ariv: Are you pleased with his performance?

Shamir: I am pleased with all the Likud ministers.

Ma'ariv: What do you think about political appointments designed to strengthen your rivals within the Likud?

Shamir: Even if I had criticism I would not share it with you.

Ma'ariv: Political appointments are a serious disease in the political system in Israel. Will you deal with it? Will you perhaps do away with it or formalize it?

Shamir: Political appointments have been an organic part of the civil service since the establishment of the state. One cannot say "let us stop them" at a time when the other side is able to make such appointments. However, I agree that one should not exaggerate and that there must be limits. The main limit is state interests and the main criteria should be the qualifications of the appointee.

Ma'ariv: Can this be translated into a law or regulation?

Shamir: That is very difficult. However, if the national unity government continues to exist the problem could be reduced to reasonable proportions.

Ma'ariv: You said "continues to exist." Do you mean beyond the next 2 years?

Shamir: Yes.

Ma'ariv: Do you believe that the notion of an international conference is dead?

Shamir: It should be.

Ma'ariv: You are not sure yet?

Shamir: The danger still exists because the notion is being championed by very powerful international bodies. The Soviet Union firmly insists on it and so do all the Arab countries.

Ma'ariv: Will you object to an international conference even if the Soviet Union opens its gates to Jewish immigration and establishes diplomatic relations with Israel?

Shamir: That is correct, we will continue to object to an international conference. I told Gromyko 2 years ago: If you want to take part in the diplomatic process in the Middle East you must first of all change your attitude toward us. I object to an international conference not only because the Soviets would participate in it but also because such a body would impose solutions on us. I object to imposed solutions because I think the solutions should come from within the Middle East itself. I will not object to sitting and holding discussions with our neighboring countries in order to reach something that is commonly acceptable to all of us. However, I have no need for imported solutions.

Ma'ariv: How did Gromyko react?

Shamir: First of all he pleaded with me to agree to an international conference. He said: If you agree, then perhaps your big friends — he meant the United States — will agree. He understood everything but yet he said: What are you afraid of? I saw that he was very keen on this issue, but he understood my point.

Ma'ariv: Still, what will you do if in order to get an admission ticket into the Middle East the Soviet Union opens its gates to Jewish immigration?

Shamir: Well, the Russians want to get everything for a bargain; that is their system, they are not generous. However, I object to the very notion of an international conference, that would be a miniature United Nations. Do we like the UN resolutions on the Middle East? An international conference would be a duplicate of the United Nations.

Ma'ariv: The idea behind this notion is that Jordan needs some cover to enter direct negotiations with us.

Shamir: I am familiar with this idea but I know it is not true; this is one of the arguments being raised. Were that all it would not be that terrible. However, we know that the Arab countries are interested in an international conference — with the participation of the Soviets whose positions they know — in order to enforce and impose an Israeli total withdrawal. This is what they want, they do not crave for peace.

Ma'ariv: If there is no international conference and no autonomy talks what kind of peace process is there?

Shamir: When there is a desire to talk, to seek a way, one can always find the framework for this. If we assume that the autonomy matter is not acceptable to the Egyptians and the Jordanians we may be able to find a different term for it although the content must be identical. I do not see a more realistic way for solving the disputed problems involved in the Palestinian issue. I know that some people in both Egypt and Jordan do not like the terms of Camp David and autonomy. One cannot indeed accept that Egypt would unilaterally oppose an agreement which it signed, but if the definition of autonomy does not seem right to them we can find another.

Ma'ariv: As prime minister, will you be prepared to consider giving up territories in return for peace?

Shamir: I have said time and again that this is the only matter which will lead to the dissolution of the government. If the Arab countries talk of a compromise proposal, if a compromise proposal which is acceptable to only part of the government is raised by the Arab countries, this will lead to dissolution and elections. This is both logical and just. Therefore, I openly say, to the Arabs as well, and there are some Arabs who want the national unity government to fall apart: If you want the national unity government to fall raise compromise proposals. This is the only way. Nevertheless, I would also say the following: If such a compromise proposal is raised I will view it as progress even if it is unacceptable to me.

MA'ARIV: Can you point to a change in Israeli-egyptian relations after the meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-majid?

Shamir: During our conversation the Egyptian foreign minister promised that Egypt's commitments in the normalization sphere will be met, but we still have to wait and see how this will work in reality. I explained to him that meeting the numerous promises the Egyptian authorities made to us is vital not only for improving bilateral relations but also for expanding the entire peace process. Al-majid pointed to difficulties on a number of issues but promised me formally that a new wind would soon blow in day-to-day relations between the two countries.

Ma'ariv: Is there a change in Israel's relations with the Eastern Bloc countries after the meetings which the prime minister held with the Soviet foreign minister and which you had with several East European ministers?

Shamir: There has always been a chance for the resumption of relations. To date we have not noticed any serious sign for a change in the nature of Israeli-Soviet relations, particularly with regard to the condition of the Soviet Jews. Their condition has even worsened over the last year. The Soviets hint that a certain change may come about, but in light of past experience we should judge this issue only by developments in the area; thus far there is no news for me to break on this issue.

As for relations with Eastern Bloc countries with whose foreign ministers I met, there is a tendency to proceed to the establishment of relations on a nondiplomatic level. Israel and the country with which we will form such relations will be able to maintain contacts in the economic, cultural, tourism and other similar spheres.

Ma'ariv: What is happening on the issue of China?

Shamir: I would definitely like to have closer relations with the PRC and perhaps even obtain its recognition.

Ma'ariv: Has progress been made over the last 2 years?

Shamir: Yes, but I would not want to discuss this.

Ma'ariv: Do you have tidings about the resumption of relations with additional African countries?

Shamir: I cannot announce today decisions to form or renew relations with Israel, but there are many chances that the process of resumption of relations between Israel and African countries will continue and that we will see real results in the near future.

Ma'ariv: How do you assess Israel's international status today, following the talks you held during the UN General Assembly session?

Shamir: Israel's prestige on the international arena has increased from one year to another. The number of countries which supports Israel's isolation has been on the decline, and the radical Arab stance which favors the removal of Israel from the United Nations is today tantamount to an anachronism which is gradually disappearing. [passage omitted]

Rabin on Cooperation With Jordan, U.S. Aid

TA030936 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST (MAGAZINE supplement) in English 3 Oct 86 p 6

[Report on interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Hirsh Goodman and Yehuda Litani on 30 September in the defense minister's office]

[Excerpt][passage omitted] The diminution of internal terrorism has had a positive effect on the lives of the inhabitants of the territories, said the defence minister, but the big difference in the situation there — especially Judaea and Samaria — was a result of four factors. He ticked them off on his fingers as he enumerated them.

"First, there was the break between Jordan's King Husayn and the PLO's Yasir 'Arafat. Next there was Husayn's decision to close down 'Arafat's bases in Jordan. Then we had a serious attempt by Jordan to prevent any aid or money coming over to pro-PLO operatives in the territories from Jordan. Finally, came the decision by the King to encourage pro-Jordanian elements in Judaea and Samaria.

"So effective have Husayn's moves against the PLO been," he continued, "that when pro-PLO figures on the West Bank like Hanna Sinyurah want to travel to Europe, they now leave via Ben-Gurion airport and not Amman, as they used to."

As examples of Jordan's deepened involvement in the daily lives of the inhabitants of the West Bank, Rabin pointed to the recent decision to open a branch of the Cairo-Amman bank in Jerusalem; a decision to pay the salaries of all teachers in the West Bank, and not only those teachers who worked before 1967; the reduction of taxes on goods going to Jordan from the territories and vice versa; increased quotas for goods going from the West Bank to Jordan; and the complete refurbishing of the fleet of vehicles carrying goods over the bridges.

"Husayn," Rabin noted, "has partially come off the fence," allowing Israel to deal with the problem of the territories in a more rational manner. Until now it had been impossible for Israel to set up a pro-Israeli leadership in the West Bank, but Jordan's latest moves had allowed for the beginnings of an authoritative leadership to emerge.

"It is clear to me that without Jordan, there can be no local leadership. With Jordan, we are currently creating an infrastructure upon which we hope to build a better future. Jordan is not yet ready for direct negotiations, but there is no denying the new found ground that is being laid.

"Now that Jordan and Israel have almost the same policies regarding the areas, I see a chance for change in the territories. Not in six months, and not in a year, but a chance for change."

The great threat to those hopes was terrorism, said Rabin; terrorism directed "not against Palestinians who are openly pro-Zionist, but against any Palestinian who dares speak about the possibility of a political settlement. And we will have to make sure that it is contained."

Turning to another of his constant preoccupations, Rabin said that the defence budget "has reached a low point and will have [to] be increased." Because he was about to start a round of deliberations with the IDF command on the subject he did not want to commit himself to figures, but he repeated that an increase was essential.

"I cannot say that anything that has happened in these past months has happened because we cut the defence budget," he said, "but in the long term there is no doubt that several areas have been compromised and three will have to be adjusted."

His trip to the United States a fortnight ago had been a success, said the minister.

"I foresee no problems with our aid requests for 1987 and 1988. The administration has already tabled $3 billion aid package for 1987 with Congress and judging from my meetings with congressional leaders, I feel confident that our requests will pass there as well, and that we will be able to receive the same amount in 1988."

Rabin revealed that while he was in America he had come up with an idea that the U.S. allow Israel to lease equipment on the same basis as the U.S. had leased 25 Kfirs from Israel, the only costs involved being maintenance costs.

"They did not dismiss the idea," he said. "In fact, they were quite positive."

If the concept were accepted, it would allow Israel to receive 25 Cobra helicopter gun-ships for no capital outlay — an arrangement that would greatly ease Israel's procurement programmes over the coming years.

The future of the Lavi did not come up at all during his discussions in the U.S., the issue being "on ice" for the next three months, pending a study by the Pentagon.

Asked whether he did not think that Israel's lack of reaction to the slaughter of 22 Jews in the Istanbul synagogue had harmed Israel's deterrent image, Rabin became unusually animated.

"I do not believe that terror can be deterred. We deter the Arab states from attacking us, but this will not work with terror. Each day there is some new organization — Hizballah, for example — that is potentially more dangerous than anything we have known in the past.

"You can fight states that support terror, and America's strike against Libya seems to have been successful in the short term. But the war against terror is a multi-level, continued and protracted fight that rests on active defence.

"Israel's policy has never been retaliatory. Even the bombing of Tunisia, for example, was not carried out in revenge for Larnaca, but because Larnaca gave us the chance to do something we had been intending to do for a long time.

"By the way," he added, "that raid has started to pay dividends. The Tunisians have expelled almost all known terrorists from their country, and thus the objective was achieved."

Rabin holds that over the past two years, definite inroads have been made into terrorism.

"In Israel and the territories, there has been a 50 per cent drop," he said, "while externally there is much more international cooperation and awareness that makes the fight easier and more

effective. You cannot end the problem, there are no absolute criteria for success, but I would say that we have made some progress."

Finally, Rabin denied that one of the worst decisions he had taken was last year's exchange of three Israeli soldiers for 1,250 terrorists.

"I don't agree with the critics," he said. "I wanted to clear the decks before the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon, and leave no loose ends. Just a few months before that, Moshe Arens (his predecessor) exchanged 4,400 terrorists — the PLO's main infrastructure in Lebanon — for six Israelis. I can see no difference in what I did, and therefore do not accept the critisicm."

Rabin on IDF Activity Beyond Security Strip

TA031410 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said the possibility of expanding IDF activity beyond the security strip cannot be dismissed, but this would only be if the hostile activity were to become worse, and it would only be temporary. The security strip itself would not be expanded.

In a talk with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, the defense minister said the fight between Hizballah and Amal in southern Lebanon is actually a fight between Iran and Syria. Iran is backing the Hizballah, Syria is backing Amal, and both are fighting over who is to rule the Shi'ite sect, which is the largest in Lebanon. The defense minister also said that Kohmeyni's directives to Hizballah are to work for an Islamic republic to be established in Lebanon. In the attacks against UNIFIL the Hizballah is trying to get the international force out of southern Lebanon to be better able to attack Amal.

Chief of Staff on IDF Needs, Syria

TA031940 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, says the defense forces must recieve more resources if a modern army to meet the needs of the 1990's is to be built. In a New Year's interview with the Voice of Israel, Gen Levi said the IDF is aiming for quality rather than quantity and this is one of the reasons why many career soldiers and officers have been discharged in the past 2 years.

With regard to the current situation, Gen Levi said military intelligence is keeping a close watch on Syria and forces are deployed opposite the Syrians as a precautionary measure. He did not think that the Syrians have achieved strategic parity with Israel as yet. However, Syria could decide to start a war, not necessarily out of rational considerations.

Coming to the problem of terrorism, Gen Levi said it does not pose a threat to the survival of Israel. He added that the IDF must be a shield to the entire Jewish people, not just the State of Israel, but he did not elaborate.

AL-FAJR Criticizes Appointment of Arab Mayors

TA041425 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
2 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Municipalities: Between the Right to Elect and the Decision to Appoint"]

[Text] The recent appointment of Arab mayors in Hebron, Ramallah, and Al-Birah came to reinforce the joint Jordanian-Israeli moves in the current stage. We have added nothing new with this statement but have repeated the remarks of Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin as well as those by the Jordanian Minister Mustafa Dudin in this connection.

However, we wish to stress that, in fact, these appointments are contrary to the desire of the residents, especially when the real concern of these residents is the need to hold elections or, at the minimum, that the appointment of municipal committees serve as a conduit for preparing these elections in the future.

It is natural that all residents of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip seek Arab mayors for their municipalities. This wish, however, is directly linked to their legitimate right to elect those mayors and all the members of the municipal councils. One of the results of the poll conducted recently in the occupied land was clear in this respect. It shows that the massive majority of the residents consider the best solution to the problem of the municipalities to be the holding of comprehensive elections.

Both local and international laws ensure the legitimacy of this solution, with no room for any mingling of political positions, since there is no connection between the right of the residents to elect their mayors and any political stance by this or that party, or in bringing about a specific political situation through the municipalities.

60 Golan Heights Druze to USSR for Studies

TA060721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Sixty Druze students from the Golan Heights, including two female students, are leaving today to study in the Soviet Union. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that the Ministry of the Interior has issued each of the students with a transit document enabling him to stay a full year in the Soviet Union, after documents confirming that they had been accepted for studies were appended to their requests. The Druze youths said they are going to the Soviet Union because the Israeli authorities rejected their requests to study in Damascus. They intend to study medicine, engineering, and electronics.

ALGERIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Arrives for Visit

LD041306 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Rachid Sfar, Tunisian prime minister and secretary general of the Socialist Destourian Party, arrived at Houari Boumediene Airport at 1100 today on his first visit to Algeria since his appointment as Tunisian premier. He was invited by Abdelhamid Brahimi, FLN Political Bureau member and prime minister.

He was welcomed at the airport by Abdelhamid Brahimi, who was accompanied by an important delegation consisting of members of the government and the diplomatic corps in Algeria. The delegation was headed by the FLN Political Bureau member and minister of the interior; Bachir Rouis, alternate member of the Political Bureau and minister of information; Minister of Culture and Tourism Boualem Bessaieh; and Abdelhah Bererhi, minister of higher education.

The Tunisian prime minister is accompanied on his visit by an important delegation consisting of, among others, Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk and Minister of Trade and Industry Slaheddine BenMbarek.

The visit comes as a continuation of the periodic exchange of visits that bind the two countries within the framework of the agreement of brotherhood and accord. It also bolsters the relations of cooperation and development between the two countries, particularly following the important activity that has recently characterized this cooperation. That activity made it possible to increase exchanges and implement numerous economic, social, and cultural projects, particularly in the [word indistinct] regions.

At the executive hall, following a brief rest, the Tunisian prime minister made the following statement: The meetings between Tunisia and Algeria are traditional meetings. They are meetings of brotherhood and work. This is a new meeting that we add to our past meetings. The visit provides a precious opportunity for me to convey to President Chadli Bendjedid the greetings and expressions of friendship and admiration from his brother, the grand combatant, Habib Bourguiba. It also provides a great opportunity to convey the greetings of President Habib Bourguiba to the fraternal Algerian people and to all members of the Algerian Government.

I am happy to be able to respond to the invitation of my brother and colleague, the Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi and to visit Algeria once again while assuming my new responsibilities. I hope that we may continue to bolster our joint work and discuss all issues of common interest, as well as the interests of the region and the Arab and Islamic nation, and to also study the new steps that could be taken to push Tunisian-Algerian regional cooperation forward. This cooperation is the backbone of the greater ArabMaghreb. These are the great things consolidated by this visit.

Cooperation Talks Begin

LD042338 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Algerian-Tunisian political talks chaired by Brother Abdelhamid Brahimi, alternate member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, and his Tunisian counterpart Rachid Sfar, began at El-Mithak palace this evening. The talks opened with a tete-a-tete discussion and then expanded to include the members of the two delegations.

The Algerian delegation is composed of Finance Minister Abdelaziz Khellaf; Commerce Minister Mostefa Benamar; Heavy Industry Minister Faysal Boudraa; Mohamed Aberkane, deputy minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in charge of cooperation; and Messaoud Ait-Chalal, Algerian ambassador to Tunisia. The Tunisian side is composed of Hedi Mabrouk, minister of foreign affairs; Slaheddine Ben Mbarek, minister of industry and trade; and Mohamed Chaker, ambassador of Tunisia to Algeria.

We should mention that the Tunisian delegation under the leadership of the prime minister expressed his pleasure with the invitation from Brother Abdelhamid Brahimi to visit Algeria to continue the work with regard to issues of common interest, and to study the new steps toward improving relations between the two fraternal countries according to the recommendations of the two presidents, President Chadli Bendjedid and President Babib Bourguiba.

Brahimi Gives Banquet

LD050212 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Algero-Tunisian political talks started this afternoon at the El-Mithak Residence. These talks began with a tete-a-tete discussion between the two prime minister, Mr Brahimi and Mr Sfar, and were then expanded to the members of the two delegations.

It is being stressed that these talks, which took place in a fraternal and constructive spirit, have made it possible toprecisely evaluate the full range of the short and medium-term projects that are under way and bode well for the concrete and progressive setting up of the Maghreb economic (area). In addition, the identification of new projects gave a chance to determine fresh prospects with regards to complementing each other economically on a planned basis, with the profitability of the [word indistinct] production existing in each of the two countries as a point of departure.

Meetings at ministerial and expert level were decided on for the implementation at the right time of measures aimed at industrial integration as much as the animation of trade exchanges in their many aspects.

This evening Mr Abdelhamid Brahimi gave a dinner in honor of his Tunisian counterpart and the delegation accompanying him, in the presence of the members of the Politburo, of the government and the diplomatic corps accredited in Algiers. [passage omitted]

Working Session With Libyan Legislators Held

LD050619 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT Oct 86

[Text] A new working session was held today at the headquarters of the National People's Assembly between the members of the delegation of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah under the leadership of 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Susa and a delegation of the National People's Assembly under the leadership of Djelloul Malaika, deputy speaker of the National People's Assembly.

LIBYA

SUNA: Al-Qadhdhafi To Visit Ethiopia

JN040953 Khartoum SUNA in English 0935 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 4 (SUNA) — Preisdent Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya will pay a second visit to Ethiopia, in a date to be fixed yet, for talks with President M. Haile Mariam on means of solving south Sudan question, the government envoy to Tripoli Industry Minister Mubarak al-Fadil al-Mahdi said.

The talks between Al-Qadhdhafi and Mariam last month have made some progress on the issue, the minister said.

It is to be recalled that the Libyan leader had visited Ethiopia last month, on the heels of a three day visit to Sudan, for talks with the officials there on means of ending the south Sudan question.

It is understood that Ethiopia has been hosting and providing broadcasting facilities to the troops of Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of rebel John Garang.

JANA on U.S. Naval Commander's Interview

LD051839 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 5 Oct 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tripoli. Shahr Al Tomour 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The commander of American Naval Forces in the Middle East declared yesterday that his government will not allow the closure of Hormuz and that it will protect its vital interests in the area.

In an interview with Abu Dhabi newspaper *Al-Bayan*, he said if the strait is closed we will act at the mouth of the Gulf.

The editor of international affairs commented on these audacious statements. He said the American military official, while he speaks in this hollow language of his country's vital interests in the Strait of Hormuz, audaciously ignores the countries surrounding this Strait and outrages them. For they are the primary responsible for its protection.

The editor of international affairs added "American arrogance, which the American military official learnt from his master 'cowboy of dark house', enticed him to speak of Hormuz Strait as if it was Gulf of Miami or the Nevada Desert.

The editor went on to say "when the American administration speaks of the protection of this Gulf, it is our right to ask 'from whom America wants to protect this Gulf from? Does it protect it from the countries surrounding it which logically have soveirgnty over it...or from the petrol tankers which roam it daily...or from its military fleets which are seeking to dominate the region and put it into American bag.

The editor concluded "answers to these questions are clear. It is common knowledge that America is striving to control the world and to achieve that goal it does not hesitate to create justifications and pretexts to fulfil its hostile schemes against the peoples of this region and others. But America will harvest as usual failure and defeat for America forgets the role of peoples in running the wheel of history and its course.

Envoy Says WASHINGTON POST Story Vindicates Libya

LD051202 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] New York, 5 Oct (JANA) — The permanent representative of the Great Jamahiriyah at the United Nations has stressed the dangers of the aggressive course adopted by the U.S. Administration in its dealings with international issues.

He condemned the deceptive media campaigns launched by Israel's rabid dog, Reagan, and his entourage in order to discredit the stances of the Great Jamahiriyah and of its historic leadership.

He pointed out that what was revealed by *The Washington Post*, about the scandalous deceptive media scheme, plotted by Israel's rabid dog against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah, completely vindicates the stances of the Great Jamahiriyah, which repeatedly warned U.S. and international public opinion that the main object of this campaign against the Libyan Arab people and its historic leadership is to prepare U.S. and international public opinion foraggression.

The permanent representative of the Great Jamahiriyah stressed the declared and explicit stance of the Great Jamahiriyah toward the so-called international terrorism pointing out that the Libyan Arab people condemn all forms of terroris. However, they distinguish between terrorism and the struggle of peoples for freedom.

He said that the Jamahiriyah supported, and is still supporting, the usurped Arab right in occupied Palestine, and considers the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people as a sacred struggle for justice. So is the struggle of other peoples, such as the people of Angola and the people of South Africa who are fighting the policy of oppression and apartheid.

He stressed that the administration of Israel's dog is the leader of terrorism and imperialism in the world, referring by that to its barbaric aggressive actions against the peoples fighting for their liberation and its support for the hireling Somoza gangs, and confirming this by recalling the resolutions of 101 member-states

at the recent nonaligned summit that condemned the terrorist U.S. aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah and called for a discussion within the United Nations General Assembly.

JANA Remembers Al-Sadat's Fate, Warns Mubarak

LD051958 Tripoli JANA in English 1749 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr al Tomour 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Tomorrow coincides with the 5th anniversary of the execution of traitor Al-Sadat in accordance with the sentence passed on him by the Arab people for high treason following his recognition of the Zionist enemy and opened Egypt to Zionist terrorists in defiance to Arab honour.

The editor of Arab affairs in JANA commented on this occasion. He said 'it is a historical day as far as the Arab nation is concerned. For it clearly showed that the Arab nation will never die defeated or its dignity tarnished.

Despite the imperialist-Zionist protection which surrounded traitor Al-Sadat, the honourable Egyptian Arab hand reached and punished him...the 6th Tomour 1981 was a lesson for all traitors.

The editor added that Husni Mubarak was given enough chance to reconsider his situation. But he continued to eat from defunct Al-Sadat's dish and worked to consolidate treachery and its propagation.

The editor pointed out that 'it has become clear that the president of Egyptian regime did not grasp fully the lesson of the grand stand. We wished that he was more mature to learn this basic lesson: Arab people will never forgive betrayal. The Arab people is capable of reaching agents wherever they may be. America and zionists are unable to protect their agents from death.

Arab history is not merciful and Husni al-Barek must watch again the tape of the execution of traitor Al-Sadat before it becomes too late.

JANA: Egypt To Join CIA/Mossad 'Dirty Operations'

LD051949 Tripoli Jana in English 1746 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn Shahr al Tomour 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Diplomatic reports received by official sources in Western Europe indicated that Egyptian authorities recently approved a proposal for the participation of Egyptian intelligence in a scheme sponsored by the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Zionist intelligence (Mossad) within the context known as dirty operations.

In Cairo preparations for terrorist operations against American and Zionist targets in various parts of the world and a comprehensive scenario with the aim to stick responsibility on Arab parties. [sentence as received]

Reports remarked that the (CIA) listed names of Egyptian intelligence officers to take part in the scheme but refused others claiming that their files did not show total loyalty and allegiance to the regime.

Basic People's Congresses Second Session Starts

LD051018 Tripoli JANA in English 0945 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr al Tomour 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Masses of Basic People's Congresses throughout Great Jamahiriyah began, yesterday, their second session for this year to draw the agenda of the 3rd ordinary session.

The masses of People's Congresses discussed items of the agenda asserting their commitment to their people's authority and total readiness to defend it and objectives and principles of Great Al-Fatih Revolution, their leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, confront all attempts against our revolutionary orientations and work earnestly towards all out Arab unity from the ocean to the Gulf.

Youth Meeting Issues Statement on Conference

LD051102 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0215 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Statement by the participants in the "General Education Conference, the First World Youth Gathering on Jamahiri Thought, the Thoughts of Mm'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi" issued at the end of the 29 September-3 October meeting in Tripoli — announcer-read]

[Text] We, the participants in the First World Youth Gathering on Jamahiri Thought, who have come from the various countries of the world and who belong to the various nations, peoples, religions and systems, have met in the Great Jamahiriyah to study various world problems and the causes of tension in our contemporary world — political, economic, and social tension — in an attempt by the youth to understand the essence and casues of these problems. Indeed, we will be the generation that could pay the price for the political and ideological sins of past generations, and we would be paying the price of today — a price set by technological progress and the increase in means of devastation on earth and in space. That price is the annihilation of the entire human race, of which we would be the last generation if mankind does not seriously attempt to solve its problems through thinking that matches its world responsibility and through a skillfully devised ideology that takes into consideration today's conditions and man's great experience.

It is in this spirit that we came to the Great Jamahiriyah in response to a caring and responsible call from the youth of the Great Jamahiriyah.

We thank the General Education Conference of the Great Jamahiriyah universities, to which we owe the honor of organizing and carrying out such a world youth action. We also thank the preparatory committee of this gathering, which stems from the International Committee of the World Center for the Studies of the Green Book, to which we owe the honor of ascertaining the world youth viewpoints on the problems in our contemporary world. We also thank the Libyan Arab people for generously hosting our gathering despite the conditions of confrontation between them and world imperialism. We particularly thank the leadership of the Great 1 September Revolution, the youth leadership that has believed in the role of youth and has not only

taken upon itself the task of bringing about radical changes in this small country but has also taken upon itself the universal responsibility of acquainting the world with the causes of its misery and suffering and of providing solutions for these problems and devising methods of struggle toward this comprehensive change.

Our meeting with the international revolutionary leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, will constitute a special moment in our personal history and in world history. He has undoubtedly endowed us with new enthusiasm and a revolutionary spirit which we openly declare will not go in vain.

In the light of this we declare the following:

1) During the 3 days of this meeting plus 2 other days spent in the company of the historic leadership of the Great 1 September Revolution, we have discussed the Third Universal Theory from all its political, economic, and social aspects. In light of this theory, we studied the world problems seriously and in a democratic spirit, free of fanaticism. As a result, we have become more aware than ever of the causes and nature of our world ordeal, which in our final analysis proved to be problems of ethics and thinking.

The world's corruption lies in the corrupted principles on which it was founded. Hence, the only road open to us is to try to change these principles. We have deeply studied the Third World theory within the bonds of the conditions and short time we had. We affirm our deep faith in the distinguished contribution of the jamahiri theory in solving world problems. If the world wants to save itself it must adopt the solutions provided by this theory and consequently restore conditions to their natural and logical form by enabling the masses to sssume authority, wealth, and arms.

This belief is the result of our discussions. In view of this, we call on the youth in all countries — irrespective of their race, color, religion, or political beliefs — to show an interest in the Third Universal Theory and to debate it profoundly, without fanaticism, prejudice, or bias.

2) Out of our appreciation of the role of dialogue and discussion among the youth of the world, we hope such activities would be repeated on the national, regional, and international levels. In view of this, we declare our commitment to try to organize such activities in our countries and through contacts with our neighbors to propagate the theses of the Third Universal Theory and to spread ideological awareness among the youth in the universities and educational establishments out of our realization of the role thought plays in bringing about radical change. We appeal to university professors and students to incorporate the Third Universal Theory in their curricula and subject them to scientific, rational analysis.

3) In addition to its intellectual character, this meeting has provided us with the opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the true reasons behind the imperialist, Zionist, racist, and reactionary offensive against the Great September Revolution and its leader. This offensive is being carried out because of the thoughts this revolution propagates that constitute a genuine threat to these forces and their illegitimate gains, and because of this revolution's struggle in support of the oppressed and vanquished peoples and its enlightenment of them about their true status and the causes of their misery, and because of its instigation against the exploiters and executioners of the peoples — the imperialists, Zionists, racists and reactionaries.

In view of this, we declare our open solidarity with the Great September Revolution and its universal leader brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. So that our solidarity would be transformed into practice, we declare our joining of the World Popular Front for the Combat of Imperialism represented by its world platform for the combat of imperialism, Zionism, racism, reaction, Nazism and fascism.

4) Out of our belief in the importance of the holding of such meetings and so that these gatherings will bear practical fruit, we feel it necessary to introduce a practical instrument for following up on the holding and organizing of such meetings and coordinating among them. We thus declare the creation of an international follow-up committee from our present gathering to be known as the Permanent International Youth Committee for the Propagation and Study of Jamahiri Thought. Its task will be to continue to try to create a world awareness in the Third Universal Theory's theses.

As we conclude our first meeting, we feel that our faith in the masses has become an established fact and that the future shall belong to the masses and creative human thought stemming from history and the thoughts of the Green Book. We pledge to ourselves and the world not to let the flame of change burn out in our hearts until freedom has triumphed and the jamahiriyah has spread all over the world.

Long live the thoughts of the Green Book! Long live the first jamahiriyah in history! long live the freedom struggle of the peoples! Death to the United States and imperialism!

[Signed] The participants in the first universal gathering of youth around the thoughts of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Al-Qadhdhafi Telephones Indian Prime Minister

LD042250 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Oct (JANA) — The brother leader of triumph and defiance has telephoned Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to inquire about his safety following the assassination attempt.

The brother leader of the revolution condemned the attempt on the life of the Indian prime minister and congratulated him on his safety.

Rajiv Gandhi thanked the brother leader and stressed that he is in good health and in full control of the situation in India.

MAURITANIA

CMSN Command Appoints New Commerce Minister

LD042353 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The Command of the CMSN issued a statement this afternoon stipulating that according to a government decree issued today Captain Dia el Hadj Abderrahmane has been appointed minister of commerce.

Cabinet Ratifies Ban on Alcoholic Beverages

LD030226 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpt] This morning the cabinet met under the chairmanship of Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state. [passage omitted]

The cabinet also ratified the following draft decrees: [passage omitted]

A draft decree concerning the transfer of the capital of the province of Tiris-Zemmour from (?Khdirik) to Zwirat. This measure is being adopted because of the increasing importance of Zwirat ateconomic, demographic, and social levels. [passage omitted]

A draft decree banning the import, purchase, and consumption of alcoholic beverages and mixed drinks everywhere in the country. The provisions of this law allow only diplomatic missions and the foreign technical aides to sell and consume alcoholic beverages and mixed drinks. These measures are governed by a decree by the minister of interior. Citizens who violate the provisions of this law will be liable to penalties specified in Article 341 of the Penal Code. [passage omitted]

MOROCCO

Further Reportage on Visit by French Prime Minister

King Hassan II Receives Chirac

LD030914 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] — His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, who was accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, and His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Rachid, received French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac at Diyafa Palace in Rabat tonight. The French prime minister began an official visit to Morocco today. His majesty and the French prime minister had tete-a-tete talks after which his majesty gave a dinner banquet in honor of his great guest. The banquet was attended by Prime Minister Dr Azzedine Laraki, some government members, his majesty's advisors, and other personalities. It also was attended by the official delegation accompanying the French prime minister.

Laraki Hold Talks With Chirac

LD031417 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac conferred with Prime Ministe Azzedine Laraki in Rabat today. Both prime ministers chaired a plenary meeting which included a number of ministers of his majesty's government and a number of members of the official delegation accompanying Jacques Chirac. During this meeting, various aspects of bilateral cooperation were discussed as well as ways of bolstering them.

The French prime minister visited Mohamed V. Mausoleum this morning where he observed a minute of silence in respect for the late Mohamed V's soul, may peace be upon his soul, and signed the golden book. In a statement, he indcated that he was deeply moved by his visit to the mausoleum.

Jacques Chirac was accompanied during this visit by the members of the French official delegation and the Minister-delegate to the Prime Minister in Charge of Economic Affairs Moulay Zine Zahidi, Dr Youssef Ben Abbes, Morocco's ambassador to Paris, (Abdelouhab Belmansour), the custodian of the Mausoleum and (?Omar Ten Shemsi), governor of Rabat-Sale.

Laraki, Chirac Speeches Reported

LD032136 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Morocco and France stressed their intention to consolidate their bilateral relations. This was said by Prime Minister Dr Azzedine Laraki and his French counterpart, Jacques Chirac. They underlined the congruity of the two countries' views on a number of current international issues.

In his speech during a luncheon given by him in honor of Mr Chirac, Dr Azzedine Laraki pointed to the existing historic relations between the two countries. He also explained Morocco's position on a number of problems. The prime minister renewed Morocco's commitment to a just and permanent peace in the Middle East which guarantees the rights of the Palestinian people and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories. He stressed our country's support for the unity and sovereignty of Lebanon.

With regard to the wave of terrorism in France, Dr Azzedine Laraki expressed the kingdom's sympathy with France and its condemnation of terrorism. He also pointed out the role played by the Moroccan community in France, underlining the existing dialogue between the two countries within the framework of North-South relations. He pointed out that it is no coincidence that Chirac's visit will be followed by a meeting of the mayors of French-speaking cities. Dr Azzedine Laraki talked about the existing scientific and cultural cooperation, which will be expanded, especially in the field of scientific and technological research. Regarding Morocco's relations with the EEC, the prime minister expressed his concern at the EEC's recent proposals. He stressed that the EEC countries must take the interests of the Third World countries into consideration.

In his reply speech, Jacques Chirac expressed his gratitude for the attention given to him by King Hassan II during their meeting. He stressed that His Majesty is highly appreciated in France and the whole world. He pointed out that the views of the two countries agree on the need to improve cooperation, especially in the fields of economy, culture, technology, and science. As for social relations, the French prime minister praised the qualities and the sincerity of the Moroccan community in France.

He talked about terrorism, and pointed out that French policy is based on not confusing the actions of terrorist groups with the Arab people in general. He stressed that his government will firmly confront anyone who tries to exploit the atmosphere of terrorism in order to influence the policies adopted by his country toward the Arab world. He said this policy will not be changed.

Regarding relations between France and the Arab Maghreb countries, the French prime minister pointed out that his country is interested in everything that takes place in the region — an interest which stems from the friendly relations which bind France with the Arab Maghreb countries.

He also talked about the situation in the Middle East, and stressed his country's support for the idea of holding an international conference to seek peace in the region. He also called an end to foreign intervention in Lebanon in order to preserve the sovereignty and unity of Lebanon.

In conclusion, the French prime minister said there is no disagreement between Morocco and France, because the two countries are open to dialogue and their policies are characterized with tolerance.

Chirac Departs 4 Oct
LD050919 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Newscast headline]

[Text] The French prime minister is leaving Morocco and affirms that his visit to our country is a manifestation of the strong existing friendly relations between the two countries.

SUDAN

Prime Minister Al-Mahdi To Visit Iraq, Iraq
PM060823 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Al-Mahdi To Begin Mediation Between Iraq and Iran Soon"]

[Excerpt] Jeddah — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has announced that his country has a new plan for ending the Iraq-Iran war. He said that although the plan is based on personal endeavor it has a positive chance of making progress. He added that it was not in the general interest to divulge details of the plan. Al-Mahdi was speaking at a press conference the night before last after an official lightning visit to the Saudi Kingdom during which he met Saudi King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

A high-ranking Sudanese source has told *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* that within the framework of the plan he has announced, Al-Mahdi will visit Baghdad and Tehran by the end of this month. He added that the prime minister feels that his new plan might succeed because of his close and special relations with the Iraqi and Iranian leaders. [passage omitted]

Anya Nya II Guarantees Relief Operation's Safety
LD051933 Kuwait KUNA in English 1827 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 5 Oct (KUNA) — An armed pro-government south Sudan movement has appealed to the international relief organizations to go ahead with airlifting relief supplies to famine victims in south Sudan.

Anya Nya II, which cooperates with the Sudanese army in fighting rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army, SPLA, has reassured that Upper Nile and Equatoria Provinces are secured and that Operation Rainbow airlift can safely be made to Malakal and Juba airports.

A spokesman for Anya Nya II, Sunday said his movement had put its men on high alert to counter any threat to civilian targets. He added that Operation Rainbow officials could count on reassurances of Anya Nya II, and not to be intimidated by threats made by rebel leader John Garang.

The spokesman vowed that Garang will not be able to carry out any act against civilian targets because Anya Nya II has now taken into consideration such a possibility and is prepared to take a pre-emptive action.

"This is what Anya Nya II has vowed to do after the shooting down of the civilian Fokkers plane Last August," the spokesman said.

"Delayed relief operation is what Garang wants because he believes that starvation will drive southerners into his ranks," the spokesman said.

Joint Chadian Communique Issued 4 Oct
JN041826 Khartoum SUNA in English 1648 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 4 (SUNA) — A joint communique on the work of the ministerial committee between Sudan and Chad was issued here today.

Minister of Information and Culture Muhammad Tawfiq led Sudan's delegation to the talks which started on the first of current Oct. While Chadian State Minister of Foreign Affairs Korom Hamed led his country's delegation to the said meeting. The joint communique praised the relations between the two countries and described the view points of the two sides as identical.

The two sides have signed a commercial protocol, cultural and technical agreement, the communique said adding that a part of the cultural agreement, the communique said adding that a part of the cultural agreement was projected towards boosting the Sudanese-Chadian friendship school.

The Sudanese-Chadian sides have reaffirmed the reactivation of cooperation between local authorities on the joint borders and called for creating channels of contacts on borders to solve the urgent issues.

The joint communique condemned the racist regime in South Africa and urged the international community to impose economic sanction against Pretoria regime.

The two sides reaffirmed their support to the Palestinian struggle and to Palestine Liberation Organization as a sole representative to the Palestinian people.

They also condemned the Israeli practices in the Arab occupied land and called for the immediate withdrawal of Israel from these territories.

The Chadian minister has conferred while here with the State Council members 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din and Pacifico Lado and conveyed to them the verbal message from the Chadian president Hisein Habre.

The minister of culture and information, who addressed the final session of the ministerial committee, hailed the committee sustained efforts and the outcome of the meeting.

The signing of these agreements are aimed at backing the two countries' economy to face the challenges and lay down the foundation for the regional economic integration which is the one of the Organization of African Unity — OAU — main target, Tawfiq reaffirmed. The outcome of the ministerial committee, Tawfiq said, will push forwards cooperation and consultation between the two countries in all spheres.

On the other hand, the Chadian minister expressed his country commitment to the charters of international and regional conventions to boost the bilateral relations [words indistinct] cooperation [words indistinct] interference, Hamet asserted, adding that Sudan and Chad possess great resources which can be exploited for the benefit of the two countries.

Radio SPLA Notes Appointments to High Command

EA031531 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The chairman of the SPLM and commander in chief of the SPLA, Colonel Dr John Garang De Madior, has issued an order appointing two senior SPLM officers as alternate members of SPLM/SPLA Political Military High Command.

The full text of the order is as follows: By order of the chairman and commander in chief SPLM/SPLA, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the following officers are hereby appointed alternate members of SPLM/SPLA Political Military High Command with effect from the 1st October 1986. This appointment is a recognition of their exceptional contribution and commitment to the SPLM/SPLA.

The two officers are Lt Col Kuol Manyang Juk and Lt Col Martin Manyiel Ajuwal. [passage omitted]

Radio SPLA Reports Military Operations 12-28 Sep

EA021712 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Details of SPLA Operations in northwest Juba and in western Equatoria on 12th September this year have come in. Radio SPLA correspondent in western Equatoria say the SPLA forces have overrun Rokon station, about 60 km northwest of Juba. Five enemy soldiers were killed in the ensuing fighting and many others were wounded. [passage omitted]

On 13th September this year, the SPLA forces overran the enemy force at (Ausporol) health center, killing 1 enemy soldier, and a 303 rifle, no. 1244, was captured.

On 18th September this year, an SPLA task force assaulted and captured (Jambo) town in (Lui) district. Thirteen enemy soldiers were killed in the fight and 2 rifles were captured. [passage omitted] The correspondent says that (Lui) town has also been evacuated by the enemy troops who have either retreated to Mundri or (Mariti) and SPLA forces have peacefully occupied the town of (Lui) since 10th of September this year. [passage omitted]

Eighteen enemy soldiers have been killed and several others wounded in an ambush by SPLA forces of Rhino Battalion under overall command of Major Mathiang Along on 26th of September this year between (Gorajiti) and (Gorajiabor). Correspondents in the area say that the enemy also suffered heavy losses in materiel. [passage omitted]

In another development, the said unit of Rhino Battalion under command of Maj Mathiang Along, shelled the enemy positions in (Gorajabor) area and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in both men and materiel. [passage omitted]

SPLA unit of Aqrab Battalion, under overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Kuol Manyang Juk and under the direct command of Major ajak Manyang (Dip), raided enemy positions at (Bakuol) near Bor airstrip. Details of the operations are sketchy, but correspondents say that the enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and materiel. [passage omitted]

SPLA forces of Khazuq task force operating on the eastern bank of the Nile under command of Maj Mathiang Along ambushed and killed 5 enemy soldiers and wounded 15 others between Gumba and (Maphaufilinyang) area about 8 miles from Juba on Juba-bor road on the 20th September this year. Correspondents for Radio SPLA in the area said that the rest of the enemy soldiers were dispersed and ran in disarray towards Juba. [passage omitted]

Combined SPLA forces of Zindiyyah and Khazuq under overall command of Lt Col Kuol Manyang Juk and under operational command of Captain Jok Ring Majok shelled enemy positions at Langbar, (Shey Attemb), and (Panyok) on 25th September and 28th September this year. Correspondents for the Radio SPLA in the area said that the enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and materiel.

In another development, reports from Bor say an enemy plane attempted to parachute food items to the besieged garrison of Bor, but it was repulsed by the SPLA air defense unit in the area and the plane mis-dropped the contents into (Toch) area, west of Bor town. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Advised To Rest Following 'Slight Cold'

LD031222 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The Presidential Office has issued the following statement:

Following a slight cold, the president of the Republic has been advised to rest for 3 days.

Signed: (Omar Chedli), (Omar Zaini) and (Marrakchi).

Skhiri Says Bourguiba Recovered

LD051254 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Chief of the Presidential Office and Minister of Public Service and Administrative Reform Mansour Skhiri, has stated during his meeting with the regional and local cadres in the Munastir and [words indistinct] Which he has been visiting since yesterday evening, that President Habib Bourguiba has recovered, is in good health and has been daily running the affairs of the party and the state. [passage omitted]

KUNA: Former Minister Mzali Sentenced in Absentia

LD031303 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 17737 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tunis, 2 Oct — The Court of First Instance this afternoon sentenced former Tunisian Prime Minister Muhammad Mzali in abstentia to 1 year imprisonment. It also sentenced his two sons, Hatim and Rafiq, to imprisonment for 2 months, with a stay of execution.

Mabrouk Says Mzali Can Return

JN031720 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 1 Oct 86 p 19

[Excerpts] Paris — New Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk has stated in a special statement to *Al-Qabas* that there is no justification for former Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali's flight from Tunisia and that Mzali can return to his country.

Al-Qabas met with Hedi Mabrouk in Paris following his visit to New York, where he represented his country at the General Assembly's current session. *Al-Qabas* asked him several questions about Mohamed Mzali and his allegation that the Tunisian officials mistreated his family. [passage omitted on background of Mzali's case]

Al-Qabas asked Hedi Mabrouk about Mzali's allegations against the Tunisian authorities. He said: It is with deep sorrow to hear a personality, who assumed power in Tunisia for 6 years and participated in all of the cabinets that were formed in this country since independence, utter statements intended to distort and harm Tunisia's reputation and its regime. I do not wish to reply to Mzali's latest statements in Switzerland. I prefer to leave it up to history and justice, if necessary, to reveal the truth and put an end to these attempts of slander and distortion.

We asked Mabrouk if he had any advice to give to Mohamed Mzali. He said: The excitement I sensed in Mzali's statements makes me believe that he is not in a position to accept any advice. We asked Hedi Mabrouk whether he advises Mzali to return to Tunisia or remain in exile, he said: To begin with, Mohamed Mzali had no justification or reason to flee from Tunisia. He can return if he so wishes and no one will prevent him from doing so. Tunisia is a democratic country that respects human rights and its justice system is independent of other authorities. Therefore, Mohamed Mzali should not be afraid to return home unless he has reasons and motives that prompt him to remain abroad and avoid returning to Tunisia and facing justice. I cannot pass judgement on this. [passage omitted]

In this regard, senior Tunisian sources disclosed to *Al-Qabas* the contents of an official memo the Tunisian Government sent to the Swiss Government a few days ago on Mohamed Mzali. These sources said that the Tunisian memo accuses Mzali of carrying out hostile political activities against his country and government and making allegations against the Tunisian regime. The Tunisian memo requested that the Swiss Government put an end to Mzali's practices. *Al-Qabas* has learned that the Swiss officials intend to prevent Mohamed Mzali from carrying out any political activity in Switzerland and avoid any crisis between Tunisia and Switzerland.

ETHIOPIA

President Reagan Seen as 'Supporter' of Apartheid

EA031320 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0915 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Review of *Ethiopian Herald* editorial entitled "An Irreversible Struggle"]

[Text] The editorial starts by disclosing that the call from all directions for mandatory economic sanctions against the racist South African regime has created a great conflict in the United States, noting that this had been the result of President Ronald Reagan's vetoing of the bill calling for the imposition of economic sanctions against the racist South African regime. After vetoing the Congress decision, President Reagan intended to give economic assistance to southern African states in a bid to appease the opposition of progressive and peace-loving forces, thus to perpetuate apartheid. He planned a tour of several African countries by Secretary of State George Shultz, and through his so-called constructive engagement deliver briefings on the correctness of his country's policy on South Africa.

The *Herald* notes that these methods used by Ronald Reagan's administration will perpetuate the racist regime, but can never save the apartheid system from crumbling. In spite of the fact that President Ronald Reagan vetoed the decision of Congress, the House of Representatives and the Senate have ruled against the President's decision, thus exposing President Reagan as a staunch supporter of the racist regime. Noting the President's remarks on not wishing to harm the blacks by imposing economic sanctions against the racist South African regime, the paper said this clearly revealed his lack of consideration for the black majority.

The English-language *Ethiopian Herald* concludes its editorial by saying that even though President Reagan is using every trick at his disposal to perpetuate the rule of the Pretoria regime, what is now encouraging is the lack of support for the President's stand from the U.S. Congress. The paper stressed that the liberation struggle in southern Africa cannot be curbed.

KENYA

Uganda Not to Be Used As Base Against Kenya

EA021745 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka, has asserted that Uganda will not allow any form of selfish element to use it as a base for launching destabilizing forces against Kenya and expressed his confidence that Kenya would reciprocate. In an address at the Kenya press club this afternoon, Dr Kisekka said the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government has become an activist in regional cooperation and called for legitimate trade relations with Kenya, as it is one of Uganda's traditional trade partners. Noting that the nationals of Kenya and Uganda had been born, educated and traded together, the prime minister said the NRM government is determined to maintain the best of relations with Kenya in matters of security, political stability, economic development, and trade relations.

Dr Kisekka told members of the Press Club that the Uganda Government has no intention of censoring the press because it believes in the freedom of the press as one of the fundamental elements of democracy. But he cautioned that the government would continue to resist any journalistic injustice that might be meted out to Uganda. He added that this would be done by informing Uganda and the international public of the true situation in Uganda.

On independence, the prime minister told the members of the Press Club that Uganda as a sovereign state is entitled to have bilateral relations with any country. In an apparent reference to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's remarks made in Uganda recently, the prime minister said that when heads of state visit each other like friends visiting each others home one cannot tell his guest as what he may say or do.

He urged the members of the Kenya Press Club to make use of the good offices of the Uganda high commission whenever they are in need of factual information, especially on relations between Uganda and Kenya.

The prime minister who was accompanied by Uganda's high commissioner to Kenya, Mr Charles Ketungi, was welcomed to the Kenya Press Club luncheon by its chairman, Mr Herman Igambi.

TANZANIA

President Alerts People to Threats by RSA

EA052243 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Songea — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has told the people of Tanzania not to ignore the threats issued by the South African apartheid regime to the effect that it will attack the Frontline States in the liberation of southern Africa. Addressing the residents of Songea town today, President Mwinyi told the people of Tanzania to be on the alert against all plots by the Boer regime aimed at economic sabotage and the destabilization of the southern African countries. He said the Boer regime is now destabilized due to the intensification of the struggle by the black people to annihilate the racists. In their message to the president, the residents of Songea assured Ndugu Mwinyi that they will continue to support the liberation struggle until justice is restored.

UGANDA

Ministers, Former Officials Arrested 3 Oct

EA051513 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] A number of persons including the former vice president, Paulo Muwanga; the minister of energy, Andrew Lutakome Kayiira; the minister of environment protection, David Living-

stone Lwanga; member of the Uganda Freedom Movement [UFM] Executive Francis (Rwagarwahi) Bwengye; and the editor of the *Citizen* newspaper Anthony Sekweyama, were arrested on Friday [3 October].

The government has been following the activities of these people and their collaborators for some time. According to evidence available to government, these people have been engaged in activities calculated to cause insecurity in the country. Their activities include attempts to infiltrate some units of the NRA [National Resistance Army] with the aim of recruiting them as fighting forces against the government.

At the same time they used some former UFM officers in the 35th Battalion stationed at (Namokora) near Kitgum to link up with the defeated forces now in southern Sudan and facilitate their criminal attacks on Uganda. These officers on a number of occasions rendered their battalion unready for battle and even went as far as shooting and killing some of the patriotic soldiers who resisted the treacherous orders not to engage the enemy.

On one occasion these officers caused the 35th Battalion to abandon arms and ammunition which were then taken away by the enemy. This 35th Battalion comprises soldiers that formerly belonged to the UFM.

The people who have been arrested will soon appear before the courts of law on criminal charges. The government wishes to reassure the people that there is no threat to peace, security and stability in the country and that it will not be (?distracted) from its policy of forging national unity.

Army Repulses Criminals of 'Former Armies'
EA041417 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has announced that on Thursday, [2 October] the criminals of the former armies again attacked NRA [National Resistance Army] units based at Pajimu, 7 miles west of Kitgum.

In the fight that ensued, the army again scored another brilliant victory. The attack was decisely repulsed and so far government troops have identified 88 bodies of the enemy scattered around the perimeter of the barracks. The enemy fled with a lot more dead bodies and wounded. A considerable number of rifles, grenades, rocket launchers, and other weapons were captured.

In a press release issued in Kampala last night, the Ministry of Defense said the north of Uganda is becoming another River Katonga [The battle of River Katonga took place between NRA and the troops of the former government of Tito Okello] for both the criminal enemies of the people of Uganda and their foreign backers who have not reconciled themselves to their defeat.

Prime Minister Returns Home From Kenya
EA041648 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Dr Kisekka, has returned home after a 4-day official visit to Kenya to participate in the official opening of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] Trade Fair and to observe what benefits Uganda could get from the Kenya international show. Addressing a press conference at the International Conference Center in Kampala yesterday afternoon, the premier said that the show was a great success with a lot of interesting displays which could be of benefit to Uganda, especially during this period of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country. [passage omitted]

CHAD

FROLINAT Official Rejects Habre Agreement

AB021903 Paris AFP in French 1847 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Lagos, 2 Oct (AFP) — A representative of the first army of the Chadian National Liberation Front [FROLINAT], one of the Chadian opposition movements in exile, asserted in Lagos on Thursday that 7 weeks after "breaking away from" Goukouni Oueddei, the GUNT FROLINAT "rejects any form of agreement" with Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN).

Ali Mahamat Zene, who asserted he was in charge of the first army's external relations, gave a communique to AFP signed by the head of the army, Mahamat Abba Seid. In the communique, Abba Seid proposed "the creation of a new alternative to Goukouni and Habre." According to Mr Zene, Seid is currently visiting Lagos.

ZAIRE

Zambian President Kaunda Arrives for Visit

AB041327 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Zambian head of state Kenneth Kaunda arrived in Gbadolite [hometown of President Mobutu] this morning. He was welcomed on arrival by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic.

In fact, it was exactly 0945 in Gbadolite and in Kinshasa, the capital, when Dr David Kaunda set foot on Zairian soil. Dr Kaunda received a warm and rousing welcome from militants of the MPR in the chief place of northern Ubangi. Here is our reporter, Tsibango Tenkoa reporting from Gbadolite:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted on welcome ceremony] Zaire and Zambia are countries which are destined to live in peace, and every time when there was any misunderstanding, the two heads of state would always try to clear the air through direct contacts. For example, when there were reports of bad treatment of Zairians in Zambia, President Mobutu went to Lusaka and since then everything has gone well. There was also this unfortunate report about Americans transporting weapons to UNITA through Zaire, and President Kaunda has come to Gbadolite to [words indistinct]. This Gbadolite meeting this afternoon will in my opinion enable the two sides to clear up any misunderstanding and strengthen cooperation between the two brotherly and neighboring countries. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Kaunda, Mobutu Agree To Strengthen Cooperation

AB051159 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko have agreed to strengthen all areas of cooperation between their countries. This was contained in a communique issued yesterday at the end of their discussions in Gbadolite. The Zambian president, who arrived at 0945, left the chief town of the North Ubangi subregion at 1555. The two heads of state not only examined issues of bilateral cooperation, they also took a critical look at the situation in southern Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa's social and economic problems. In addition, the two heads of state examined the international situation and deplored the existence of serious hotbeds of tension in the world.

Touching on the economic situation in Africa, the two heads of state expressed the hope to see African states further strengthen their bonds of bilateral and subregional cooperation within the framework of the Lagos plan of action.

The two heads of state paid special attention to the situation in southern Africa and particularly condemned the racist South African regime for its repeated attacks against the Frontline States as well as its refusal to apply UN Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia. On this issue, they again vehemently denounced the attempt to link the independence of that country with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Concerning apartheid, the two heads of state reiterated their condemnation of this obnoxious and backward system and reaffirmed their total support for the black people of South Africa in their struggle for their dignity and the restoration of a democratic system in their country.

The discussions between the two heads of state took place in an atmosphere of frankness and fraternity characterized by a perfect identity of views on all the topics discussed.

President Kaunda thanked his brother, President Mobutu Sese Seko, for the excellent welcome accorded him. In return, he extended an invitation to his Zairian counterpart to visit Zambia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be fixed through the diplomatic channel.

Soviet Communications Vice Minister Arrives

AB051714 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet deputy minister of communications, Ashot Levovich Badalov, arrived in Kinshasa this morning for a visit of about 4 days aimed at strengthening relations in the field of telecommunications between Kinshasa and Moscow. Upon his arrival, the Soviet official stated that he would exchange views with the Zairian posts and telecommunications officials as well as with those of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union concerning the upcoming world administrative conference for radio stations [words indistinct] to be held in February 1987 in Geneva, Switzerland. In his opinion, the discussions he will hold with these officials will help harmonize the various views of participants, for (?developing countries) are confronted with too many problems as far as telecommunications are concerned.

BENIN

President Kerekou Leaves for European Visit 5 Oct

AB052200 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, left Cotonou this morning at the head of a large delegation of our party and our revolutionary state for a working and friendly visit which will take him successively to Belgium, the FRG, Italy, and the Vatican. [passage omitted on departure ceremony]

President Kerekou and his delegation, who are currently in Brussels, made some stops on the way. Our special correspondent, Vincent Dassi, reports from Brussels:

[Begin Dassi recording] The first stop was made at about 0900 in Niamey where President Seyni Kountche was at the airport to welcome President Kerekou. The two heads of state held talks for about half an hour before the president's Fokker 28 took off again for Algiers, the second stopover, at 1315. President Kerekou, who was welcomed on arrival in Algiers by Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau of the FLN and minister of state, in an interview with the Algerian press, praised the varied and dynamic cooperation between Benin and Algeria.

The Beninese delegation arrived in Brussels, the first leg of the European tour, at about 1700. President Kerekou was welcomed on arrival by the (Viscount De Willhem XIV) and Lorenzo Natalie, vice president of the EEC, who accompanied him to the [name indistinct] Castle. [passage omitted] [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Denies Involvement in Togo Developments

LD041449 Paris Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] In the affair of the commandos in Togo, the head of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, absolutely denies the participation of his country in this affair, contrary to allegations by Togolese authorities based on statements made by the people arrested. You can hear Captain Sankara, whose statements were recorded in Ouagadougou by Christophe Naijean for (?ITV):

[Begin Sankara recording in French] It would mean thinking too much of our military valor to believe that 200 Burkinabe people can cross into Togo on a 1,000-kilometer journey and invade Lome. It was also said that Togolese opposition members have been trained in Burkina Faso and a village was mentioned that no longer exists. As I said to the envoy of a head of state, if anyone knows of such a village in Burkina Faso he should bomb it because I know no such village is under my authority. There is no such village as that mentioned by the Togolese authorities. The Togolese authorities also mention a Burkinabe officer, a captain; there is no such captain. There is certainly such a name in our Army, but not a captain.

We also understand that in the wish to construct a frame-up and to obtain confessions that agree more or less with the reality, one became bogged down to the extent of inventing fictional ranks for officers who are, modestly, in lower ranks. We are convinced that we will again find a road of cooperation with the Togolese and that the good and loyal services that we have always rendered to Togo will be resumed. Togo stands to gain from it. Contrary to reports, as you have noticed, we tried in Ouagadougou to contain the most violent and impassioned reactions and told everyone that we understand Togo's attitude which, unfortunately, could also be dictated by the extremely violent psychological shock created by a specific situation. [end recording]

GHANA

U.S. Congress Commended on RSA Sanctions Vote

AB032124 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The Ghana Government has expressed its satisfaction with the U.S. Congress to overturn President Reagan's veto to a bill imposing tough economic sanctions against South Africa. A statement issued in Accra today said the vote reflects the tension in the United States, and the need for racial harmony. It recalled America's long and bitter fight against racial bigotry, and expressed Ghana's happiness over the turn of events, to end the obnoxious policy of apartheid.

The imposition of sanctions, the statement said, may not immediately bring the South African regime to an end, but the overwhelming disapproval of the policy of apartheid demonstrated by the U.S. Congress should send a signal that the days of apartheid are numbered. The Government of Ghana calls on the Reagan administration to respect the views of the majority on this important issue, in the name of democracy.

Moves to overcome President Reagan's opposition towards the imposition of sanctions on the racist South African regime was initiated in the House of Representatives on Monday, 26 September, but the process was overturned by a presidential veto. The vote to overturn Mr Reagan's veto was 313 for and 87 against.

PRC Vice Premier Li Peng Arrives on Visit

Comments on RSA Sanctions

AB032225 Accra Domestic Service in English
2200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The vice premier of China, Mr Li Peng, arrived in Accra this evening for a 4-day official visit to Ghana. He is accompanied by a 5-man delegation. Speaking to newsmen at Kotoka International Airport, Mr Li said the visit is to further enhance the existing cordial relationship between Ghana and China. He recalled that Ghana is one of the first African countries to establish diplomatic relations with China, and it was in the light of this that the late Chinese prime minister, Mr Chou En-lai, visited Ghana in the 1960's.

On his country's policy towards Africa, Mr Li noted that China, like all developing countries, will continue to maintain cordial relations with African countries through South-South cooperation, especially by ensuring peace, development, and economic cooperation. On the application of sanctions against South Africa by China, Mr Li maintained that even though his country supports the Frontline States in their struggle against apartheid, China is not all that powerful to exert such economic influence. It, however, has no diplomatic links with that country.

Meets Officials at State House
AB042040 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The visiting Chinese delegation, led by the vice premier, Mr Li Peng, today held talks with a member of the PNDC, Mr P.V. Obeng, and other high government officials at the State House in Accra. The talks centered on the domestic policies of the two countries toward political and economic development, and the existing relations between them.

Later in his presentation, Mr Li Peng said since 1979, China has been pursuing an open-door policy to foreign investors and this has made it necessary for his country to achieve successes, especially in the fields of agricultural industries. He said at present, China lays emphasis on household farming basis. Also, every farmer has the right to choose the kind of crop he wants to grow. This has raised the enthusiasm of the farmers and standards of living have shot up. Mr Li said to prevent the problem of unemployment in the rural areas, his government encourages the development of rural industries. On foreign policy, Mr Li said China still holds fast to the idea of nonalignment for progress. He said his country does not only stand for North-South dialogue, but also South-South cooperation.

Mr P.V. Obeng, who led Ghana's delegation, also briefed the Chinese delegation on steps being taken by the government to ensure sanity in the country for political and economic development. He said in the early days of the revolution, cadres engaged themselves in a class struggle to the detriment of the economy. This also has made it necessary in recent times to reassess the cadres and holders of full position. Mr P.V. Obeng made it clear that in the government's efforts to rebuild the economy of the country, certain measures need to be taken. However, this cannot be carried out by the government alone. This is why genuine partners like China are always welcome. He said with the second phase of the ERP [Economic Recovery Program] in progress, the PNDC is trying to limit the consumption of foreign exchange and to achieve this goal. It is developing the export of non-traditional crops, increasing agricultural produce, and decreasing post-harvest losses.

On bilateral relations, the PNDC member said Ghana is very satisfied with the pace of cooperation between Ghana and China. He said Ghana recognizes China's contribution and its support for the Economic Recovery Program. He mentioned certain areas where China has contributed immensely. These include the Afife irrigation project and the bio-gas project at Shai Hills. Mr Obeng said Ghana wants to expand trade with China and hoped there would be a Ghana-China Joint Commission for Cooperation.

Attends Signing of Trade Agreement
AB051037 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Ghana and China have signed a protocol agreement on trade for next year. The acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi, signed for Ghana while the Chinese deputy minister for foreign economic relations and trade Mr Li Xuejian signed for his country. Another agreement for the proposed national theater was also signed. Under it the sitting capacity of the theater is to be increased from 1,200 to 1,300. The Chinese will also fund the demolition and rebuilding the drama studio in Accra which at present stands on the proposed site for the national theater. The two countries further exchanged letters for the supply of mostly sports goods worth about $53,000. At the signing ceremony were the visiting Chinese vice-premier Mr Li Peng, and a member of the PNDC and chairman of the committee of secretaries, Mr P.V. Obeng.

Earlier, the chairman of the PNDC, Flight-Lt Rawlings held talks with the Chinese vice-premier at the Castle Osu. The discussions were behind closed doors. Some members of the PNDC, including Captain Kojo Tsikata and Dr Don Arthur, secretary at the PNDC secretariat and chairman of the state committee for economic cooperation, as well as the Chinese ambassador to Ghana, Mr Gu Xiner, were present.

Rawlings Receives Angolan Delegation Leader
AB031914 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, this afternoon held a meeting behind closed doors with Mr Domingos Evaristo, leader of the Angolan delegation to the second [as heard] session of the Ghana-Angola Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation. Present at the meeting were a PNDC member, Captain Kojo Tsikata, and Dr Don Arthur, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

Angola Joint Commission Session Concludes
AB041042 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The third session of the Ghana-Angola permanent joint commission for cooperation has ended in Accra. In a communique, the two countries called for increase cooperation in the fields of socioeconomic and trade matters. Ghana and Angola also established two subcommittees on socioeconomic and economic and trade matters. The committees discussed and agreed on a program on cultural cooperation between the two countries for the years 1987 to 1990.

Both parties expressed their determination in implementing all the provisions for the program. They further agreed to promote, develop, and strengthen cooperation, among other things, in

agriculture, industry, energy and petroleum, fisheries, airlinks, and health.

The secretary of the State Committee on Economic Cooperation, Dr Don Arthur, said the session marked another milestone in the joint efforts to improve the socioeconomic and trade sectors of the two countries. He said it is clear that lots had been achieved within the session. This, he said, is because of the businesslike (?surge) with which the two countries worked. The Angolan minister of agriculture and member of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers Party, Mr Domingo Evaristo, who headed his country's delegation, said in spite of the problems faced by Angola, it is prepared to work with Ghana for increased cooperation. He expressed his gratitude to the government and people of Ghana and hoped the agreement, which has been signed, would be implemented in accordance with the deadlines set.

GUINEA

President Conte Gives Independence Day Speech

AB022135 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Guinea is celebrating today the 28th anniversary of its attainment of national sovereignty. The anniversary, which until 1972 was celebrated on 28 September, has since been celebrated on 2 October. This change was made as a result of the coup attempt against the late President Sekou Toure who, to confirm his authority, pushed the first date of his country's attainment of independence to 2 October, as a sign of the rejection of imperialism, which he said was responsible for the attempt.

President Lansana Conte yesterday addressed his compatriots, who, notwithstanding the ceremonies which are taking place today, would have to work with the government to achieve dynamic socioeconomic development, to quote the words of the Guinean leader. For Lansana Conte, the realization of this goal will be difficult, but the people must accept the reforms required to achieve it. These changes, Lansana Conte said, are imperative. Listen to the Guinean president:

[Begin Conte recording] At the beginning of this year, the reform of our monetary and banking system led to the stabilization of our currency, and the elimination of the illegal currency market. In order to endow the state with an efficient and dynamic administration, the administrative reform is continuing. I can assure you that it will continue despite the obstacles. All of these reforms have a single aim, a single end, that is the socioeconomic development of Guinea.

In order that the structures which we are setting up and the men charged with their implementation may be operational, the government has proposed a decentralization program. The program, which has been approved by the peasant population, does not conform with the interests of certain officials of the country. Yet, Guineans, we cannot promise a viable program without altering the structures which have been responsible for our tardy development. The change proposed for this reform is imperative: Either we accept the sacrifices necessary to prepare the future, or we continue marking time.

Once we accept a reduction in the overstaffed civil service, we must understand, and get our youths to understand, that all graduates are not destined to work in the civil service. However, it is normal for the state to choose the youths it trains, according to its possibilities and needs. The law of supply and demand will prevail in the choice of people, as in the private sector. The state is not abandoning anyone, it is encouraging free choice in the free enterprise system. [end recording]

Later, the Guinean head of state discussed the imperfections observed in the fields of justice and security. Lansana Conte promised to rectify the imperfections in these two areas.

[Begin Conte recording] Efforts are being made every day, even if in the fields of security and justice there are still shortcomings to be corrected. It is difficult to effect social justice in Guinea considering that people have been pitted against one another. It will be a lengthy task, but the government will see to it. We must build a strong and respectable Guinea. It must be known that it is not right to divide the children of one people. Guinea is for all Guineans. Together we shall succeed, or we are doomed to failure.

I will not support any tribe against another. I put the difference between two men in terms of conscience and the diligence in work, without other considerations. [end recording]

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Holds Talks With Angola's Dos Santos

MB031815 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Last night Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, was honored with an official reception given by his counterpart, Joao Bernardo Nino Vieira, at the Palace of the Republic in Bissau.

Yesterday afternoon the Guinean and Angolan delegations assessed the development of the existing [words indistinct] relations of cooperation between the two countries. They also stressed the (?need) to step up action aimed at strengthening cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and Angola, which are currently deadlocked.

Yesterday President Jose Eduardo dos Santos held a private meeting with Guinea-Bissau President Nino Vieira, during which the two leaders discussed issues affecting our two countries [words indistinct], political issues [words indistinct] the economic situation aimed at furthering the economic development of Angola and Guinea-Bissau. Other issues, related to the [words indistinct] were also dealt with by the two heads of state.

Afterward, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos gave [words indistinct] of Amilcar Cabral, figure of African nationalism.

Yesterday, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos began his official and friendly visit to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Soon after his arrival at the Bissau international airport, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos made the following declarations:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] First, I would like to sincerely thank Comrade President Joao Bernardo Vieira for the fraternal and warm reception accorded to me and the delegation accompanying me at the Guinea-Bissau airport. (?We regard this) visit as being in the context of regular contacts that we have been holding with the Portuguese-speaking African countries with a view to studying the ways and means to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between our countries. My first words are, therefore, to greet the people of Guinea-Bissau and to convey to them our solidarity with the struggle that they are waging in this phase of national reconstruction, for the creation of material and technical conditions which permit the building of a new society based on well-being, justice, happiness and progres. Thank you, Mr President. [end recording].

These were the declarations made to the press by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, upon his arrival at the Bissau international airport.

Today President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is scheduled to tour several important economic centers, namely the (Tisera) brewery enterprise and the (Tintal) mechanical and metallurgical enterprise. At the end of his visit a press communique is expected to be released.

Dos Santos Speech on Southern Africa Situation

MB031841 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at a state dinner given by Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira in Bissau on 2 October — recorded]

[Excerpt] The official visit of friendship that we have begun today is in the framework of the existing cooperation between our two peoples and governments. It constitutes an excellent occasion to review not only the issues resulting from our bilateral cooperation, but also the most burning aspects of the present international political situation in Africa and the world.

It is true that the legitimate aspirations of our two peoples to the economic and social development have not been (?totally) fulfilled due to the complex conditions under which such efforts are undertaken. Regardless of the need for technical cadres and the lack of material and financial means, we are confronted with the growing international imperialist aggressiveness, which increasingly resorts to its powerful means, even including the use of force to perpetuate its domination over our economic and (?potential) resources. (?Today it is done in small countries from where) it will gain the necessary area for the fulfillment of imperialism's hegemonistic designs. Imperialism [words indistinct] and creates instruments to promote terrorism and political and economic destabilization by taking advantage of social phenomena such as tribalism, racism, obscurantism, and (?ambition). Such is the case of UNITA which is nothing but an instrument used by racist South Africa to divide the Angolan people and delay the building of a new society, free of exploitation and where social justice and the respect for the dignity [words indistinct] may prevail.

In this context, the economic and social situation of our country like in the [words indistinct] has been seriously affected. Therefore, the economic cooperation that we have been developing is far beyond our potentialities. Under these circumstances we must clearly outline our priorities and fulfill what is possible to achieve, while guided by a practical and realistic approach in the context of South-South cooperation.

Esteemed Comrade President, excellencies, while in the vast majority of the countries on our continent today the main efforts are being made toward the solution of the internal political problems and the study of ways of bringing about social and economic development, the countries in southern Africa are confronted with problems of war and peace and the struggle for the preservation of national independence. In this zone, racist South Africa persists in its poliy of general confrontation against all progressive forces and countries that struggle for freedom, genuine independence, and social justice, thus threatening peace and regional and international security.

By increasing repression and the use of violence against the patriotic forces internally, and by substantially increasing its support for the armed bandits, with the aim of destabilizing the neighboring countries, the South African regime thinks that it is capable of saving itself and perpetuating the apartheid system. The truth, however, is that in response to the intransigence of the minority and racist regime, the South African and Namibian patriots have increased resistance and the political and social struggle, of which the progress in this part of the world has attained dangerous proportions. Only the abolition of apartheid and the respect for the independence of the countries and peoples in the region can guarantee peace and stability. We think that (?in order to attain) that goal the international community as a whole must concentrate its efforts by imposing, among other measures, mandatory economic sanctions on South Africa, as a means of applying pressures aimed at opening new political negotiations with the ANC and other patriotic forces, which are likely to lead to peaceful changes, the dismantling of apartheid, and the establishment of a democratic power freely accepted by the South African people.

The momentum of the events in southern Africa demands an urgent decision by the governments that still maintain privileged economic relations with the Pretoria regime in order to find a truly constructive political solution with all peoples of southern Africa. This includes the independence of Namibia on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978, and the abolition of apartheid in order to prevent a tragedy and the sacrificing of thousands of innocent people. That momentum also demands an end to interferences by those countries in the domestic affairs of the countries of the region, and the relinquishment of (?possible) instruments of destabilization by the racist South Africans [words indistinct]. Of course, the UNITA and the so-called Renamo armed gangs cannot survive without the support of

South Africa. Moreover, the so-called linkage policy is nothing but an argument that has been invented to delay the independence of Namibia. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

Doe Returns From 1-Day Visit to Togo

AB031712 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] President Samuel K. Doe and his 7-man team have returned to Monrovia following a 1-day working visit to the Republic of Togo. President Doe left Monrovia this morning for the Togolese capital, Lome, where he held talks with his colleague, President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Speaking in an interview with newsmen upon arrival this afternoon, President Doe said details of their discussions will be released later by the Executive Mansion.

NIGERIA

U.S. Decision for Sanctions Against RSA Welcomed

AB031620 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Nigeria has welcomed the overwhelming decision of the American Senate to override President Ronald Reagan's veto of sanctions against apartheid South Africa. In a statement in Lagos today, the Federal Government said by this significant development, the American people, through their elected representatives, have joined the main stream of world opinion on the fight against apartheid in South Africa. The government is particularly impressed that the American people rebuffed South Africa's blackmail and intimidation. It called on the international community, particularly Western supporters of the racist regime, to emulate the example of the United States.

The federal government said Nigeria will continue to cooperate with all right-minded nations to eliminate South Africa's crime against humanity.

The Senate vote was 78 in favor and 21 against. This is much more than the two-thirds majority required to nullify any Presidential veto. Earlier in the week, the House of Representatives had overwhelmingly voted to override the Reagan veto.

Shortly before the Senate's decision, Nigeria's representative at the United Nations and those of the Frontline States met with American Secretary of State Mr George Shultz, and urged him to prevail on his President to drop his opposition to the imposition of sanctions against the racist regime. Mr Reagan is now compelled by law to impose far-reaching sanctions against the white minority government in Pretoria. The racist government has threatened to take retaliatory measures if the US Congress chooses to override President Reagan's veto.

SENEGAL

London Paper Interviews President Diouf

PM031455 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
3 Oct 86 p 41-43

[Interview with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf by Nahidah Nakad in Dakar; date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] *Al-Hawadith*: There was much talk in the press about the Islamic movements which appeared in Senegal 2 years ago and it was in that context that the Iranian Embassy in Dakar was closed down. What is the state of your relations with Iran at present?

President Diouf: The Iranian Embassy in Dakar was closed down in accordance with a government decision. At that time we considered that the Iranian Embassy was carrying out activities not in line with its diplomatic status. We decided to close down the Iranian Embassy in accordance with the Vienna treaty, but I want to point out that our diplomatic relations with Iran have not been severed. We still have relations of cooperation and friendship with it. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: There is some talk about the possibility of Morocco's return to the OAU. Do you have any information on this matter?

President Diouf: I do not know anything about that but I do know that Morocco, a founding member of the OAU, is very attached to it. At any rate, if they express a desire to return we in Sengal would be the first to welcome such a step. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: The Ivory Coast, Liberia, and Zaire have restored diplomatic relations with Israel. How do you view the discontinuation of support for Arab rights by these states and are you likely to take a similar step some day?

President Diouf: Senegal has no comment to make on the restoration of diplomatic relations between any particular state and Israel. As far as we are concerned, we are not contemplating a similar step.

Al-Hawadith: The Western states are still refusing to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. What can the African states do to persuade them to change their minds, and do you believe that economic sanctions could lead to a change of conditions in South Africa?

President Diouf: It is not true that all the Western states refuse to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. The Western states which are lenient with the South African regime are reconsidering their positions more and more and are beginning to understand the views of many other states in Africa and the rest of the world. This was evident at the conference held recently in Paris to discuss economic sanctions against South Africa, where the idea of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa emerged.

The African states should pursue the issue with the same determination at the United Nations so that it may adopt these recommendations and urge the international community to implement them.

Meanwhile, Africa, before anyone else, has a duty toward the internal resistance and the liberation movements in South Africa. It should help them organize their resistance and give them tangible material aid. It should help in unleashing the energies of the South African youth and should also support them abroad by explaining their objectives and the significance of their struggle. It should use all channels including the media and it should coordinate with the movements opposed to the racist regime.

In addition to direct pressure on South Africa, the African states should intensify their pressure on the allies of South Africa. [passage omitted]

TOGO

Eyadema Gives Address on 23 Sep Coup Attempt

AB041628 Lome Domestic Service in French
1320 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema address to the nation on 4 October in Lome following the 23 September coup attempt in Togo — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow Togolese: In the night of 23 to 24 September we all experienced the foreign aggression directed against our country by a powerfully armed terrorist commando group. The members of this commando group infiltrated our capital to try to assassinate us, to disorganize the Army, destabilize the regime, and to put into question the peace, political stability, and security in which we have been living for almost 20 years. Your Army, which quickly reacted, routed out the aggressors, beat back some of them, and took several prisoner, and seized a very impressive arsenal of weapons and ammunition and more than 100 kg of explosives.

However, some of the aggressors succeeded in escaping.

Those who managed to return to the country from which they came, in their flight seized vehicles from Togolese nationals, and fired isolated shots in order to create fear among the peaceful people. This criminal action, financed from outside and directed against people whose only aspiration is to live in peace, liberty, and respect for the rights of each and every individual, has deeply aroused your indignation, revolted you, and elicited your severe disapproval and that of the peoples of the entire world.

Obviously, there is no explanation for this terrorist aggression which was caused by the jealousy of those who do not want to see us succeed where they have failed with all that they had at their disposal, and who are embittered to see that yesterday's small Togo, forgotten, (?torn apart), and broken up into pieces, has regained, thanks to your hard work, your discipline, and the sacrifice you so freely made, the status of a loved, dignified, respected, prosperous state, and inspires the confidence of the international community. If today your country has achieved its unity and has oriented the efforts of all its citizens along the path of development, it is because together we have decided to construct our individual and collective happiness on the basis of peace. This is why our country, in its relations with others, has always applied a policy of peace, dialogue, respect for the sovereignty of peoples and nations, and noninterference in affairs of other countries. This is why, in this specific field, we request that reciprocity should be respected by all as far as we are concerned. Togolese men and women, in the face of this difficult situation we went through, you demonstrated courage, bravery, and nationalism which constitute the pride of our country, and which were determinant factors in beating back the enemy. This is proved by the spontaneous mobilizatcon organized and directed by the militants of all the branch sectors of the city and which led to the arrest of the terrorists who were fleeing or who mingled with the people. This event has demonstrated that the people and the Army are united. Like a single person, you went forward to defend the fatherland which was in danger. This you did, side by side with your Armed Forces, with order, discipline, and vigilance.

At this point, I would like to express to you all — women, men, young men and women, students, and workers, my sincere and warm congratulations for your courage, patriotism, your political commitment, and your high sense of national duty, honor, and dignity. You can be proud of your Army, which in the face of this difficult situation, demonstrated its unity and loyalty to the nation, because the aggressors were not able to win over even one accomplice among the officers, non-commissioned officers, gendarmes, the Navy, Air Force, corporals, lance corporals, and the soldiers.

On your behalf, I wish ardently to pay tribute to the Togolese Armed Forces for the rapidity, efficiency, courage, order, and discipline with which they intervened and beat back the aggressors, and especially for the cohesion, unity, and solidarity they showed in the face of this deadly enterprise carried out by the nation's enemies.

My dear fellow countrymen, you have the right to know the truth — the entire truth — about this tragic event we have just experienced. That is why the revelations concerning this event have already been made known to you. Investigations are still going on and whenever the arrested terrorists make any further disclosures, we will make them known to you. The war arsenals seized from the enemies will be presented to the inhabitants of Lome and the inhabitants of the other areas of the national territory to enable every citizen to see for himself the serious damage which could have resulted from this attack had it not been foiled.

As you know, the thing that one appreciates most when one is beset with misfortune is the friendship one receives from others. In view of the historical and traditional bonds of friendship and solidarity binding France and Togo, the president of the Republic of France, Francois Mitterrand, at our request and within the framework of the defense agreement signed between our two countries, agreed to send Togo military assistance in men and logistic equipment.

It is on behalf of the entire people of Togo that I wish to thank, from the bottom of my heart, the French authorities for their support, which has never been denied us. I would like to welcome you, soldiers of the French Army, who are here within the framework of this Togolese military solidarity mission. I would also like you to feel at home during your stay, just as the Togolese soldiers felt in the past on the battle field in your country.

We were very much encouraged by the messages of support and solidarity sent to us by friendly countries all over the world. At this point, I would like to renew the sincere gratitude of all the Togolese people to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, our doyen, who dispatched a high-ranking delegation to us just a few hours after the assailants were subdued. As soon as he heard of the attack launched on our country, President Mobutu Sese Seko not only summoned his military authorities and decided to send us military assistance, but also made it a point to come personally to Lome to express his support for the people of Togo.

At this point, I would like to renew the sincere thanks of the people of Togo to President Mobutu. And you, Zairian soldiers, you must feel at home here in Togo as your Togolese brothers felt in the past at your side in the Shaba region. I would also like to express — once again — our gratitude to President Samuel Doe, who came to Lome to strongly express the friendship and solidarity of the brotherly people of Liberia. The high-ranking delegation which President Babangida, the current ECOWAS chairman, sent to us, and the support given us by his government deeply touched our hearts and we would like to thank him sincerely for that.

The very warm message and the delegation of military experts sent us by President Ronald Reagan of the United States, greatly comforted the people of Togo. At the same time, the special attention which he paid to the situation created in our country and the subregion after this aggression, encouraged us and gave us the satisfaction that in the face of this difficult situation, Togo has the support of the United States which has actively demonstrated its willingness to seek, together with Togo, ways and means of combatting terrorism in all its forms, as well as political violence.

On behalf of the Togolese people, my government, and in my own name, we seize this opportunity to express our very sincere gratitude and our congratulations to the U.S. President for the peace efforts he and his government are making for the free world. We also thank FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl who, on behalf of his country to which Togo is linked by historic and very strong relations, and in a very encouraging message, ensured us of the support of the German people and Government. I would also like to thank all the other countries that dispatched their envoys to Togo to express their sentiments of sympathy and solidarity, particularly Benin, Niger, Morocco, Egypt, Mauritania, [word indistinct], the SDAR, as well as all the other friendly nations, the international organizations, and the various personalities who phoned us or sent us messages of support.

We also greatly appreciated the military assistance proposals that other heads of state spontaneously made to us. All these solidarity gestures show us that our country, which only wants to live in peace and which has adopted peace as its favorite subject, is not alone. It has friends it can count on.

Fellow countrymen, in this sad period, and on behalf of all of you, I would like to pay tribute to our fellow countrymen who were killed while defending their fatherland or who shed their blood to save their fatherland, and express our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved families. You discharged your duty by mobilizing yourselves (?against the attackers) but you should not entertain any hatred or feelings of revenge toward the Ghanaians and Burkinabe nationals who are among us and who (?were affected) by this foreign aggression. Remain calm as you have been so far, for Ghanaians, Burkinabes, and Togolese are brotherly people who settled on both sides of our borders and who are forced to live together. God witnesses all our actions — bad or good. He is the only referee who punishes all that we do on this earth. Let us put our faith in him.

One year ago, your lives were disrupted by criminal explosions, which resulted in the death of two innocent people and the destruction of property. No one could imagine that the authors of these terrorist attacks would get caught in their own net and would reveal, as they did a few days ago, when and where they had obtained the bombs, where and how the bombs were planted, as well as the names of those who masterminded their terrorist acts. As you are aware God's will can never be changed, and whatever may happen, his will triumph in the end. I, therefore, invite you not to take justice into your own hands. I only ask you to be extra vigilant because the events we have just experienced show, once again, that life is a struggle and that we have to fight to overcome and overcome to live. We should not, therefore, fear intimidation, blackmail, and random threats. On the contrary, we should be extra vigilant in order to continue, in union and solidarity, the liberation fight that we launched together to safeguard peace, freedom, political stability, and security, which are the major gains of our revolution and the basis for our progress and prosperity. Long Live the Republic! Long Live New Togo!

Liberia's Doe Arrives on 1-Day Visit

AB031330 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Liberian head of state, General Samuel Kanyon Doe, arrived this morning in Lome within the framework of a friendly visit to the Togolese people and their head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. The Liberian president is the second head of state to personally come to express his support to the Togolese leaders following the incidents which occurred last week in our country. Like his Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who was in Lome last week, President Doe had earlier sent a message of sympathy to his Togolese counterpart as soon as he was informed of the events. The presidential plane, a Mystere-20, landed at Lome Tokoin International Airport at around 0955. [passage omitted]

Expresses Solidarity With Eyadema
AB032100 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] President Samuel Kanyon Doe has said that people who were implicated in the 23 September invasion of Lome, Togo, should face the full force of the law so as to avoid a repetition of this kind of situation in another African state. According to Liberia Broadcasting System (LBS) news, quoting Presidential Press Secretary (Patrick Cummings), President Doe was speaking today at the end of a 1-day working visit to Togo.

President Doe said although all members of ECOWAS were signatories to the nonaggression protocol, some countries in the region directly or indirectly lend support to the activities of dissidents residing in their countries against neighboring states. President Doe said the recent invasion of the Togolese capital was not strange to him because, as he said, Liberia went through a similar experience last November when dissidents invaded Monrovia causing wanton damage to life and property. The president further said that he had gone to Togo to express sympathy to President Eyadema, the government, and people of Togo, and to assure them of Liberia's continued solidarity.

In response, President Eyadema described President Doe as a true friend and brother. President Eyadema said that Dr Doe's presence in Lome, in spite of his busy schedule at home, was an indication of his concern for the well-being of the government and people of Togo, adding: It is when you are in need that you know who your true friends are.

Ends Visit
AB032230 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] President Samuel Doe of Liberia left Lome this afternoon after a brief visit to Togo. This visit enabled him to personally express to President Eyadema and the Togolese people the support and sympathy of the Liberian people, a week after the terrorist attack on Lome.

During his brief visit to Lome, the Liberian head of state also held talks with his brother and friend, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. The P.PT chairman took advantage of this meeting to show his guest the arms seized from the terrorist commandos. This took place at the Togolese Inter-Service Regiment Camp and was followed by a luncheon at the private residence of the 13 January Man [President Eyadema's title] in Lome District. It was after this luncheon that the two heads of state left Lome 2 District for Lome-Tokoin Airport, at about 1415. [passage omitted]

PRC Envoy Visits Eyadema; Expresses Support
AB042152 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] This morning, the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, received in audience the PRC ambassador to Togo, his Excellency Li Peiyei, in his private residence at Lome 2 Ward. The PRC diplomat went to express to the head of state the Chinese people's support to the Togolese people following the terrorist acts that occurred in Togo. After the audience, he disclosed to newsmen the purpose of his visit to the head of state.

[Begin Peiyei recording] I have just been received by the head of state, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, which I consider a great honor. I went to see the president to convey the sentiments of solidarity, support, and sympathy of the PRC Government and of the leadership of our country who made it a point to congratulate the Togolese president and Government for taking measures to foil the destabilization attempts carried out against the country. Thanks to these measures, the Togolese Government, under the leadership of President Gnassingbe Eyadema, was able to safeguard the peace and stability of the country. We wish Togo peace and stability. [end recording]

French Troops Return to Libreville
AB052019 Paris AFP in French 1732 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Lome, 5 Oct (AFP) — The 150 French paratroopers, who came to Lome on 25 September at the Togolese president's request following the attack carried out on the Togolese capital by an armed commando unit, left Lome 5 October for their base in Libreville.

During its stay in Togo, this detachment of the French Armed Forces did not intervene, it is recalled.

In an address to the nation on Saturday, President Gnassingbe Eyadema reiterated his gratitude to the French authorities for promptly responding to his call for assistance.

Opposition Condemns French, Zairian Intervention
AB031733 Paris AFP in French 1102 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 3 Oct (AFP) — Two Togolese opposition movements Friday asked France to cease interfering in their country's domestic affairs and condemned the presence of Zairian troops in Lome in violation, according to them, "of the right of the Togolese people to make their own decisions."

In a communique published in Paris, the Togolese Movement for Democracy (MTD) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Togo (FDLT) asserted that "the Eyadema government is incapable of providing irrefutable evidence concerning the identity of the assailants and their countries of origin." They added that "it is highly regrettable that the French authorities accepted as true the allegations" of the Lome government and implemented the defense pact signed between the two countries in July 1963. The communique further said "France should, in the future, base its cooperation on the respect of national sovereignty and put a halt to the pattern, which it has followed since colonial times, of interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries under the guise of technical assistance."

After expressing pleasure, however, over the withdrawal of French troops from Togo, the MTD and FDLT condemned the arrival of Zairian troops on Togolese soil and asked "all the inhabitants of Lome to avoid any contacts with Mobutu's men."

ANGOLA

U.S. Sanctions Praised; Downing of Plane Mentioned

MB051252 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The People's Republic of Angola has praised the U.S. Senate decision to reject President Ronald Reagan's veto on the bill of economic and [word indistinct] sanctions against the racist South African regime.

Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao, director of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Department of Information, announced this to national and foreign journalists at a meeting yesterday. These meetings will now occur every month and will assess the political, military, social, and economic activities of our country. Comrade Joao also said that the U.S. Senate's stand clearly represents the contradictions of imperialism's policy regarding the people's struggle for independence and liberty. Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao further stated that international opinion and U.S. opinion in particular now better understand the struggle of the southern African peoples. He cited as examples meetings held between eminent U.S., British, and ANC officials [words indistinct]. [passage omitted] Comrade Paulino Pinto Joao also denounced attempts by armed bandits in the pay of racist South Africa to use the Catholic church to create differences with the Angolan Government, efforts he considers a diversionary tactic. [passage omitted]

Regarding the Angolan military aircraft which crashed in Zairian territory, Comrade Joao explained to the national and foreign press that that issue would not affect good Angola-Zaire relations, contrary to what Angola's enemies say. [passage omitted]

Armed Force Delegation Tours USSR on Working Visit

MB031104 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation from the prosecutor's office of the Angolan Armed Forces led by Lieutenant-General Primeiro de Agosto made a working visit to the USSR from (?15-20) September at the invitation of its Soviet counterpart. The Angolan delegation visited the national committee of the political directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces, [words indistinct], and the city of Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, where they met with several local politicians. The Angolan delegation also held meetings with the Angolan community in the USSR and with high-ranking officials in several Soviet military academies.

BOTSWANA

PRC's Li Peng Expresses Hope for Cooperation

MB031037 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The vice premier of the People's Republic of China, Mr Li Peng, says Botswana's 20th anniversary of independence has given him the opportunity to see great achievements made by the Government and the people of Botswana.

Mr Li, who left Gaborone for Beijing yesterday [as heard] after attending the independence celebrations, said he was impressed by Botswana's achievements in safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy. In a statement from the Chinese Embassy in Gaborone, he said he also experienced personally the profound friendship the people of Botswana cherish toward the Chinese. Mr Li thanked the president, Dr Quett Masire, and the Government of Botswana through the vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, for the warm welcome and gracious hospitality to be accorded to him and his colleagues during the visit to Botswana. He expressed the hope that Botswana would continue to make progress and that relations between Botswana and his coutnry would further increase.

PRC Loan Funds Railway Improvement Project

MB041220 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0830 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Gaborone, Oct 4, SAPA — Botswana and China signed a number of economic agreements this week after the Chinese delegation to Botswana's 20th independence anniversary celebrations met the vice president of Botswana, Mr Peter Mmusi. The agreement includes a 11 million pula interest free loan to Botswana and was signed by Mr Mmusi and the vice premier of China, Mr Li Peng. The loan will be used for 10 key projects, government projects and to buy equipment.

The two parties also agreed that the remainder of an existing interest free loan as well as part of the new loan be used to re-lay the 85km railway track between Francistown and the border of Zimbabwe. Under the first loan, the Government of China is supporting the re-laying of the railway track between Gaborone and the border of South Africa, a distance of 120km.

PRC Embassy Hosts Independence Reception

MB050520 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The Chinese Embassy in Gaborone hosted a celebration yesterday to mark the 37th anniversary of the founding of the republic of China [as heard]. The ceremony was attended by hundreds of people, among them the minister for presidential affairs, Mr Kedikilwe, who represented the government. He proposed a toast for the health of the Chinese president, Mr Li Xiannian, and the welfare of what he called the industrial people of China. The Chinese ambassador to Botswana, Mr Zhang Dezheng, proposed a toast for the health of the president, Dr Quett Masire, and the prosperity of Botswana. Cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps were present at the ceremony. So was the chairman of the house of chiefs, (Khoza Babhoso IV), and his deputy, (Goselenthi II), and the army chiefs, General Merafile and General Ian Khama.

NAMIBIA

Voice of Namibia Praises U.S. Sanctions Against RSA

EA041501 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The escalation of the national liberation struggle in both Namibia and South Africa and the ever-mounting atrocities of the Botha regime against the oppressed majority have touched the conscience of the international community. Over the past 2 years, public opinion in the major Western countries, particularly in the USA, has pressed legislators to take effective action as a means of supporting the struggle for the liberation of Namibia and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa. In line with the wishes and aspirations of the peoples of southern Africa, the public in Western countries are intensifying campaigns for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime. This week, President Reagan suffered a humiliating defeat when both houses of the American Congress voted overwhelmingly to override his veto on sanctions against the Botha fascist clique. The measures against Pretoria, which have become law after the Congress vote, include a ban on all new investments and bank loans in South Africa, as well as a halt to all imports of uranium, coal, steel, textiles, military vehicles, and farm input products. Moreover, South African airways can no longer fly to the USA. Another significant aspect in the legislation is the provision for the imposition of stricter measures if after 1 year Pretoria remains committed to [word indistinct] apartheid system.

The Congress decision is significant in that it shows the growing isolation of President Reagan even within the Republican Party on the issue of sanctions against apartheid. The vote is also a triumph of the American anti-apartheid campaigners, who have tirelessly sensitized American and world public opinion to the issue of sanctions against the criminal apartheid regime. Also it is a testimony to the widely held view that mass action is a decisive force in stimulating legislators into action. What is more, it will send a clear signal to Pretoria that it cannot rely on American support for the continuation of their despicable policy.

While applauding the American Congress for the action, the oppressed Namibian people see it as only the first meaningful step towards the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Botha-Malan-Le Grange fascist dictatorship. We remain convinced that the regime's isolation should be total [words indistinct] to be a vehicle for expediting the genuine independence of Namibia and the demise of the criminal apartheid system in South Africa. We, therefore, urge the anti-apartheid campaigners in the USA to intensify their activities with the aim of forcing their legislators to vote in favor of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime.

The decision of the American Congress to override Reagan's veto follows on the heels of the Canadian Government's decision to impose substantive sanctions against the Botha regime. Canada's ban on the import of South Africa farm products, uranium, coal, iron, and steel, (?is) a decision in line with the [word indistinct] of the August Commonwealth mini-summit held in London, that there had been no progress towards dismantling apartheid in South Africa.

While positive action towards effective sanctions against the racist regime is being taken in the U.S. and Canada, it is disgusting to note that the EEC and Japan are still unwilling to side with the African people and prepared to shy away from taking even the minimum in the arsenal of effective measures. That is why the EEC has decided that even [words indistinct] against apartheid were not applicable to Namibia, as though apartheid was not in force in the territory, or as if Namibia was not still under the ruthless [word indistinct] rule of the apartheid regime. Thus, the EEC wants to give the apartheid regime an outlet for sactions busting, which is sinister and condemnable. SWAPO of Namibia strongly urges the public in Western countries to intensify the drive for the effective isolation of the fascist Pretoria regime. This is the time to throw in [words indistinct] (?governments) for all-embracing sanctions against Pretoria as the necessary contributory factor for the defeating of apartheid. Everything for the struggle, all for victory.

SOUTH AFRICA

SAPA Reports Press Reaction to U.S. Sanctions Vote

MB031435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1430 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 3 SAPA — *The Citizen* newspaper said today last-minute phone calls by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to several U.S. senators on the eve of the Senate's vote on sanctions legislation added a further dimension to the controversy. In an editorial, the newspaper said Mr Botha let it be known that if the Senate overruled Mr Reagan's veto South Africa would ban the import of American grain and would refuse to transport grain to neighboring countries. "This apparently would be tit for tat for a ban on South African agricultural products included in the legislation which President Reagan vetoed," the editorial said. A South African embargo would cost American wheat farmers R100-million a year. "Mr Botha talked to at least four senators, including a couple who represented constituencies in the U.S. grain belt. Sen Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a man who took a lead in preparing the sanctions legislation, accused Mr Botha of a despicable attempt at intimidation and bribery.

"Neither intimidation nor bribery is an apt description of Mr Botha's intervention," the editorial said. "The American senators are not going to be intimidated by a warning that South Africa might stop buying us grain. The possibility of South African counter-measures did not worry them when they passed the legislation which the President vetoed. And besides, American senators are of a breed that is not going to let a little country like South Africa intimidate them."

The editorial said Mr Botha's calls were a clear warning of possible consequences, nothing else. "Besides, lobbying is one of the greatest features of American congressional life, with inter-

ested parties attempting to sway votes on issues that concern them," the editorial said.

"Mr Botha says he is astonished at the U.S. anger over his lobbying of senators, and claims such contacts are normal diplomatic practice." In a strict sense, Mr Botha was right, the editorial said. "Senators should know of the consequences of sanctions, so we do not accept the squeals of people like Senator Lugar. But having said that, we come to the crux of the matter from South Africa's point of view — whether it was tactically wise to intervene like Mr Botha did at the last minute."

The editorial said that on balance, "we don't think it was judicious to intervene — the fact that the U.S. might have lost grain sales should have been made clear in lobbying during the congressional debates on sanctions, not when a vote of such magnitude was about to be taken, with the eyes of America focused on the drama in the Senate. A little more finesse in such matters would not be amiss," the editorial said.

Business Day said Mr Botha's attempt to persuade individual American senators to vote to uphold Mr Reagan's veto must raise grave misgivings" whether government is in control of foreign affairs — or indeed, in control of itself." "His behaviour looks like nothing so much as sheer, blind panic," *Business Day* said. "Firstly, there is the question of agricultural trade itself. It is not a good idea to threaten a gigantic country like the U.S. with counter-sanctions. Botha claims, within the letter of the law that he threatened nobody; he merely pointed out to some senators from the grain-producing states that the sanctions bill was arousing hostility among SA farmers to imports of American wheat. But the implications of his late-night telephone calls to the senators was in fact to threaten them with a loss of an important market. It follows on a similar refusal, scarcely disguised, to buy wheat from the Australians when they imposed sanctions."

A second issue was political, the editorial said. "The Americans are notoriously touchy about attempts by foreigners to put pressure on their legislators." Hence "the cries of blackmail! that have greeted Botha's intervention."

The third point of importance was one of style. "The ambassador in Washington, Herbert Beukes, is known for his sound and extensive contacts on Capitol Hill. He gets on well with congressmen. Why did he not quietly alert the legislators — at a much earlier stage of the legislative process — to the threat to grain exports which is deemed to be posed by irate South African farmers? It is, after all, the task of diplomacy to inform foreign countries without raising hackles as Botha has now done. The whole affair is puzzling. Botha's long experience in America has made him more than ordinarily adept at dealing with the complexities of Washington. That he should be so apparently hamhanded must raise the suspicion that he is not talking to the Americans at all, but to an audience at home. And that is an appalling thought," the editorial said.

The *Volksblad* said the indirect consequences of sanctions would be legion, many of which would be unexpected. But a few of these effects could already be recognised, among them the euphoria among opponents of the South African Government. An example was Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe who wanted to nationalise the assets in Zimbabwe of South African companies and to stop payments of pensions to people in South Africa.

The newspaper said in its editorial the decision, which Senator Edward Kennedy described as a "victory for freedom in South Africa," could create a dangerous psychological climate in southern Africa which could lead to various "irresponsible adventures." And this could cause greater unrest in South Africa, because sanctions could make it impossible for the government to spend millions of rands on projects such as the creation of jobs and the up-grading of black residential areas. "Because unemployment and unrest walk hand-in-hand."

The editorial said the consequences would also be felt in the U.S., because President Reagan's hands were being tied before a summit with the leader of the Soviet Union. It was evidently an attempt, as the Americans called it, to make a "lame duck" of Mr Reagan with an eye on the elections in November when the entire House of Representatives and a third of the Senate are re-elected.

The Daily News (Durban) said in its main editorial: "Those wondering why United States congressmen remained impervious to impassioned pleas from assorted South African leaders to hold off on sanctions will find one answer in the outcome of the National Party congresses. The congress season ended this week without producing any bold, new guidelines for further change or any indications of progress in tackling the central issue of beginning negotiations with black fellow-citizens on a political dispensation for the future. What has happened, quite simply, is that the patience of American politicians and American people finally ran out because the government failed to deliver enough on the promises of reform. Last night's vote in the Senate over-riding President Ronald Reagan's veto of the sanctions package effectively marks the end of the policy of constructive engagement — and it has been destroyed as much by the growing emotionalism of the issue in America as by the South African Government's prevarication on reform."

The editorial continued: "The danger now is that the government will retreat into a political laager. This is the exact reverse of what is necessary. South Africa still has many friends overseas, including the leaders of the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Portugal. In any case, it has often been stated that the political problems in the country must be solved by South Africans themselves and this process has already been set in motion. It is clearly in our own interests to complete the process." The editorial said the best reply to sanctions was to produce more positive progress in bringing about peaceful political change. That meant taking bold decisions and vigorous action now.

In its second editorial, *The Daily News* said that with the "nail-biting phase over and both U.S. houses of government having made it clear just how strongly they feel about South Africa, it would be natural if many South Africans felt the urge to retaliate in hurt and indignation. As Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has made clear, South Africa has some powerful economic weapons. Already gold and platinum prices are soaring on world market fears that we will restrict sales of these. There is the grain-buying option raised by Pik Botha and, even more

critical, there are our supplies to the West of minerals like manganese, chromite, vanadium and the platinoids. It would be a mistake, however, to make serious use of them. It is an economic truism to say that where a man's money is, there lies his heart. If the systematic disinvestment process continues, and trade ties diminish, the U.S. will have less and less interest in South Africa's welfare. That process would eventually cast us adrift from the world's most advanced source of new technology and of military and economic power, and would leave us in a backwater. It would be a tragedy. South Africa should do its utmost to preserve the links," *The Daily News* said.

The Evening Post said there were two ways South Africa could react to the sanctions imposed by the U.S. last night. "It can defy them and plot its own course in the darkness, or it can look again at the reasons for the steps being taken against us and attempt to meet the conditions under which the sanctions would be lifted. First reactions are likely to be defiant, because nobody likes to be dictated to. This is a natural response to criticism, but it can be a foolish one if the criticism — even punishment — is justified and well meant. There must be no mistaking the damaging effects these far-reaching sanctions will have. Perhaps some of them can be subverted by exporting via third parties and other devious means, but together they will damage many industries and retard the already sluggish economic development on which the country depends. They could also lead to a worsening crisis in the sub-continent if South Africa takes counter-measures against its neighbours," the editorial said.

It was important for South Africans to examine dispassionately the reasons why a great democratic nation had gone so far as to defy its President in imposing these sanctions. "In the words of President Reagan, who has endured a crushing and humiliating defeat on our behalf, America — and that means all of us — opposes apartheid, a malevolent and archaic system totally alien to our ideals. But Mr Reagan stresses that this is not the end of the story — there is still time for orderly change and peaceful reform. South Africans of goodwill, black and white, should seize the moment. This can be done by looking at the conditons set by Congress for the lifting of sanctions. At least two of the five — the repeal of the state of emergency and scrapping of the Group Areas Act — could be met immediately. The others — the release of political prisoners, the legalisation of all political parties and negotiations with all black leaders — are matters which will have to be tackled sooner or later in any case. We have always opposed sanctions, believing they would be counter-productive, but the answer now lies with South Africa. It must either reform in its own interests or be ground down by ever-increasing world pressure," *The Evening Post* said.

The Pretoria News said in its editorial: "Let us make no mistake about it: Sanctions against us by the greatest power on earth are bad news. Some of the specific sanctions are more symbolic than anything else, it is true. But others have real teeth. And the overriding problem is that the Americans have breached the sanctions wall. Now it will be easier for them to add to the list. But it will serve no purpose bewailing American hypocrisy or the shallow level of their understanding. South Africa's priority is to face up to, and deal with, the extent of the actual damage — a task which is going to force reform on to the backburner for a long time to come."

The ban on SAA [South African Airways] flights to the U.S. was a heavy psychological blow. "Even though we will get around it with other airlines or SAA flights in disguise, it will insidiously add to our perception of ourselves as global outcasts. The ban on new U.S. investment and bank loans is more serious in actual terms. American loans financed much of South Africa's development through the 1970's and early 80's — as we discovered to our cost when the Americans effectively foreclosed. Without this vast source of funds South Africa is simply going to have to learn to make do with less," the editorial said.

"The ban on American imports of our uranium, coal, iron, steel, ammunition, textiles, agricultural products and food is, at this stage, less fierce than it sounds. American Senator Nancy Kassebaum calculates that only some R800 million out of a total of about R5000-million worth of annual South African exports to the U.S. will be affected. The greatest danger here, as we have already noted, is that once the list exists it is easy to add to it. The same is true of the ban on American exports to us of oil, oil products and ammunition. South Africa has developed its own resources to the point where it does not import any of these in any quantity from the United States anyway. But now the list exists... The Senate has passed into law earlier bans on American imports of krugerrands and the export of computer and nuclear technology. This is going to be very damaging to us indeed. The point is not that we cannot lay our hands on this sort of cutting-edge technology elsewhere, but that we will now find ourselves cut off from some of the best work being done anywhere in the world on taking these high-tech skills further. The effect will be felt a few years from now. Cut off from the trailblazers, our technology will begin to stagnate. That, unhappily, is true of any nation under siege," the editorial said.

The Argus said in a leader article that the sanctions voted into law by the U.S. Senate would start chain reactions of considerable impact on South Africa and beyond. Aside from the potential damage to the economy, and the harmful consequences to lives, jobs and welfare, they may well encourage a hardening of political attitudes, the newspaper said.

"Already there is dismaying evidence that the national debate in South Africa has been distorted by the sanctions campaign. Rather than concentrating on reform, many white South Africans not unnaturally are mustering their pioneering spirit in an effort to ameliorate the more immediate challenge of sanctons. If this continues — without thought to the reasons why South Africa is being punished so — it could gravely retard the peaceful dismantling of institutionalised racism, which is at the kernel of the present problems. It is a curse which only white South Africans have the constitutional power to exorcise, and there is a lesser chance of them doing so while their attention is diverted to what many see as a national struggle for survival, or at least a foreign challenge to their national self-respect. The real struggle ought to be to end what even President Reagan, in his reaction to the Senate vote, last night described as a malevolent and archaic system totally alien to our ideals. In the terms used by a U.S. senator last night, with the best will in the world, we simply cannot conduct business as usual with a country like that. It is

apartheid, not some mindless and irrational hatred for South Africa, which has brought sanctions upon the country. It must go."

The Star said America's moral indignation at apartheid had, for the moment, been assuaged. South Africa now had to live with the consequences. Emotionally, the idea of an economic squeeze was attractive to many in both countries, but the reality was more likely to be that successful sanctions would bring only hardship and polarisation.

"The idea that black workers are willing to sacrifice jobs, an idea put forward by spokesmen of the NUM [National Union of Mineworkers] and other unions, is an elitist political cliche. The truth is that jobs are more precious than words," the newspaper said.

"The central thought should be — not imposing or breaking sanctions — but acceptable reform. The United States is not asking for the impossible in this regard. Much of what is being demanded has been the constant theme of this country's opposition politicians and certainly of this newspaper for years. Release Mandela. Abolish the Group Areas Act. Unban the ANC. These were obvious steps to take long before they became popular across the Atlantic. One day they will be inevitable steps.

"Instead of Mr Pik Botha threatening U.S. senators with the consequences of their actions, the foreign minister should have used his telephone talents trying to convince his colleagues to release Mandela, unban the ANC, abolish the Group Areas Act and accept democracy," the editorial said.

"The government believes sanctions have come about only through emotionalism fueled by illusion. Its remedy so far has been to ban news. While perceptions do play a part, and some of the perceptions are wrong, the government must now face its stark choice: Either it must implement the reasonable steps towards peace that the American people are demanding over the head of their respected President, or it must continue to take us along the path of deeper isolation and bloodier confrontation.

"The only way it can significantly change perceptions is to rid itself of its ethnic obsession and start afresh with real democracy. It might even be too late for a National Party government to do this; its record and its reputation make everything it proposes suspect. Its actions are mistrusted not only by black South Africans but by the world."

Die Vaderland said America's sanctions decision last night was the "voice of unreasonableness."

"Dragon teeth" had been sown, its editorial said, and would be matched by the harvest.

The Democratic Party, and Sen Ted Kennedy in particular, had based their campaign against Mr Reagan on "emotional hate and prejudice of South Africa" by not having an acceptable policy of their own. This was negativism at its worst.

The Republicans, with an eye on the coming congress elections, had seen fit to fall in line.

The Senate decision was a serious, political set-back for Mr Reagan's prestige and influence. It was also a blow "for sober thought and judgment in general," the editorial said.

To pause at the "hate, opportunism and hypocrisy, as well as the ignorance of American politicians" would, however, not benefit South Africa. The consequences in store for South Africa would have to be examined and the country would then have to plan accordingly.

This was the end of constructive engagement. Sanctions, the newspaper said, were an "aggressive interference" in the domestic affairs of South Africa, a sovereign country. They were aimed purposefully to cause "physical harm" to country and its people, of whom the majority and the most vulnerable, were blacks. People could die of hunger as a result of sanctions, and they would mainly be black people, it said. Seen in this light, the U.S. Congress decision took the form of an economic declaration of war. South Africa and her government could do nothing else but act accordingly, as Mr Pik Botha had already done with his reference to grain purchases.

However, South Africa would have to be prepared for intense pressure which would now be applied to Britain's prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The British, Commonwealth, and European Community's sanctions would, as a result of America's stance, become more severe. South Africa was also less defensible against a Security Council decision. South Africa had the capability, especially in the ingenuity of its peoples, to survive these sanctions — and to win.

The *Daily Dispatch* said: "As the chief executive of South Africa's Federated Chamber of Industry, Mr Johan van Zyl, said about the United States decision to impose harsher sanctions on this country, emotion in America won over reason. "South Africans must now take care that they do not also, in their reaction, allow emotion to reduce their ability to behave reasonably — whether they are pleased or displeased by the American action.

"It would be disastrous, for example, if anti-government elements here believed now that the economy will suffer so badly that it will be possible to hold the government to ransom politically. Just as it would be equally disastrous if pro-government elements believed now that they will not only be able to continue defying world opinion, but will also be justified in hitting back economically at countries applying sanctions."

Anti-government elements should note the opinion of one of the United States senators who voted for harsher sanctions. "Senator Nacny Kassebaum, who is chairman of the Senate's Africa sub-committee and therefore probably knows more about this country than most of her fellow senators, said yesterday that the new sanctions would not wreak havoc in South Africa nor bring the Botha government to its knees. She said only about 350 million dollars worth of South Africa's average annual two billion dollars worth of exports would be affected. Her view is supported by the South African Foreign Trade Organization, whcih estimates that the sanctions will affect no more than five per cent of South Africa's total exports," The *Daily Dispatch* said.

"This is good news, because the worse the effect is of sanctions on the South African economy, the slower will be the pace of reform — simply because there will be less money available for reform purposes. Yet quick reform is now more urgent than ever.

"Therefore, again to quote Mr van Zyl, it is important that South African industry should commit itself to business as usual and ensure that black advancement in business is not affected. That is the essential economic approach. The political approach should be similar, however. The government needs to proceed even faster with the task of dismantling apartheid so that it can prove what the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday — that reports to Americans about what is happening in South Africa have been distorted and that the truth is that "we don't hate blacks."

"Of course not. So let's start linking arms and moving forward together towards a united South Africa — blacks, whites and all other people who regard this country as their home."

Radio Commentary Views Reaction to Sanctions

MB060552 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The sanctions legislation that has finally been passed by the United States Congress was meant to cow South Africa into submitting to its political dictates — and that was certainly the rationale behind it — it is going to be a dismal failure. That is by far the clearest message that has emerged from the country-wide reaction at the weekend. There were of course the welcoming noises from the elitist factions that see in sanctions not their effect on people's lives but a stimulus to its confrontation politics. In general, however, the reactions have been very different: contempt for the sanctioneers' moralistic posturing and hypocritical cant about reform, and a firm determination not to be blackmailed.

In fact, in the economic sphere there are indications that the country has moved into a new, more aggressive phase. The overriding concern with what effects sanctions may have on the South and southern African economy is being overtaken by a spirit of activism that is focussed on what should be done about it.

The sanctions are a positive challenge to stimulate economic activity, is the view of one of the country's top businessmen, Dr Fred du Plessis of SANLAM [South African National Life Assurance Company]. According to SAFTO [South African Foreign Trade Organization] the measures could affect five percent of exports, while Mr Raymond Parsons of ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] describes them as from weak to middling.

Mr Ulrich Joubert, chief economist of Trust Bank, believes import replacements could even provide the necessary boost for getting the long-awaited economic upswing under way.

While there is a fairly strong consensus in the economic reaction, however, on the political front the omens are less clear. Undoubtedly, to the extent that sanctions do succeed in disrupting economic activity, the resulting unemployment would be politically destabilizing. A good many sanctions campaigners have precisely that in mind.

Whether their expectations are fulfilled will depend on the country's ingenuity in overcoming sanctions. Another aspect of the political implications of sanctions is their possible effect on reform.

There is a widespread belief that the climate for reform is going to become much less favorable than it has been up to now, partly as an expression of disillusionment at the West's paradoxical reaction to the substantial reforms of the last few years.

It would be ironic indeed if punitive measures designed to force South Africa in one direction were instead to cause it to move the opposite way. But for South Africans it would be more than ironic. Such an emotional response would be an irrational flight from the stand they have most consistently adopted in respect of foreign pressure — that is, that outside interference should not be allowed to determine national policy. It is immaterial whether outside demands bring about a policy change that is submissive or the opposite.

A change in either direction for such a reason flouts the fundamental principle that solutions to political problems must be dictated solely by the interests of South Africans. The country is ready to deal effectively with the economic implications of intensified sanctions.

Whether South Africans are ready to deal with equal decisiveness with the political implications will also depend on themselves. The task of maintaining and extending stability and democratic norms is no less clear-cut and urgent than is that of strengthening the economy — and both are ultimately independent of sanctions.

ANC Hails U.S. Senate Sanctions Vote

MB031536 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The ANC has hailed the vote in the American Senate to impose sanctions against Pretoria. Our correspondent in Lusaka is Jim Fish.

The ANC sees the vote in the U.S. Senate as a launching platform for further measures against South Africa, both from the United States and by the remaining opponents of sanctions in Europe, notably the British and West German Government. A spokesman for the ANC told a Lusaka press conference today that it was now even more important for the ANC to step up its campaign against apartheid on all fronts, including the armed struggle, to combine with the pressure from sanctions, so as to shorten the duration of the armed conflict and limit the destruction of lives and property. He said that if Pretoria carried out its threat to impose its own sanctions against neighboring states, that would only invite comprehensive and mandatory sanctions.

Radio Freedom Welcomes Senate Sanctions Vote
EA041458 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "Another Blow for the Regime"]

[Text] Compatriots: The overwhelming vote in the American Senate, coupled up with another vote in the House of Representatives earlier this week, to override President Reagan's veto on the sanctions bill against Pretoria was yet another setback for the apartheid regime.

Following the August mini-summit of the Commonwealth in London, which also, with the exception of the UK, decided on tough measures against the regime, Pretoria has been trying tirelessly, using all opportunities and tricks, like the appointment of an Indian ambassador, to try and convince the world that change was taking place. The enemy has also been using its own black puppets, who are serving in its structures, to go abroad to plead against the popular case for the imposition of sanctions against Pretoria. But in all their endeavors, the racists found the sanctions tide too powerful (?to hold).

The last night's vote in the American Senate was yet another nail in the coffin of Pretoria's isolation. Last Friday [28 September] the American President Ronald Reagan vetoed the bill which was calling on the U.S. Government to ban imports of apartheid coal, textiles, agricultural products, and uranium and ban new investments and loans and sever two-way air links and deny consular facilities to representatives of apartheid. For Reagan these measures were too tough for his wartime allies. He was aware that they will go a long way in reducing the capacity of Botha to hang on to power. He did not veto the bill because he was concerned about our cause and the public [word indistinct]. If he was, he would have long listened to our representatives and leaders, who have been repeatedly telling him that the only way of securing a better future for black South Africans was to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the oppressor regime. Reagan knows much as we that no power on earth, no government can ever defeat the combination of international pressure and internal pressure by the oppressed people. Reagan also knows that sanctions can be effective. He was refusing to impose them because they will threaten the apartheid system from which he benefits so much.

Although apartheid spokesmen tried to play down the importance of the presidential veto last weekend, they knew very well that it was to their own benefit. They knew that Reagan was doing it in their service. The final vote by the Senate to override Reagan's veto is a blow to both Pretoria and the White House. The defeat that Reagan with his wartime allies have suffered demonstrated how much isolated they are. It showed that the American republic is together with us in demanding the immediate destruction of the hated apartheid system. It proved what we have been saying time and again that with his pro-apartheid activities, Reagan was not representing the interests of those who elected him to office. We said that there was another bigger America, which was opposed to the daily killings of our people, an America that is opposed to the maintenance of the system that rules without the consent of the governed. We knew that the Ame.ican people, who rallied together against fascism in the forties, will not turn and support the very same system when it rears its ugly head in our region 40 years later. We knew that the majority of the world community, including the American public, which so heroically confronted Hitler, will not sit back and let Botha revive Hitlerism with impunity. The developments in the USA and the other Western countries on the issue of sanctions prove that the world public is with us.

Fellow countrymen: The blow that Botha and his allies suffered yesterday was fundamentally as a result of our struggle. It was after the world had seen for itself our heroic deeds, our determination to hold the bull by its horns, our preparedness to struggle till final victory that the world also came in on our side. If we were a docile lot, if we were to listen to the Buthelezis, the Matanzimas and the like, who were telling us to plead with Botha and not to confront him; if we were to bow to Botha's vicious methods of repression, like the state of emergency; if we had done that, then there would have been no need for the other countries to join us in the fight. But because of our refusal to submit to apartheid (?pressure), the progressive world public has finally come to our side.

Today, Botha stands alone, isolated and exposed. His clamor about reforms and changes taking place does not fool even his supporters. Instead they are the ones who tell him that it is too little, too late. Now that the enemy has suffered such a setback, we need to follow this up with more heroic advances to push him even further back. He must be given no respite. We cannot now rest on our backs and accept sanctions to defeat Botha for us. We know that sanctions are only a supplementary part of our offensive. Alone, they cannot achieve the desired results. A regime like Botha's cannot be defeated with sanctions alone. What is primary and decisive will be our struggle right inside the theater of war in our country. Now that the international community is supplementing our campaign with sanctions, we need to hit even harder. The measures adopted by the American parliament will go a long way in reducing Botha's capacity to hold on to power, but they will not dislodge him from power. We have to carry out the struggle. We have to hit at the enemy with everything at our disposal. Now is the time for us to organize and mobilize so that we can fight harder and better for the speedy downfall of the apartheid regime.

We must also be on the lookout, because the enemy will not take defeat lying down. In fact, even on the eve of the vote, the apartheid regime issued threats, saying it would stop the import of American grain and deny the neighboring land-locked countries its port facilities. The regime was trying to send false signals to the American Senate that should the regime be isolated, the whole of southern Africa will fall down [word indistinct]. We know that the enemy will unleash some reprisal measures against our neighbors who have [words indistinct] spoken in the cause (?of our country). We will need to intensify our struggle inside the country so as to reduce Botha's capacitiy to unleash [words indistinct].

Fellow countrymen, these developments show that the enemy is in crisis. When Western parliaments are adopting such tough measures, it means that the end of the apartheid regime is near. We have to bring it about. Today Botha stands more isolated than ever before, whilst we are winning more and more support on to

our side. Let us, therefore, consolidate these developments which [words indistinct] against the enemy. [Words indistinct], the future is bright and it belongs to us. The enemy is on the defensive. It is on the retreat. Let us therefore intensify our offensive.

COSATU Blames Government for Sanctions

MB031018 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1015 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 3 SAPA — South Africa's biggest black union federation, the Congress of SA Trade Unions [COSATU], today blamed the government's racial policies for the imposition of sanctions against South Africa. The more than 500,000-strong union body held that even before sanctions were imposed state policies had led to unparalleled economic hardship that put six million people in the unemployment queue. "Our view is that (State President Mr) P.W. Botha can still avert sanctions by meeting the reasonable and realist demands of the people — including the dismantling of apartheid, lifting the state of emergency, releasing Nelson Mandela and other prisoners and detainees and unbanning the African National Congress."

Official Expects Further Ciskei, Transkei Talks

MB030716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2349 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] East London Oct 2 SAPA — Renewed efforts by South Africa to settle the Ciskei/Transkei dispute were expected shortly, the first secretary of the South African Embassy in Ciskei, Mr Kevin Brennan, said today. Mr Brennan said he thought there was a need for further talks between South Africa and the two states and expected them to be held shortly. "That is all I am prepared to say at this stage because I do not want to jeopardise future talks," he said.

Yesterday, South Africa's deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, held talks in Umtata and Bisho with the representatives of the respective governments to resolve the dispute. A report back meeting for MP's, chiefs and headmen on the talks between Ciskei and South Africa was held behind closed doors in Bisho today.

Transkei Holds Ciskei President's Son Incommunicado

MB040502 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2156 GMT 3 Oct ...

[Text] Umtata, Oct 3, SAPA — Ciskei legal representatives were refused premission today to see General Kwane Sebe and Col Zandisile Ngwanya who are being held in a Transkei jail. A representative from the state attorney's office in Bisho, Mr L. de Klerk, and two advocates, Mr L. Dison, SC [senior counsel] of Cape Town and Mr P. J. de Bruyn, of Port Elizabeth, had brought clean clothes for the Ciskei officers. They were told the men were being held incommunicado and they would only be able to see them on Tuesday.

General Sebe, the son of President Lennox Sebe, and Col Ngwanya were abducted from a Bisho hotel last week on the same day that Mr Charles Sebe was freed from Middledrift Prison by a group of armed men. Transkei's prime minister, Chief George Matanzima, has said the two officers will face charges of attempting to kidnap Mr Namba Sebe from his Umtata home on September 13.

The attorney general's office in Umtata has not yet received a police docket on the matter.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

4 Oct

MB040936 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0934 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 4, SAPA — The following is the unrest report for the period 06h00 yesterday to 06h00 today, from the Bureau for Information, Pretoria:

"For the second consecutive day less than fifteen incidents were reported.

"Eight of these consisted of stone throwing.

"Again only four police divisions reported unrest related incidents.

"Outside the Johannesburg regional court where the trial of a number of people in connection with the unrest situation took place a few people were throwing stones at vehicles.

"One black man was injured and the window of a nearby restaurant was broken. A small group of people then started marching down the street.

"Further on three were arrested — one is already deleased.

"On October 3, at 10h10 a shooting incident took place at KwaNobuhle (Uitenhage, Cape Province) when an unknown person fired shots at the security forces.

"One constable was wounded in the left thigh. No arrests were made."

5 Oct

MB050932 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0929 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 5 SAPA — Here follows the unrest report for the period 6am yesterday (October 4) to 6am today issued by the department for information [as received] in Pretoria:

South Africa experienced a peaceful day yesterday. No deaths were reported and only a few minor and isolated incidents occurred.

In Soweto, a stonethrowing incident caused no damage. In Duduza, on the east Rand, a similar incident caused R70 damage to a bus. No other incidents occurred in these areas.

The most damage yesterday was caused when the windows of a delivery vehicle was smashed and its tyres slashed in Sebokeng. This incident caused R4000 damage.

The only injury reported during this period occurred when a member of the security forces was slightly injured in a stone-throwing incident in KwaZakhele, Port Elizabeth, and one man was arrested in this connection.

6 Oct

MB061004 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0940 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 6 SAPA — Following is a release by the Bureau for Information on the unrest situation:

"The Bureau for Information will hold a press conference on the unrest situation this afternoon at 15h00 on the 7th floor of the Midtown Building, corner of Prinsloo and Vermeulen Streets.

"With reference to press enquiries regarding a fire at the municipal depot, Alswag in Bonteheuwel (Cape Town), the following:

"Two municipal lorries caught fire at 22h00 on 2 October 1986 at the abovementioned depot. No injuries were reported. The SAP is investigating the matter but is not of the opinion that the incident was unrest related."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR Calls for Leader

"Our country could rejoin the world next week — and rebuild a divided land in less than two years — if someone were able to lead the eager white, black and brown moderates on a truly moderate course," says a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 2 October. The paper says that perhaps the state president could do it himself, provided he rejects his party. It points out that even though the government is not to blame for "all the ills and problems facing the nation" it must accept the blame for the "isolated, almost chaotic situation into which it has let the country slide, through its timid reform and then its frantic oppression." The editorial says that the National Party seeks reform "through repression" and through "a policy of racial differentiation," and the paper believes that 90 percent of South Africans will not "stand for leadership from that base." "What is needed in this critical time is a leader who will look with confidence and courage at a future in which sane, normal, moderate people will be able to live their lives in security and peace."

Racial Discrimination Sinful

On the same page Martin Spring writes in the "My View" column that racial discrimination has come to be regarded as the worst sin of all: "That is why unprecedented international opprobrium has been directed against South Africa, culminating in the current wave of santions." Spring says it is "untrue that South Africa is unique, because it formalises racial discrimination" since "informal discrimination is so widespread that it is hard to find examples of societies where it does not exist — including most of those whose governments are the most vociferous about racism in South Africa." Spring believes that South Africans still have to learn to accept that "double standards are inevitable in this imperfect world, as they reflect the reality of international political conditions, which have nothing to do with morality."

SOWETAN on Black U.S. Ambassador

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 2 October focuses on the nomination of Edward Perkins, a black career diplomat, as America's ambassador to Pretoria. *Sowetan* believes that President Reagan may have decided on a black ambassador for one of three reasons: "he hopes to improve the image of America among South African blacks"; "the pro-sanctions lobby in America would be convinced that the appointment is a strong anti-apartheid statement"; or "the appointment of a black ambassador to a white government goes so much against the grain that the hosts will see it as an anti-apartheid statement". *Sowetan* says Perkins should have refused the nomination since he was "not chosen on merit, but because he was black." "If that is not apartheid, we do not know what apartheid is. If Mr Reagan was hoping to impress black South Africans, then he has very little respect for our intelligence," says the editorial.

'Focus' on Apartheid Film

On the same page Joe Thloloe comments on the screening of the film "Witness to Apartheid" by the Public Broadcasting Service in America. Thloloe says it is a "damning documentary made here during the 1985 state of emergency and South Africans themselves "will not have the privilege of seeing it." Thloloe believes it is "the kind of electric prod that would jolt this country to sanity."

THE CITIZEN on Black U.S. Envoy

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 2 October says in a page 6 editorial that the fact that Edward Perkins has been "specifically chosen because he is Black is objectionable, since it suggests that the Reagan administration intends to make a political statement via the colour of his skin." The editorial says that the outgoing ambassador, Herman Nickel, leaves "as a victim of the growing hysteria in America to end constructive engagement. The American Congress does not want dialogue; it wants punishment," and it wants people who "will kick up a fuss and demonstrate that the United States is on the side of the Blacks." *The Citizen* hopes that Perkins will "develop a deep sense of understanding of our complex problems and will help maintain dialogue between the two countries even if relations become chillier."

BUSINESS DAY: Survival Before Reform

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 2 October says that the external threat of sanctions has "put survival at the top of the agenda for most whites, and reform much lower down." The paper says that Botha may be forgiven for "turning his back entirely on the idea of changing the Group

Areas Act." "He appears to be using it as a means of moulding a new set of social circumstances. He accepts the idea of 'grey areas' and he talks of a devolution of decisions to provincial levels," says the editorial. "The critics of apartheid should make the most of the new flexibility which despite the Act, appears to exist," says *Business Day*.

CAPE TIMES: Botha Resignation Overdue

Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 1 October says in a page 6 editorial president P.W. Botha should have announced that an election would not take place this year "as soon as he had come to a decision." The editorial also says that his decision to resign the Cape leadership of the National Party was "wise, if long overdue." "As head of state, with privileges and protections not accorded prime ministers, he is far too close to the party political machinery." The paper asks whether the time has not come for him to "step down from the presidency as well, and allow someone to take off where he appears to have reached a personal ceiling?"

DIE VADERLAND on Intervention in Ciskei, Transkei

A page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 1 October says that it is of importance that the Transkei and the Ciskei have both turned to the South African Government in their renewed struggle, for it to help defuse this situation. The editorial says that those who "do not know better, will interpret this as more proof that the South African Government remains the big boss and the Transkei and the Ciskei independence seen as inferior." The editorial believes this shows the government can be a "stablizing factor in the region if it is given the opportunity." *Die Vaderland* says that it is "no exaggeration to believe that the Transkei and the Ciskei would have long been in a bloody confrontation were it not for the influence of South Africa."

DIE TRANSVALER: Black-on-Black Struggle

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 1 October says in a page 12 editorial that "there is dangerous ignorance in the belief that the stressful situation in southern Africa revolves around the interests of a minority of whites who desperately cling to their privileges, and a majority of blacks who are constantly in confrontation with the whites." The editorial says that the "foolishness of such a view" is exposed by the tension between the Transkei and the Ciskei since the people of both states are Xhosas. The paper believes that the Zulu, Venda, Tswana, or Sotho will be even less inclined to "submit or subordinate" themselves to a member of another population group. The paper further points out that South Africa is "no conglomeration of people but a blending of minorities who each have the right of protection of their interests."

BEELD On U.S. Ambassador

A page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 2 October says "the sanctioneers will be thanked when it is finally understood that suffering does not bring freedom, but violence, polarization, and miserty." *Beeld* says that Nickel became "everyone's punching bag" when relations between America and South Africa became rigid. "Black activists resented him for not embracing them and for not allowing the American Embassy to be a stage for their attacks on the government. Hopefully his black successor will bettter convey to the activists that South Africa does not need destroyers, but people who will sit around a negotiating table and help work out a new future."

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Says Will Not Yield to U.S. Aid Pressure

MB031218 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has praised the American Senate for overriding President Ronald Reagan's recent veto of the South African sanctions bill. Speaking in New York yesterday after addressing the United Nations General Assembly, Comrade Mugabe said that the developments in the Senate reflect the American people's intolerance of apartheid even if their leader might be its ally.

Asked to comment on the withdrawal of aid to Zimbabwe by the Reagan administration, Comrade Mugabe said that Zimbabwe will never compromise its sovereignty because of aid. He reiterated that Zimbabweans fought a liberation war on firm principles which will never be compromised under any circumstances. Zimbabwe, he said, is self-sufficient in maize and wheat and there is no question of suffering to the extent of eating grass even if the racist South African regime may impose [word indistinct] ban.

The prime minister accused the Western states of propagating the view that Zimbabwe is more dependent on South Africa economically, saying the opposite is in fact the state of affairs. He said South Africa is more dependent on Zimbabwe because of its investments in this country and warned that if the worst should come to the worst, Zimbabwe (?can) nationalize [word indistinct].

On the Iran-Iraq war, Comrade Mugabe — who is the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement — disclosed that initiatives are under way to find a lasting solution to the conflict.

BBC Reports Mugabe Comments on Effects of Sanctions

MB031457 London BBC World Service in English
1309 GMT 3 Oct 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The margin of the American Senate's vote to override President Reagan's veto on tougher economic sanctions against South Africa came as a surprise not least, presumably, to the President himself, who has been so opposed to tightening the squeeze on Pretoria and who has grown used to getting his way on Capitol Hill. The Senate's decision, though, poses a challenge not only to Mr Reagan. It may place an onus on the EEC states to come into line with the U.S. by strengthening their measures, and this in turn may give the black African Frontline States cause to reflect on the implications for their economies. As it happens, when the Senate vote was announced, the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, was in the midst of a news conference at the UN in New York. There, for the BBC, was Robin Dilkes:

[Begin recording] [Dilkes] When news of the Senate vote was relayed by a reporter there was applause from Mr Mugabe's supporters who had crowded into the room. There was more when he congratulated the people of the United States. They could no longer tolerate apartheid, he said, even if their leader might be its ally. He drew the conclusion that solidarity between peoples was stronger than temporary government-to-government relations. Earlier, Mr Mugabe did acknowledge that a more vigorous campaign of reprisals by the South African Government would cause problems.

[Mugabe] We know that it will cause hardship on Zimbabwe. It will cause hardship on Zambia, and the hardship will arise mainly in the state of transport. But the hardship will be double-edged, because South Africa earns a lot from our goods that pass through it.

[Dilkes] Mr Mugabe again referred to the efforts among South Africa's neighbors to develop alternative routes for their trade, and he was very definite that South Africa had most to lose from sanctions war:

[Mugabe] South Africa is more dependent on us than we are dependent on them. South Africa has heavy investments in Zimbabwe. We don't have much by way of investment in South Africa and South Africa, of course, earns dividends and profits from these investments. When sanctions are declared, obviously there will be a stop. We will stop the flow of these investments and, if the worst came to the worst, we could nationalize those enterprises.

[Dilkes] Next Mr Mugabe repeated the threat to cut off the pensions that his government has been paying to 40,000 former Rhodesians who now live in South Africa.

[Mugabe] We can save on that as well, and already some of them are screaming. When I warned that we were going to do this they started writing letters, pleading. These will be taken care of, I take it, by Mr Botha, should sanctions be imposed.

[Dilkes] Yet another fact that Mr Mugabe outlined would be to halt Zimbabwe's exports of goods such as chemicals and textiles to South Africa. Again he admitted it might not be easy, but defiantly he said that it had to be done.

[Mugabe] These are some of the things we must endure even if it means, as I said earlier, eating sadza — and sadza is just thick porridge made out of corn meal — without meat to accompany it. We can do that. But fortunately for us we produce our own grain as well as our own cattle, and we won't go to that extent at all, of eating grass. So, we will not suffer to the extent that the West would want to suggest. There has to be a fight againsnt apartheid by all of us, and we are prepared to do our lot.

[Diles] So, let us have sanctions, Mr Mugabe declared, looking ahead to the day when a new South African Government would be in place. One which would remove the heavy financial and economic burden that apartheid has already forced on Zimbabwe, on Angola, on Zambia, and on South Africa's other neighbors. Mr Mugabe again referred to the efforts among South Africa's neighbors to develop alternative routes for their trade, and he was very definite that South Africa had most to lose from a sanctions war. [end recording]

Mugabe Addresses UN on Sanctions, Namibia

MB031616 Dakar PANA in English 1609 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] New York, 3 Oct (ZIANA/PANA) — Zimbabwean prime minister, Robert Mugabe, yesterday appealed to the UN to back the call for the immediate imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. In his first addresss to the UN General Assembly as chairman of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement [NAM], Mugabe said the Harare eighth NAM summit had noted that the southern Africa region was truly in a crisis because of South Africa's apartheid system.

He told the 41st session of the General Assembly that Pretoria's racist and repressive apartheid policy had already jeopardised the sub-continent's peace and security and was now threatening international peace and security.

Only positive and concerned action by the entire international community, not pious resolutions, will break the obduracy of the apartheid regime, he said. The same internationcal community which has declared apartheid a crime against humanity and an affront to universal conscience must also take action against this international monster.

He urged the assembly to lend weight to the call already made by the OAU, NAM and by the World Conference of Sanctions Against South Africa held in Paris in June for the immediate imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

Pending the imposition of comprehensive sanctions by the UN Security Council, Mugabe commended for serious consideration of the assembly the package of measures endorsed by the recent eighth NAM summit in Harare. These, he said, included the following:

— prohibition of transfer of technology to South Africa;

— cessation of export, sale or transport of oil and oil products to South Africa, and of any cooperation with South Africa's oil industry;

— cessation of further investment in and financial loans to South Africa or Namibia and of any government insurance or guarantee of credits to the Botha regime;

— prohibition of exports from South Africa of agricultural products, coal, uranium and other commodities;

— enactment of legislation or adoption of other measures to comply with UN decree number 1 for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia enacted by the UN Council of Namibia 1974.

— termination of air and shipping links with South Africa; and

— cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations with South Africa, and of relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid.

On Namibia, the prime minister said South Africa's refusal to grant that UN mandated territory its independence despite clear and unequivocal decisions and resolutions of the assembly constituted nothing less than a scandal. What is urgently required, he said, is not criminal collaboration with the murderous Pretoria regime which is already on a war path, but the acceleration of its isolation until it offers unconditional cooperation with UN efforts to implement Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia.

Mugabe said equally unacceptable and condemned by NAM countries were the policies of linking Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

He also chided the U.S. Government for arming, equipping and financing UNITA bandits fmr the purpose of overthrowing the legitimate government of Angola, saying this was state terrorism, which would have the effect of undermining the possibility of a quick and peaceful resolution of the conflict.

Libya

A "source" at the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison charged that the Reagan Administration has been "exploiting" its information capabilities to deceive U.S. and world public opinion, according to Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio. Alleging that U.S. policy is based on "deception and illusion," the radio said the "false and tendentious" U.S.-Israeli campaign is aimed at justifying U.S. "state terrorism." Meanwhile, the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison summoned West European envoys to draw their attention to the U.S.-Israeli "scandal" and to Shultz statements "threatening new U.S. aggression," JANA reported. The bureau urged firm opposition to U.S. "immoral policies.

Syria

Jordanian journalist Nizar Hindawi, on trial in London for the attempted bombing of an El Al airliner in London last April, was accused of "acting in concert with agents of the Syrian Government" according to the prosecutor, London *Press Association* reported. The prosecutor stressed that there was "convincing evidence" for such an assertion, noting the significance of Hindawi's possession of a "Syrian service passport" at the time of his arrest."

In a separate development, France has asked Syria for "support in subduing" groups in Lebanon and throughout the Middle East known to be linked to terrorism, according to AFP citing an interview which the French prime minister gave to French radio.

Iran-Iraq War

A communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio reported that Iraqi warplanes scored "direct hits" on the "remaining southern jetty" on Khark Island and claimed that Iran's hopes of repairing that "vital facility" have now been "wiped out." Although acknowledging an Iraqi air raid on Khark Island, a communique carried by IRNA nevertheless claimed that two Iraqi planes were shot down by Iranian fighters and antiaircraft fire during the raid and did not report any damage to its island facilities. In a later report carried by Manama WAKH citing INA, an Iraqi military spokesman denied Iran's claim on the downing of two Iraqi planes, and asserted that "all of our planes returned safely." The Iranian communique also reported that an Iraqi plane attempting to bomb Iranian positions in the Chazzabeh area crashed inside Iraq 4 October after being hit by Iranian antiaircraft fire.

In further Iraqi air attacks, IRNA announced that 11 civilian workers were killed and over 60 were injured in Iraqi air strikes on industrial installations in Khuzestan Province, including two in the Hasht-Tappeh area. In retaliation for the Iraqi air raids, "parts" of Iraqi oil installations in Banmil and Naft Khaneh inside Iraq were "set alight" by Iranian "fire," according to Tehran radio. The Greek Merchant Marine Ministry reported that the Greek oil tanker Pharos sustained no damage in an attack by Iraqi planes near Khark Island 6 October, according to AFP.

Lebanon

According to a PFLP spokesman cited by AFP and reported by Voice of Lebanon radio, clashes between the Amal Movement and Palestinians "are continuing" in the vicinity of the Palestinian camps in the Tyre area despite an earlier Beirut radio report announcing that the Amal and the Palestine National Salvation Front had reached a cease-fire agreement during meetings in Damascus.

Regarding the closure of illegal ports, the Lebanese Forces (LF) is "free to absolve" itself from its commitment to this matter, according to an official LF spokesman cited by the Clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, because "the other party" has not closed its ports nor handed over the legal ones. The LF spokesman affirmed, however, that the LF is prepared to close all of its ports once the other party adheres to the agreement. On the other hand, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri asserted in a statement reported by Beirut radio, that the Amal Movement was the first to "hand over" a port when it relinquished control of the port of Tyre, and stressed that Al-Awaza'i port is ready to be handed over to the legitimate authorities. He claimed that there has been "absolutely no default on our part."

Clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported 7 October the assassination of Shaykh Subhi Salih, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Sharia Council (al-Majlis al-Islami al-Shar'iy al-A'la), as he was leaving his residence in West Beirut when two men on a motorcycle opened fire, according to security reports. In a separate incident, an "explosive charge" detonated outside the residence of 'Isam al-Mahayri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, injuring four people, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

OPEC

At an oil ministers meeting in Geneva to review market developments since the agreement to reduce production, the monitoring unit reported that at least three OPEC members have not adhered to their quotas, KUNA said, noting that conference sources had singled out Ecuador, Gabon, and UAE.

Tunisia

In an interview with the Beirut paper *Al-Safir* published 3 October, former Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said he would "respond" to Tunisian Foreign Minister Al-Hadi Mabrouk's call for him to return to Tunisia if offered "official guarantees" including being informed of the accusations against him.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 194 *7 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

WAM: Arab Contacts To Find New PLO Heaquarters *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Sees 'Plot' To Divide Palestinians *[Baghdad VOP]* ..... A 1
Al-Asad Comments to Jordanian Journalists Criticized *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 1
Klibi Urges UN To Mediate Iran-Iraq War *[KUNA]* ..... A 1

OPEC AFFAIRS

Initial Conference Session Held in Geneva 6 Oct *[AFP]* ..... B 1
Ministers Say Members 'Cheated' on Quotas *[KUNA]* ..... B 1
Committees To Examine Quota, Pricing System *[KUNA]* ..... B 2
Kuwait's Al-Khalifa To Chair Price Committee *[KUNA]* ..... B 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GCC's Bisharah Speaks on Defense Meeting *[Muscat]* ..... C 1
Paper Comments on Meeting *[WAM]* ..... C 1
Kuwaiti, Saudi UN Envoys Urge End to Gulf War *[KUNA]* ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Minister Interviewed on Gulf War, Mideast ..... C 2

OMAN

King Husayn, Qabus Hold Talks in Muscat ..... C 2

PDRY

Minister Rules Out Negotiations With 'Ali Nasir ..... C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd, YAR President Begin Talks ..... C 3

UAE

President Returns From Foreign Tour ..... C 3

YAR

Assembly Endorses Consular Agreement With GDR ..... C 3

EGYPT

Mubarak Speech Commemorates War Anniversary ..... D 1
PRC Vice Premier Li Peng Arrives in Cairo ..... D 3
Third Neutral Arbitrator in Tabah Talks Named ..... D 3

IRAQ

Husayn Explains Student Arms Training Policy ..... E 1
Communiques, Reports on Air Raid, Shelling ..... E 2
Communique No. 2,390 ..... E 2
Spokesman Denies Two Planes Lost *[WAKH]* ..... E 3
Communique No. 2,391 ..... E 3

JORDAN

Al-Khatib Views Ties With Neighbors, USSR *[London AL-TADAMUN 27 Sep-3 Oct]* ..... F 1
Health Minister on Plans for West Bank Hospital *[INA]* ..... F 3
West Bank Deputies Issue Communique on Mayors, Banks ..... F 3
AL-RA'Y on JERUSALEM POST Poll on Peace Stance *[3 Oct]* ..... F 4
SAWT AL-SHA'B Lauds Reopening Banks in West Bank *[6 Oct]* ..... F 4
King Husayn Visits India, Meets Giani Zail Singh ..... F 5

LEBANON

Islamic Jihad Statement on U.S. Hostages *[AL SAFIR 4 Oct]* ..... G 1
Further on Islamic Jihad Video of French Hostages *[AFP]* ..... G 1
ASALA Calls for Execution of French Hostage *[AFP]* ..... G 2
Further on ASALA 'Communique' *[AFP]* ..... G 2
PFLP Spokesman on Israeli Air Strike 6 Oct ..... G 2
Gunboats Reported Off Lebanese Coast ..... G 2
Islamic Official Assassinated in West Beirut *[RFL]* ..... G 2
'Emergency' Meeting Held on Official's Murder ..... G 2
Al-Jumayyil Condemns Murder ..... G 3
Lebanese Forces Offer Condolences ..... G 3
Car Bomb Explodes in Al-Biqa' Valley *[AFP]* ..... G 3
Fighting Reportedly Continues in Al-Rashidiyah ..... G 3
Lebanese Forces Go Back on Commitment To Close Ports *[RFL]* ..... G 3
Karami on Security, Ports, Israeli Raids ..... G 4
Birri Comments on Camps Situation, Ports ..... G 4
Jumayyil Meets With UN Envoy, Receives Message ..... G 5
Hizballah Leader Views Current Situation in South *[AL MAJALLAH 1-7 Oct]* ..... G 5
Sikhs Attack Indian Embassy in Beirut 6 Oct ..... G 6
Syrians Expropriate Hospital for Hubayqah Use *[RFL]* ..... G 6

SYRIA

Al-Asad Receives French-Arab Society Head ..... H 1
Further on Meeting *[Paris]* ..... H 1
Al-Asad Cables Honecker on National Day ..... H 1

ISRAEL

Peres Addresses Knesset 7 Oct ..... I 1
Cabinet Meets on Hammer Appointment, Rotation ..... I 4
Rabin Gives Interview to IDF Radio ..... I 4
HA'ARETZ Interviews Shamir on Peace Process *[3 Oct]* ..... I 7
Man Stabbed in Gaza; Curfew Imposed ..... I 8
Settlers Attempt To Hold Prayers At Joseph's Tomb *['AL HAMISHMAR 6 Oct]* ..... I 9
UNIFIL Commander Calls for IDF Withdrawal ..... I 9
Delegation to USSR for Yiddish Publication Anniversary *[MA'ARIV 6 Oct]* ..... I 9
Shahal Says PRC Ready To Sell Coal ..... I 9
Polish Interests Offices To Open Next Week *[MA'ARIV 7 Oct]* ..... I 9

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Energy Cooperation Agreement Signed With Tunisia ..... Q 1
Minutes of Talks Issued ..... Q 1
Algiers Comments on Moroccan-Israeli Cooperation ..... Q 2
President Speaks on Economic Performance ..... Q 2

LIBYA

Foreign Liaison 'Source' on U.S. 'Misinformation' ..... Q 2
Envoys Briefed on Shultz Remarks ..... Q 3
Italian Interest in Further Cooperation Reported ..... Q 3
Discussions at Basic People's Congresses Noted ..... Q 3

MOROCCO

Chirac Holds News Conference in Rabat ..... Q 4
UAE President Visits, Meets Chirac 3 Oct *[WAKH]* ..... Q 4
Al-Nuhayyan Leaves 3 Oct ..... Q 5
Foreign Minister Filali Returns From New York ..... Q 5
Popular Movement Dismisses Secretary General ..... Q 5

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi, Finance Minister on Talks in U.S. ..... Q 5
Official Denies Al-Qadhdhafi Preconditions on South ..... Q 5
SUNA: Syria Gives Aid to Armed Forces ..... Q 6
SPLA Forces Shell Government Garrison on 28 Sep *[SPLA Radio]* ..... Q 6
Al-Mahdi Says Steps Taken To Cancel Shari'a Laws ..... Q 6

TUNISIA

Former Premier Explains Flight From Tunisia *[Paris LE QUOTIDIEN 1 Oct]* ..... Q 6
Mzali on Possible Return *[Beirut AL-SAFIR 3 Oct]* ..... Q 7
Prime Minister Sfar To Visit Algeria ..... Q 8
Destourian Central Committee Passes Resolutions ..... Q 8

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan Operations Increase on Moroccan Border ..... Q 9

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

KANU Delegation Returns From 12-Day PRC Tour *[KENYA TIMES 6 Oct]* ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Newspaper Praises U.S. Sanctions Against RSA ..... R 1
Reagan Warned Against Breaking Sanctions *[PANA]* ..... R 1

UGANDA

Kampala Reports Arrest of Cabinet Minister ..... R 2
Rebels' Threat to Government Reported *[THE STANDARD 6 Oct]* ..... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Trade Minister Opens Chinese Trade Fair ..... S 1

CHAD

Two Opposition Factions Resume Fighting in Fada ..... S 1
Agreements With France on Airport, Other Projects ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Leaves for Moscow; Soviet Envoy on Ties ..... T 1

GHANA

PRC Vice Premier Signs Agreements, Ends Visit ..... T 1

GUINEA

Magazine Claims Former Regime Members Executed ..... T 1

GUINEA-BISSAU

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Angola *[Luanda]* ..... T 2

NIGER

Kountche Receives Ivorian Presidential Envoy ..... T 2

NIGERIA

AFRC Meets; New Chief of General Staff Appointed ..... T 2

TOGO

Central Committee Discusses Coup Attempt ..... T 3
Curfew Reduced ..... T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA Communique Claims Successes ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

President Masire Interviewed on Independence *[Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR 5 Oct]* ..... U 1
USSR Delegation Grateful for Exchange of Views ..... U 3

MOZAMBIQUE

SADCC Meeting Discusses Increasing Trade Routes ..... U 3
SADCC Railway Project To Receive Canadian Funds *[Harare]* ..... U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Six SADF Soldiers Injured by Land Mine ..... U 3
ANC Rejects U.S. Congress Probe on Communist Links *[Umtata]* ..... U 3
SABC Commentary on Communist Influence in ANC ..... U 3
Buthelezi Asks Japan To Help Blacks Hit by Sanctions ..... U 4
Departing U.S. Envoy Holds Press Conference ..... U 4
New Johannesburg Bishop Buchanan Enthroned ..... U 5
Man Killed When Police Fire on Mourners 5 Oct ..... U 6
Bishop Mokoena Launches New Political Party ..... U 6
Minister Sees Search for 'Unconventional Trade' ..... U 6
Security Network Said To Create 'Shadow State' *[Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL 3-8 Oct]* ..... U 7
Transkei Warns Ciskei Against Deploying 'Hit Squad' ..... U 8
Country Said Self-Sufficient in Nuclear Energy ..... U 8
Information Bureau Releases Unrest Statistics ..... U 8
Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports ..... U 9
6 Oct ..... U 9
7 Oct ..... U 9
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 9

SWAZILAND

King Appoints Dlamini New Prime Minister ..... U 13

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Returns From Zaire Talks ..... U 13

WAM: Arab Contacts To Find New PLO Heaquarters

JN070742 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0625 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Oct (WAM) — Citing Arab diplomatic sources in Rabat, the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* has reported that Arab high-level contacts are currently underway to tackle Palestinian-Arab relations and to find a permanent headquarters for the PLO following the recent Tunisian measures.

These sources added that efforts undertaken by Riyadh and Sanaa are designed to put PLO relations with Syria, Jordan, and Tunisia on the right track. These sources added that some of these efforts aim to improve the atmosphere between Jordan and the PLO, particularly after the PLO accused Jordan of trying to find an alternative leadership in the occupied territories.

These sources told the paper that the PLO leadership sent messages to a number of Arab leaders apprising them of developments in the situation in the occupied territories after Israel's appointment of three mayors and Jordan's approval of this. These sources added that these contacts aim to find a permanent headquarters for the PLO and that this can be achieved either by reaching a formula that defines Palestinian-Tunisian relations or by transferring the PLO headquarters to Sanaa. These sources added that there has been an international move led by a number of Arab countries to discuss the fate of the postponed Arab summit.

'Arafat Sees 'Plot' To Divide Palestinians

JN041943 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1817 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed that our Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland have never been as united as now. He pointed out that the Israeli-U.S. plot, in which some Arab sides are involved, aims to divide the Palestinian people into two parts: one inside the occupied homeland whose problem is to be solved through Bantustans or new forms of Bantustans like those in South Africa, and the other comprising the Palestinians outside the occupied homeland. The plot is to settle those Palestinians where they are. For example, the Palestinians in the Gulf will remain in the Gulf, those in Syria will remain in Syria, and those in the United States will remain in the United States.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba'* published yesterday, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said recent statements in this regard were made by Bush. 'Arafat added: Thus, the Palestinian people are to be divided into two parts: one inside and the other outside the occupied homeland. He said: the miracle is that we were able to unite our people, and I consider it one of the most wonderful unities. It is the house of the Palestinians inside and outside; it is the PLO.

Regarding the situation in southern Lebanon, brother leader Abu 'Ammar renewed his warning on a Zionist military operation against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in southern Lebanon.

Regarding the Palestinian national dialogue, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said the pressures being put on the Palestinian factions in Damascus hamper carrying out a dialogue to bolster Palestinian national unity within the framework of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Al-Asad Comments to Jordanian Journalists Criticized

JN051705 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Statement by "Palestinian information spokesman"]

[Text] The Palestinian and Arab masses were surprised by statements attributed to President al-Asad during his meeting with a Jordanian press delegation led by the president of the Jordanian Press Association on 1 October 1986. His ideas about Palestinian unity harm the PLO and are viewed as interference in internal Palestinian affairs. These statements also harm the Palestinian leadership because they accuse it of abandoning the Palestinian rifle.

We do not want to go into details on statements and counterstatements in this regard. However, our Palestinian, Lebanese, and Arab masses remember this regime's position on the longest Arab-Zionist confrontation during the Beirut siege in 1982. They also remember its complete silence on the Golan front; its position during the camps massacre, which aimed to disarm the camps; and the double Tripoli siege [by Syria and Israel]. The current massacres against Al-Rashidiyah camp were triggered by statements made by the vice president of this regime to the Lebanese leaders and by his insistence on supporting the Amal Movement in disarming the Al-Rashidiyah camp and all of the Palestinian camps. As everyone knows, this is the same declared Zionist goal to be met by the Amal Movement and the Lahd forces. The rifles of the Palestinians and the Lebanese rifles are Zionist targets, and the Palestinian revolutionaries' continuous operations against our Zionist enemy inside the occupied homeland are a sound reply to these statements.

Klibi Urges UN To Mediate Iran-Iraq War

LD040717 Kuwait KUNA in English 1748 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, Oct 3 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi called on the Security Council Friday to urgently seek an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

"No moral, political and military justification remains for the continuation of a conflict which has already lasted longer than the Second World War and which, if prolonged, can only result in further destruction of the two countries and in their failure to undertake the development task requisite for their progress," Klibi said.

The secretary-general recalled his earlier initiatives dealing with humanitarian aspects designed to mitigate some of the worst features of warfare.

Unfortunately, he said, it is evident now that so far these efforts have not achieved substantive progress towards ending the war.

Perez de Cuellar also noted that six resolutions of the council have been ignored by Iran on the ground the council has not dealt with Iran's fundamental grievance.

"I have repeatedly urged Iran to present its case to the council. I did this again as recently as yesterday (Thursday)," Perez de Cuellar said.

"I feel, however, in view of repeated requests from many quarters that I take new initiatives to end the war, that it has become increasingly necessary for the Security Council to establish a basis upon which both sides will find it possible to extend their co-operation to the U.N. in dealing with the threat to regional and international peace and security and to promote the prospects for a settlement."

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz called on each state to assume the responsibility of implementing the resolutions they have adopted for peace in accordance with the charter of the United Nations.

'Aziz pledged his country's readiness to co-operate with the council and with the secretary-general's efforts to reach a just, comprehensive and permanent settlement of the dispute.

Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said it was high time for Iran to respond to the Iraqi request for a comprehensive settlement and for the council to adopt appropriate measures to implement previous resolutions.

Klibi, the Arab League secretary-general, said the continuing Iranian aggression against Iraqi soil and the mounting of Iranian threats to launch a new extensive attack against Iraq endanger the security of the region and undermine international peace and security.

"The choice for us is between a world ruled by chaos, the use of force and aggression, a world in which all noble humanitarian principles are endangered, and a world founded on the values and principles defined by the charter of our organization," Klibi said.

"So far as our Arab states are concerned, we always, no matter what the cost, were attached to international legitimacy, which explains our resort to the Security Council to end this conflict," he said. "We are fully confident that the council will spare no effort in seeking the desired peace."

Initial Conference Session Held in Geneva 6 Oct
AU061516 Paris AFP in English 1508 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 6 (AFP) — OPEC ministers were beginning talks here Monday on both new production quotas and a medium-term pricing scheme, amid hopes that overall output could be limited until the end of the year in order to stabilize the market.

The meeting, attended by ministers and delegates from the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting countries, was opened by OPEC President Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria. The session broke up after an hour, with discussions set to resume later Monday.

Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ahmad Zaki Yamani said two committees had been formed, one to consider crude oil prices and another to examine how individual production quotas are to be distributed.

OPEC members in September respected limits agreed on in a temporary accord reached in early August that aimed to keep overall production at 16.8 million barrels per day, Shaykh Yamani said.

He added that the organization wanted to increase prices, currently at around 14 to 15 dollars per barrel, to 17 to 19 dollars, although he declined to provide a date by which the increase should become effective.

But he said that the sooner prices rose the better off Opec would be.

Asked if he would support an extension of the August accord, which restricted production in September and October, the Saudi minister replied that he would do so only if OPEC members failed to agree on output quotas and pricing.

Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqhazadeh said prices should rise to 28 dollars per barrel, adding that he would put forward a timetable for such an objective to be reached. He provided no details.

Conference sources said Iran, Algeria and Libya, who have traditionally advocated substantial prices hikes, held consultations here Monday morning ahead of the formal opening.

Mr Aqhazadeh said Iraq would have to decide if is a member of OPEC or not. The August accord set a production ceiling of 14.8 million barrels a day for 12 members of the organization. Iraq, because of its war with Iran, was allowed to surpass its quota and to produce around two million barrels a day.

Iran filled its September quota of 2.3 million barrels per day and exported 1.3 million, according to Mr Aqhazadeh. But outside oil experts have said Iranian production came to around 1.6 million barrels a day because of an upsurge in Iraqi air strikes on Iran's oil installations.

Mr Lukman of Nigeria in his opening address appealed to non-OPEC producers for cooperation in market stabilization efforts.

"Oil market stability is no longer the sole responsibility of OPEC," he said.

Long-term stability, he added, "is only possible through cooperation among producers, and between them and consumers."

He warned that for every dollar drop in the price of oil, OPEC loses around 5.5 billion dollars a year and said "experience has shown that today's winners could well be tomorrow's losers and vice- versa. It is therefore in our best interest to break the vicious circle."

Ministers Say Members 'Cheated' on Quotas
LD061455 Kuwait KUNA in English 1321 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 6 (KUNA) — A number of OPEC ministers made comments and statements to the press following the brief morning session.

Dr Subroto of Indonesia said initially that his country favoured an extension of the present agreement.

He noted also that at the meeting the ministers had agreed to set up two committees.

These would look in details at two issues, quotas and prices, he said.

The Indonesian minister did not give the composition of the committees.

For his part Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi said that "three to four" countries had cheated on their quotas during September.

Details of these were contained in the monitoring report, he said, but he declined to name them.

The Venezuelan minister, Arturo Henandez Grisanti, said that his country had adhered to the quota.

Iran's Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, in a lengthy statement to journalists, also said that a number of countries had violated the quota agreement.

However, following meetings with a number of ministers, there was general satisfaction with the overall result for september, the Iranian added. He noted that his contacts had included "a long and positive conversation with Dr Oteiba".

Turning to price levels, "we still think that a price of 28 dollars is not a dream".

On production he said that in Iran's view the ceiling could not be increased above the present level.

On the issue of a possible extension of the 60 day production-cutting agreement, Aqazadeh said that there was a "problem" with Iraq.

"Iraq should clarify its position on whether it should be considered as a non-OPEC country, or whether it wants to join OPEC".

"Iraq has a quota of 1.2 million barrels a day. We accepted that the Iraqis had an increased quota for two months, but we may not accept it in the future," he warned.

Committees To Examine Quota, Pricing System

LD061655 Kuwait KUNA in English 1539 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 6 (KUNA) — OPEC oil ministers Monday opened their 79th conference with a decision to have a thorough examination of the organisation's quota and pricing system.

One of their first moves was to set up two committees to examine all aspects of these complex issues, thus raising the prospect of a very long conference.

At the same time, the ministers were given a report from the Vienna Secretariat monitoring unit, which showed that at least three of OPEC'S 13 members had not been sticking to the production levels allocated to them at the last conference.

A variety of conference and delegate sources singled out Ecuador, Gabon and the UAE as having violated their quotas.

Ecuador was said to have produced around 190,000 B/D [barrels daily] in September, on a quota of 183,000, Gabon was reported to have produced around 151,000 B/D on a quota of 137,000, and the UAE was suggested to have produced around 1.2 million B/D, on a quota of 950,000.

However, because of under-production by some countries, including Iran and Saudi Arabia, OPEC had managed to stay under the 16.8 million barrels a day ceiling set during August.

The Iranians had told OPEC Secretariat officials that their September production was 2,150,200 barrels daily, with 1,471,000 barrels of this being exported in 19 tanker loads, the sources said.

The Saudi September production was said to average 4,271,800 B/D.

During the afternoon, the composition of the two committees would be decided on, but preliminary reports suggested that Kuwait and Algeria would be among those on the price committee, and that Iran and Nigeria would be members of the quota committee.

Many of OPEC'S members had come to Geneva with formal proposals to put before the conference, the sources went on.

They said that Iran, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Venezuela had tabled proposals of quota revisions, and that the OPEC Secretariat had also come up with one suggestion.

Sources said also that proposals on OPEC'S pricing system had been put forward, and that these had included suggestions that a formal price be set and differential prices for (?different) types of OPEC crude established.

At the late afternoon full session of ministers, most of the discussions are expected to be devoted to the September output levels, the sources suggested.

Another development during the day was a meeting at midday between the six Gulf Cooperation Council ministers.

This was the second such meeting held during the present OPEC Conference, and was devoted largely to coordination of efforts in Gulf energy projects.

During the day, a large number of other private meetings were held between individual ministers, or groups of ministers.

Kuwait's Al-Khalifa To Chair Price Committee

LD062107 Kuwait KUNA in English 2008 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 6 (KUNA) — The OPEC committee manadated to look into pricing issues would be chaired by Kuwait's Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah, conference sources said Monday night.

The sources said that the other members of that committee had not yet been appointed.

The quotas committee would group six countries, they went on. These were Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Indonesia, Venezuela, Iran and the UAE, they said.

The composition of the committees could not be be confirmed by senior Gulf sources.

GCC's Bisharah Speaks on Defense Meeting

JN061444 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpt] GCC Council Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah and the General Secretariat delegation, which includes Staff Major General Yusuf Muhammad Madani, chairman of the General Secretariat's military committee, left Oman at noon today after participating in the fifth meeting of the GCC defense ministers which ended yesterday, Sunday.

'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah made an exclusive statement to the radio correspondent. He expressed satisfaction with the GCC Council's past achievements. He said the Council in the past few years had gained great experience in security and military cooperation. Bisharah added that during these years the Council unified security and military cooperation, reflecting the unanimous agreement on ways to cooperate on defense and security needs, as well as on basic principles for a unanimous stand in these two fields.

Bisharah said one of the most important goals of the GCC Council is providing stability in the region. When asked what the position of the other GCC states would be if any GCC state were attacked, Bisharah said that their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders had decided that any attack on a GCC state is to be regarded as an attack on all GCC states. He said that all are responsible for confronting such an attack. Asked if the establishment of joint military institutes and colleges is contemplated, he said duplication in establishing joint colleges and institutes is not necesssary. There is already integration and coordination among GCC states, he added. [passage omitted]

Paper Comments on Meeting

JN061112 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0625 GMT 06 Oct 86

[Text] Dubayy, 6 Oct (WAM) — The newspaper *Al-Bayan* has said in its editorial today that the GCC defense ministers' meetings that were concluded in Muscat yesterday emphasize determination to advance the GCC's march toward achieving its objectives and implementing the steps agreed on within the framework of joint coordination aimed at enhancing defense cooperation in a manner that guarantees the national and regional sovereignty and protects the GCC states from any ambitions or schemes against their security and stability.

The newspaper praised the defense ministers' efforts to perform their assigned missions to achieve further coordination and integration steps in all military fields in a manner that guarantees the enhancement of the defense force as a deterrent force against all those who try to attack this region or harbor ambitions against its wealth or against the integrity or sovereignty of any of the GCC member states.

The newspaper reviewed the topics discussed in the defense ministers' meetings, foremost of which was the Iraq-Iran war. The ministers are eager to contain the effects of this war and continue efforts to end it peacefully and rob the world powers, which lie in wait for this region, of the chance to intervene in this war. The newspaper added that the GCC defense ministers' efforts as well as all those exerted by all GCC institutions fall in line with the summits' resolutions which expressed a desire for a peaceful settlement of this war.

Concluding, *Al-Bayan* emphasized the need to accelerate the efforts aimed at stopping this war and putting out its destructive fires. It called on those who can be effective in this regard to act without any delay.

Kuwaiti, Saudi UN Envoys Urge End to Gulf War

LD062223 Kuwait KUNA in English 2048 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, Oct 6 (KUNA) — Kuwait urged the Security Council Monday to quit talking and start acting on its previous calls for ending the war between Iran and Iraq. Speaking before the 15-nation U.N. body, Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah expressed his councty's concern about the consequences of the war for the region.

"Kuwait believes that the members of the Security Council have to move from the position of theoretically publicising the attentiveness to, concern over, and desire for establishing peace to a practical position that provides the necessary conditions for ending this tragedy," Shaykh al-Sabah said.

The urgent meeting of the current council session, which began Friday, was requested last week by the committee of seven, an Arab League body set up in 1984 to monitor the war. The committee acted amid renewed threats by Iran of a major offensive against Iraq, despite a number of previous resolutions by the council calling on both sides to end their conflict peacefully.

In his remarks Monday, Shaykh al-Sabah said the council should "shoulder its responsibilities quite effectively and seek immediately to put the council's previous resolutions into effect."

Last February, the Council adopted a resolution calling for an imediate cease-fire and the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognised boundaries without delay. The decision also urged both sides to submit the conflict to mediation and requested the secretary-general to pursue his peace efforts. The meeting was presided over by this month's president of the council, Ambassador Muhammed Husayn al-Ta'ali of the United Arab Emirates.

"We now find ourselves before emerging, alarming indications that herald foreign intervention in this critical region of the world should this war linger on and extend to embroil countries not parties to it," Shaykh al-Sabah said.

Noting that Iraq had responded favourably to previous council resolutions and introduced its own peace initiatives, Shaykh al-Sabah deplored that the desire for peace by one side was not reciprocated by the other. But he said Kuwait was still hopeful, out of concern for the security, peace and safety of the region, that Iran would reconsider its attitudes toward this conflict and join the international community in their consensus on the necessity to end the war.

"Together with the other nations of the world, we believe that military force, however great it was and however diverse it and the cause of its application were, does not ensure the establishment of durable peace and of a peaceful and stable coexistence among nations," Shaykh al-Sabah said.

"The persistence of using force will doubtlessly lead to the further aggravation of the situation, its exacerbation and complication, and will expose the entire region to danger and destruction," he said. Shaykh al-Sabah recalled that heads of state at the recent nonaligned meeting at Harare had reaffirmed the principle of non-use of force in international relations, particularly with regard to this war, and vowed to do their utmost to facilitate bringing it to an immediate end.

"We therefore come to your council supported by that collective stance adopted by this movement which comprises 101 of the world's nations," Shaykh al-Sabah said.

"Your subscriptions to the demands made by the nonaligned countries at their summit meeting in Harare would represent a triumph for rightness and justice and a contribution toward ending this devastating war in our region," he said.

Regarding secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar's past efforts, Shaykh al-Sabah expressed hope that the U.N. chief would remain "indefatigable" in his search for a prompt and speedy end to the war.

"We in Kuwait feel the enormous danger more than others and overwhelmingly sense the menace of its aggravation and its consequences for security in our region," he said.

The permanent representative of Saudi Arabia, Samir S. al-Shihabi, told the council the true religion of Islam rejects the sacrifice of "hundreds of thousands of innocent souls in a war that has lost its meaning and substance." Noting that neither side could win this war, he said Saudi Arabia hopes that Iran will respond with a positive Muslim voice and rise above the level of the conflict in order to save the blood of muslims.

"The peace-loving world insists on putting an end to the war, rejects its continuation by all means and is not convinced of justifications that are hampering this from taking place, Al-Shihabi said.

KUWAIT

Minister Interviewed on Gulf War, Mideast

LD051037 Kuwait KUNA in English 0909 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] London, Oct 5 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Minister for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi said Sunday that the proposals tabled by Kuwait to the latest non-aligned summit on an end to the Iraq-Iran war were based on a comprehensive withdrawal to the international border.

He added the exchange of prisoners of war, the signing of a peace and non-aggression pact and non-interference in the other country's affairs were also proposed during the meeting.

In an interview with chief editor of *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* newspaper, published here today, Al-'Usaymi said that Kuwait will not hesitate in exerting any effort to end the Iraq-Iran conflict and make both warring parties sit at the negotiating table to resolve their disputes. The Kuwaiti minister indicated that Kuwait has been exerting all efforts at the different levels and at international forums to bring the war to an end.

Al-'Usaymi highly praised Iraq's positive stands to end the war whose continuity is only benefitting the enemy of Arabs and Muslims. Al-'Usaymi denied his awareness of an international solution to be imposed to end the war after Reagan-Gorbachev meeting but he expressed hope that both superpowers would participate in establishing peace and security in the Gulf region.

Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad's European tour was aimed at pushing forward the present cooperation between Kuwait and these countries and hold talks on issues concerning Kuwait and Gulf states, Al-'Usaymi noted. The Kuwaiti minister said that Shaykh Sabah expressed, during the tour, the point of views of the Gulf Cooperation Council states and discussed issues related to the Arab world particularly the Iraq-Iran war and the Palestinian cause. He stressed that Shaykh Sabah's ideas and concepts were met with understanding by European officials.

Shaykh Sabah's European tour which began early last September covered Austria, East Germany, Finland, Italy and France before proceeding to New York to attend the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Al-'Usaymi expressed belief that the current moves to solve the Mideast problem are no more than personal efforts by some personalities and called for reaching a unified Arab stand to confront the enemy. Al-'Usaymi said that Kuwait informed the Arab League Secretariat of its acceptance to attend the Arab ministerial meeting expected to convene later this month to discuss among other topics financial situation and its effect on the League's activities and the joint Arab work. The Afro-Arab cooperation, the Euro-Arab dialogue and measures to counter terrorism in the U.S. will also be examined during the meeting, Al-'Usaymi stressed. The Kuwaiti minister regretted the inabilities of the Arab countries to reach the minimum limit of an agreement to hold the Arab summit, and underlined that Kuwait exerted all efforts and has mediated for clearing up Arab atmospheres.

OMAN

King Husayn, Qabus Hold Talks in Muscat

JN061225 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Muscat — Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur left Oman this morning after a 1-day private visit, during which, King Husayn met with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. The two monarchs exchanged viewpoints on a number of Arab and international issues and bilateral realtions. Sultan Qabus led those who saw their majesties off at Salalah Airport. [passage omitted]

PDRY

Minister Rules Out Negotiations With 'Ali Nasir

JN062118 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1910 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Oct (WAM) — PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali has ruled out any political negotiations with former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's group, which he said wants to establish a political entity. However, he said his country is ready to discuss any arrangements for the return of those who left the country for the northern part of the homeland, whose number he estimated at some 4,000 to 6,000 civilians and soldiers, within the framework of the general amnesty granted by the PDRY authorities.

In an interview with *Al-Ittihad* today, the PDRY minister denied that the presence of such a large number of evacuees constitutes a time-bomb for the regime or for its relations with the northern part of the homeland. He said these evacuees are living in their country and are among their people because the people of both Yemens are one people. He said he believes the two leaderships in the two parts of the homeland are capable of reaching a solution which would secure the return of the evacuees to their homeland.

Dr al-Dali stressed his country's relations with Arab Gulf countries are normal despite the fact the January incidents have tarnished the image of the PDRY as a result of hostile propaganda campaigns seeking to taint the image of the new leadership. He explained the PDRY's foreign policy is defined by the YSP.

The PDRY minister said he hopes a comprehensive agreement will soon be reached with the Sultanate of Oman on the redemarcation of the borders. He described his country's relations with the UAE as good and continually expanding.

On his country's relations with the United States, the PDRY minister said: We define these relations in conformity with U.S. policy toward our just causes.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd, YAR President Begin Talks

LD061316 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1155 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Jeddah, 6 Oct (SPA) — Talks between King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, started this afternoon at Al-Salam Palace in Jeddah.

The talks were attended on the Saudi side by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard; His Royal Highness Prince Mut'ib ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of public works and housing; His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of the interior; His Excellency Minister of finance and national economy Aba al-Khayl; His Excellency Minister of Planning Hisham Nazir; Minister of Education 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir; Minister of Information 'Ali al-Sha'ir; advisor at the Royal Court 'Ali al-Muslim; and the ambassador of the Kingdom to the YAR, 'Ali al-Qufaydi.

On the YAR side, the talks were attended by Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, member of the permanent Committee; Dr Hasan Muhammad Makki, deputy prime minister and member of the Permanent Committee; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and member of the Permanent Committee; Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the Consultative Council and member of the Permanent Committee; Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wajih, minister of economy, finance and trade member of the Permanent Committee; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah Hasyn al-Bashiri, chief of general staff and member of the Permanent Committee; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah Naji Daris, advisor to the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces; Lieutenant Colonel Salih 'Abbad al-Khulani, under secretary in the Interior Ministry for local administration; Mutahar Taqi, under secretary in the Ministry of Information and Culture for culture; and the YAR Ambassador to the Kingdom, Ghalib 'Ali Jamil.

UAE

President Returns From Foreign Tour

JN051909 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1805 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 5 Oct (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan returned here this evening from Jeddah after a visit to Saudi Arabia at the end of a tour that also took him to the FRG, Turkey, and Morocco, where he met with the leaders of these states. [passage omitted]

YAR

Assembly Endorses Consular Agreement With GDR

JN061336 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Constituent People's Assembly held an ordinary session this morning under the chairmanship of Brother Judge 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president of the Republic, Assembly speaker, and member of the Standing Committee. At the beginning of the session, the Council heard a report by the Culture and Services Committee about a draft consular agreement between our country and the GDR. This agreement aims to look after the interests of the two countries' citizens as well as to bolster and promote relations of cooperation and friendship between our country and the GDR within the framework of the principle of reciprocity.

After discussion of the agreement by the brother members and after raising several questions which were answered by the Government, the Council endorsed this agreement and approved the necessary notes and recommendations. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Speech Commemorates War Anniversary
NC061042 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0814 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the 13th anniversary of the 6 October war; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother citizens: This is a day of glory and pride for every Egyptian man and woman; for sons, fathers, and mothers; and for every family who lives on Egyptian soil or who went abroad for work or study. It is also a day of glory and pride for every Arab man and woman throughout the Arab world. It is a day to mark the immortal victory achieved by our Armed Forces. Military academies worldwide recognize that this victory was a military miracle by any standard.

This was the day the Egyptian Armed Forces began their legendary struggle, surmounting the biggest obstacles known in war. On that day our Armed Forces carried out the decision made by the late President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat with utmost courage, wisdom, and genuine faith in the Egyptian fighter's ability, boldness, and deep affiliation with the sacred soil. This decision for war by the late President Al-Sadat marked a radical turning point. It totally debunked the propaganda myth that previous conditions had helped to circulate. According to this myth, the Egyptian fighter was described as a man unable to challenge, to confront, or to bare his chest to fire in the redemption of his country. However, the man [al-Sadat] deeply believed in the well-planned study that the Egyptian Armed Forces Command and its scientific and technical departments had prepared. He also believed that the intent of the black propaganda campaign was to distort the image of the Egyptian fighter and Egypt. Those behind this campaign imagined Egypt to be a lifeless corpse that would not wake up in 50 years.

The October war was not fought for the sake of war. It was a war to liberate the land and will, to rehabilitate national dignity, and to provide a message to future generations. The October generation was able to make sacrifices because of the originality of its heritage, a heritage that kindled patriotic pride and strong sentiments toward Egypt's civilization and that enabled the members of this generation to handle modern, sophisticated, and advanced weapons and ammunition. Egyptian fighters in all branches of the Armed Forces proved that they were able to use these modern weapons better than the sons of the countries that manufactured them. This has been recognized by the greatest international experts.

No, it was not war for the sake of war. We are not dealers of destruction or devastation. A modern war with its huge costs and horrific destructive consequences will never be the way to establish a stable and secure life or to stop the cycle of vengeance and vendetta.

For this reason, we entered four wars in which we sacrificed the purest of souls, the noblest of sons, and billions of pounds. Fires have continued to flare. It has been a war to establish peace. The late President Anwar al-Sadat made the decision to propose peace when we were at the height of victory. We were not carried away by vanity or pride. We were not distracted when the entire world, foes before friends, admitted that we had achieved a military miracle. We were not blind to the clear fact that we fought, sacrificed, and gained victory so that peace would be the ultimate victor.

Brother citizens: On this day we remember all these meanings for October. We present the true victory to our new generations without falsification and without exaggeration. We assert to them that Egypt is capable once it commits itself, that all Egyptian powers are brave and can control their own destiny in the face of difficulties, and that the sons of Egypt are one rank and one army in the battlefield. On all soil, Egypt protects its fighters under the banner of a bright national unity that flows with love, cohesiveness, and the belief in one destiny. On the basis of these sublime sentiments, the Egyptian people have lived for thousands of years on their good soil, achieving glory, spreading progress and construction, building the castle of peace, and confronting the hazards of war to defend rights and principles and to repel aggression and injustice. Our people have never hesitated to make a sacrifice. They have never hesitated to give their souls, their blood, and their livelihood. The history of Egyptian nationalism has therefore been a continuous chain of giving money and souls for the sake of God and the homeland. The record of Egyptian struggle has been a bright page written by the pure blood of our martyrs who led the noblest marches and stood fast before the greatest challenges.

Just as thousands of Egyptians were martyred during the fiercest battles of 6 October, so too was the hero and the one who made this war decision also martyred on the day marking his victory. He was martyred at the summit of his victory. He died after doing his duty for his homeland and his people. He fulfilled his pledge to God and his creed. He therefore has become a lofty pinnacle for us in death, just as he was throughout his life. We should remember him on his day of victory with all gratitude, pride, and loyalty.

Brother citizens: I do not want to join those who ask where the October spirit now is, or those who ask: Where is the October approach that was the result of the most accurate planning; the approach that invested all available resources to perfection; the approach that took all possibilities into account and formulated a plan for each one? Where are those glowing and burning feelings that gathered all the people into one working group until victory was achieved? I say that the October spirit has not and will never die. I say that today we are committed to an approach of accurate scientific planning that provides the proper basis for building our present, as well as a future in which every citizen will enjoy the right to a dignified life.

We are exerting the utmost effort that anyone can bear to exploit all available resources and to get rid of the residue of administrative, social, and economic diseases that have infected many aspects of our lives and work. I also say to you that national feelings cannot die. It is impossible for these feelings to become stagnant or negative. This is why I called for the great awakening with such conviction. I called for a framework for national action where we must always ask — what have we given — before thinking about what we will get or what we have already received.

The great awakening is the faithful and practical expression of the October spirit.

We overcame the greatest military obstacle in the history of contemporary warfare through the valor of our Armed Forces. The great awakening is our way to overcome the present great economic obstacles. Very simply and clearly, we shouldered huge burdens in four war:. The entire world is now facing an economic crisis, including even the major industrial countries, which still suffer from inflation and unemployment. This has all had an effect on our battle for construction in the wake of the establishment of peace and the liberation of the territories.

We had to decide on a sound scientific start; that is, to use all our available resources to provide an infrastructure for increasing production, creating job opportunities, providing basic needs, and reducing the sufferings of those with low income. In the midst of this battle, from which all developing countries without exception are suffering, our resources were also affected by a shortage not of our making. This was a shortage caused by the drop in oil prices, the decreased income from the Suez Canal, and the hard blows inflicted on tourism by terrorism. These factors have also affected Europe, as well as other countries. On the basis of the October spirit and our belief in the great awakening, however, we did not capitulate, nor did we stand idle behind excuses. We have fought and we are still fighting.

We thank God that Egypt's international position, the international respect and esteem it enjoys, and its leading role in establishing peace and adhering to principles are positive factors that help us to continue our fight and to confidently confront 3 difficult years.

Brother citizens: We must all be aware that the battle of construction is a battle for all Egyptians regardless of differences in their views or their ideological tendencies. Real contribution does not lie in criticism, or in the exaggeration of underlining shortcomings, or in the political one-upmanship practiced by some people. This is not democracy. Democracy is first and last a tool for construction, a way of participation, and a free course that brings together all sorts of different views to put national interest above everything else.

We all are on one soil. We must make concerted efforts to defend our security and stability and to resist any evil tendency that seeks to harm this security or to shake our stability. Our course must be sound and healthy. We must exchange opinions, not accusations. We must follow one continual and progressive line toward achieving the objective of all Egyptians; namely, building our economy on a sound basis to alleviate the burdens of the masses. It is my belief that the masses understand and believe in democracy. The masses pay no attention to the wars of words and accusations. The masses want solutions and ideas that will provide them with opportunities for jobs and a means of livelihood, solutions that will allow them to purchase basic commodities at reasonable prices. The masses want ideas that will provide them with proper housing, equal opportunities, and projects for productive services. The masses want the schools, institutions, and universities to be a factory that will produce a new and advanced generation capable of integrating newly developed scientific steps from all the developed countries.

Democracy is the freedom of expression; it opens the doors for participation in decisionmaking. All this is available to everyone on the broadest scale. No one denies that our press enjoys a kind of freedom not present in the biggest democratic states. Therefore, responsibility dictates that we use this freedom of expression in a sound way. It should be used to convince the masses and not seek to incite. This is particularly true since the masses can sense the diligent work, the ceaseless developments, and the decisions being made to mend the economic crisis.

The masses of the people and their various sects gave unequivocal evidence to their faith that democracy is developing and progressing by their positive participation in the performance of their constitutional duty. This was illustrated in the splendid voting that took place in the elections of the Consultative Council.

I convey my thanks with pride and happiness to the sons of Egypt — men and women — who said yes and who said no. The act of performing the duty to vote expresses the desire to push the wheel of development forward. Passive stands must never be our course for achieving progress in the various areas of our political, economic, and social life. Positiveness is a step forward. It is an awakening that rejects stalemate or regression.

Brother citizens: The world is faced with difficult circumstances. All of you have followed the dreadful acts of terrorism that seek to shake security and stability in France. International efforts are being made to rescue peaceful nations from the dangers of such terrorism and to protect their economies from grave consequences.

This is what prompted my call before the European Parliament for unified international efforts to resist such a serious and destructive phenomenon.

Brother citizens: On the great day of 6 October, we greet the sons of our Armed Forces, who continue to work silently. They are always ready to sacrifice their lives to ensure that independent Egypt will remain sovereign and the sole maker of its own decisions. They remain ready to ensure that the people's gains will remain safe from all evil deviations. Every fighter is a son of Egypt. I am sure that every Egyptian family has offered a martyr who shed his blood for the sacred soil or a fighter who stands in the frontlines of sacrifice for Egypt. We all bow our heads to our heroic sons, martyrs, the wounded, and the maimed. They have given their homeland the greatest of gifts and set the most splendid examples of heroism and redemption. We are all duty-bound to keep their memories alive in our consciences and hearts and to look to them with the deepest love and loyalty.

We greet the policemen of Egypt, who exert their utmost efforts to protect the Egyptian citizen's security and to preserve respect for his holy rights. This is a serious job that we greatly appreciate, particularly in light of the fact that Egypt is the target of several evil forces that seek to violate our security and stability.

On the great day of 6 October, we commend the workers of Egypt who have participated in constructing the bases that serve as an umbrella of security for our country. They did not hesitate to complete this building even while aggressive raids were going on

above their heads.

On 6 October, we hail the unity among all Egyptians of differing sects, groups, and organizations. This unity has constituted a basis for support and protection for the fighters' backs. This is Egypt, rich in its youths who toil and sweat and prove their excellence and merit in every field. Egypt will always preserve its values and traditions and maintain its stability and security, God willing. Egypt has faith in divine messages. Egypt is capable of challenge, and remains steadfast during times of hardship. Egypt is a symbol of giving and building; it is the hope and the future. May God grant us success. May God's peace and blessing be upon you.

PRC Vice Premier Li Peng Arrives in Cairo

NC062104 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council for Economic Affairs, arrived in Cairo this evening from Accra. He is leading a high-ranking delegation on a 4-day visit to Egypt. During this visit, Li Peng will be received by President Husni Mubarak.

Li Peng said in an arrival statement that relations between Egypt and China are showing steady and comprehensive development. He said that in his discussions with Egyptian officials he will examine ways of strengthening bilateral cooperation for mutual benefit. The PRC vice premier expressed his appreciation of the efforts being exerted by the government and people of Egypt and the great progress that has been made toward widescale development.

Third Neutral Arbitrator in Tabah Talks Named

NC070638 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] *Al-Akhbar* reports that Egypt and Israel agreed on the third neutral judge for the arbitration committee on Tabah yesterday. He is Judge Gunnar Lagergren from Sweden, a prominent expert on international law. The court sessions are scheduled to begin on 3 December, [as heard] and the litigation is expected to last over a year.

Husayn Explains Student Arms Training Policy

JN041736 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Oct 86

["Text" of address by President Saddam Husayn to students in Iraqi training camps — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To the comrade students and comrades-in-arms, o brother sons of great Iraq: After a decision was made to send some students from certain stages to training camps, I deemed it necessary to address you and the Iraqi people in order to explain, as much as the war circumstances allow me, the reasons that have urged us to make such a decision — I mean the training of such a large number of students from colleges and institutes because this, at least, is the first decision of its kind in Iraq and the Arab homeland. You and I know that groups of students were training in carrying arms before and during the war. Some of these students had the honor of actual participation on the front or on the front's rear lines to perform a sacred national duty. However, a decision to train 100,000 students at one time for 4 months in accordance with a serious training course under my direct supervision and that of the leadership is unprecedented and unique.

Why did we make this decision and what is its background and circumstances? Before the war, we were wondering whether our sons would be like their fathers of our generation and the generations before and after us with respect to their deep national interest in the issues of the people and nation. The most important question is: Are they going to match our physical, mental, and psychological endurance and ability? We ask this question knowing that the revolution has directed Iraq's resources in such a way that we are now in the midst of, or are approaching, a life of ease and comfort.

Another question is: Will the modern life spoil our young sons and grandsons and negate their ability to build and defend the homeland? If so, this would fulfill the proverb which states that grandfathers achieve wealth and glory, fathers protect it, and grandsons waste it because they did not participate in the achievement and creation, or because it was not through their blood and sweat that the wealth and glory was attained. Our response to this was that circumstances, capabilities, and sound or erroneous policies are responsible for both the positive and the negative in the young generation. Therefore, both good and bad aspects are possible in the characters of our sons and grandsons, depending on their virtue and what is asked of them. To what extent productive instincts grow in a man's character depends on the soundness of his character and whether he is assigned to historic tasks of development or protecting development.

On this basis, we found that from the educational viewpoint it is incorrect for the students to continue to proceed aimlessly in the streets during the summer vacation. This leisure time has a negative influence on them. This in unacceptable, especially at a time when their brothers, fathers, and uncles fight the enemy that threatens our entity and sanctities through its continuous aggression against Iraq. Furthermore, the fighters who are exposed to war constantly need to feel that they are part of a great people. They need to feel that Iraqis in all walks of life support them in their consciences, and that all classes of our people are aware of their circumstances and sacrifices. The morale of the young fighters returning from the fronts would suffer if they find youths their age hanging around in the streets or even doing unimportant work. However, the fighters will receive an extraordinary boost which will kindle their enthusiasm in the face of the evil Khomeyniites if they see that the university youths are undergoing arms training in order to serve as a permanent reserve along with their sisters and mothers.

O brothers: The principles of your revolution have emerged from the fact that the youths are the revolution's generation, which is preparing to assume national responsibilities in all walks of life. Iraq's good qualities have produced these youths. They are the revolution's generation, and therefore are not influence by any lowly qualities, even if such characteristics belong to their fathers and uncles. All of the youths born 10 years before or after the revolution are the revolution's generation. All of them share the same virtues of the Iraqi people. They do not represent contradictory national characteristics. They are one class and one component produced by the revolution, not conflicting classes or segments like their fathers and other relatives.

Despite the fact that Iraqi society was fragmented and divided along class lines, the revolution is trying the unite the nation,even if people's abilities and readiness to be martyred vary.Only those who insist on exploiting certain conditions in violation of the law or the new trend or those who cheat the homeland are far from the current national course. We have done much to satisfy God, our consciences, and the people. Therefore, we must view the youths, including the students, as an indivisible unity under any circumstances that contradicts the concepts of the revolution. The implementation of these slogans requires a programmed action to encourage the youths to adhere to virtues, to discourage them from deviation, and to keep them a lasting wealth for the revolution and the homeland.

The revolution's efforts to build the new society or protect the new society and the homeland have been exploited by some people's illicit interests. Some people faced detention, dismissal, or retirement in accordance with the law, justice, and righteousness. Some of their sons or brothers have been hurt by this because society despised them for what their relatives had done. This wounded their hearts. As we sought to confront these negative aspects, we found that the students are prepared to defend the homeland under the heat of the summer sun, in the dust of the training fields, or in the performance of their duties. The sons of merchants, landlords, political leaders, and ministers are receiving the same treatement as the sons of fighters, farmers, and workers. Therefore, no student can say to his colleagues that he serves the homeland better than they. Anyone who is called to the front has the right to be fully prepared by his leaders to use arms successfully in defense of the homeland against the enemy. At the same time, he is dutybound to defend the homeland.

We are discussing a splendid and great experience. I am confident that it will have profound, positive effects on the character of those who abide by it and on the noble Iraqi family. Those youths who are overflowing with vigor will always remember well the training camps and their supervisors. Before training, they were aspiring men. They are now at the beginning of the sound

path that will transformthem into defenders of the homeland and the family.

O glorious Iraqis, O comrade students in the training fields, since we gained influence in the march of the party during the secret struggle, one of my main concerns and that of my comrades in the leadership has been the need to be on our guard against inconceivable matters. Following the revolution's success, we have been thinking and behaving with this concern in mind. Our duties, consciences, and thoughts gained broader meaning once the revolution succeeded. Therefore, difficult circumstances have never handicapped the revolution. According to these calculations, we had to mobilize an extraordinary part of Iraq's resources to confront our failed enemy's slogan to settle military matters this year. We intend to do this during the remainder of the current year or the Iranian year,which ends on 21 March 1987. Some students showed ability sufficient for mobilization and preparation. Therefore, the leadership decided to send only 100,000 students from colleges and institutes to serious training facilities. They will be included in our contingency plans for unlikely events or those situations which have not been precisely planned.

Iraqis' enthusiasm was just as great as it was when, on their behalf, we raised the great Iraqi slogan: We Defy the Despotic Rulers of Iran To Turn This Year Into a Year of Decisiveness. The brave men dashed along the path of glory, each raising his work potential to its qualitative and quantitative maximum. All men and women participated either directly or indirectly in all aspects of the struggle. Enthusiasm, sacrifice, and work were the glorious stars in Iraq's sky. As a result, the Khomeyniites' hopes were shattered and their heads were crushed in five hostile attempts to exhaust us and open gaps in our defensive lines. These lines are defended by the brave men's faith, sacrifices, and open eyes which shoot out sparks of anger against the sinister aggressors. As is their habit, they made repeated attempts from one sector to another, but they found the defenders to be the same in all sectors. They are Iraq's men who are zealous regarding its soil and honor, and each has everything necessary for combat. These provisions, combined with the elements of manliness, courage, patriotism, faithfulness, and loyalty, can foil any offensive regardless of its type, magnitude, or direction.

The Khomeyniites' failures began to upset them, despite their desperate attempts to cover them up with their methods of charlatanism and lies. These are repelled by even the lowliest of liars. For many other obvious reasons as well, their mobilization faltered and volunteering to join the crematorium of death receded. The trumpets, which gave them hope in victory, began to worry about their destiny if they continued to act rashly. As a result, they began to retract their claim that Iraq is in a weak position.

O Glorious Iraqis, the failed, suspect Iranian rulers have been placed in a difficult position by their arch charlatan. Therefore, and in accordance with their hostile policy, they are forced to continue aggression. However, this time they will regret their aggression and mistake more than ever before.

The Iraqi flags will fly high in victory accompanied by the loud shouts of the Iraqis who say: God is great; accursed be the lowly ones. The firm peace will meet genuine opportunities that have a profound meaning and significance. All this and all of the concepts I have mentioned were the target of our thinking. I discussed matters with my colleagues in the leadership and held a joint RCC and Regional Command meeting after consulting the General Command on many details pertaining to this subject. We concluded that we have made greater progress than the enemy in terms of the quality and quantity of our arrangements, and we thank God for that. The commanders have sufficient resources to defeat any reckless offensive regardless of its quality and magnitude. Accordingly, we do not have to send the students whom we prepared in the training camps to the battlefields. The level of training attained has given them the skill that will make them brave heroes in the battlefields if their Army needs them at any time and under any circumstances. Therefore, the fact that they and their teachers will return to their studies at a time to be set by the competent authorities is the correct national path. They all must raise their central slogan high: We Turn the Rifles' Muzzles Into Pens That Write the History of Great Iraq and We Also Turn the Pens' Edges Into Lances in the Chests of the Invading Enemies.

O great Iraqi people, the experiment of training students in such a large number and of placing them amid this splendid educational atmosphere is a great attempt. It may become a constant occurrence, though it may have other details at the beginning of every annual holiday. On this occasion, I hail the glorious Iraqi family for its national and educational contribution in order to make this experiment a model of which we will be proud. I thank the retired military men who, although some are elderly, were prompted by honest, deep patriotism to pursue their national duty from the training arenas. It is there where they train their successors to assume the honor and responsibility of defending Iraq.

I also thank the teachers and tutors who have been a good example to their collegue students in the training arenas. I also thank the military college students, the teaching staff, and the General Command officers who have been extremely zealous and who have worked hard to carry out the national duty.

God is great. Let the lowly ones be accursed.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn

4 October 1986

Communiques, Reports on Air Raid, Shelling

Communique No. 2,390

JN061749 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Communique No. 2,390 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 October 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted praising Saddam Husayn's leadership] Further to our Communique No. 2,389 issued today, pursuant to the full implementation of our people's will to destroy the vital installations used for enemy aggression, to prevent the

Iranian ruling clique from using its oil resources to spread evil and sedition and harm Iraqi sovereignty by realizing its evil designs against our people, and to realize the chances for just peace as embodied in the sublime principles of our victorious leader, our persevering, heroic, and daring Air Force planes returned to Khark Island, which was once the mainstay of aggression, to destroy the remainder of its oil-loading facilities.

A number of our planes pounced on the remaining southern jetty of the Western oil-loading platform. With your heroes' well-known courage and accuracy, they scored direct hits on the jetty. Before they returned, they saw with their own eyes the explosions and the columns of smoke rising from the jetty.

Thus, we have wiped out the Iranian rulers' hopes of repairing this vital facility and of using it after they could not find any other way to export their oil. This is because our Air Force attacked all the alternative facilities which they intended to use. This coup de grace was delivered at 1630 [1330 GMT] today.

Simultaneously, other destructive planes flew over and scored direct hits on the large sugar plant south of Dezful, leaving flames and smoke rising from it.

After these two most important missions, our pilots returned to the homeland, proud, triumphant, and safe. God bless you O great Air Force men — commanders, pilots, officers, and enlisted men. You have affirmed the truth and destroyed falsehood. Our men promise their leader and people that the aggressors will finally be completely defeated or else heed the call of peace. God is great. Accursed be the lowly ones.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 October 1986.

Spokesman Denies Two Planes Lost

JN062057 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2005 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (WAKH) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that two Iraqi planes were downed during a raid on Khark Island earlier today. The spokesman told INA tonight: When we say that all our planes returned safely we mean just that.

The Iraqi spokesman dared the Iranian rulers to prove their claims and said today's operations by the Iraqi Air Force prove the Iranian regime is utterly unable to avoid air strikes from Iraq. The spokesman asserted Iraq will continue to destroy Iran's economic facilities because this is a legitimate wartime action. He affirmed that Iran can either accept a peaceful solution or meet final defeat.

Communique No. 2,391

JN061808 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Communique No. 2,391 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces have continued their combat operations against the enemies of our homeland.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our Air Force flew 79 combat missions over the remnants of the suspect tyrants in all operational sectors. Our planes inflicted heavy losses in men, weaponry, and equipment. Our brave pilots returned safely to base with their planes, God be praised.

2. Our brave units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah opened heavy fire on enemy positions in front of them, putting enemy engineering units out of work, killing 6 enemy men, and destroying a specially equipped vehicle, an enemy boat carrying personnel, two ammunition dumps, and three infantry postions. The occupants of the boat were killed as were two men near the ammunition dumps.

3. Our soldiers in the II Army Corps central sector intensified their heavy fire on enemy positions, killing three and destroying two infantry positions, one heavy-caliber machine gun, two ammunition dumps, and two sniping positions, killing a number of the enemy in them. Our soldiers also confronted an enemy group attempting to advance on their positions and forced it to flee.

4. Our men in the I Army Corps northern sector captured an enemy soldier and seized his weapon and equipment. He was evacuated to the rear.

5. One excavator and three vehicles, one carrying personnel, were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. The occupants of the vehicle were killed.

6. Escaping the Iranian charlatan ruling clique, a number of Rianian civilians sought refuge with our forces at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The lowly Khomeyniite forces today shelled Basra and Khurmal with long-range artillery. The shelling martyred two civilians, including a woman, injured seven other civilians, including two children, destroyed two houses, and damaged two other houses in Basra. The shelling also destroyed four houses in Khurmal.

[Signed] the Armed Forces General Command, 6 October 1986

Al-Khatib Views Ties With Neighbors, USSR

PM051800 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 27 Sep-3 Oct 86 pp 18-20

[Interview with Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad Al-Khatib by Ihsan Bakr in Amman; date not given]

[Text] Following is the full text of the interview with the Jordanian information minister:

[Bakr] Let us begin with a general question. What is Jordan's position on solving the Middle East crisis, and have there been any new developments?

[Al-Khatib] We seek to find a just and comprehensive political solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict relying fundamentally on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The most important part of such a solution is withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from the Arab territories they occupied by force in June 1967, provided that this is achieved within a real and effective international conference in which all the parties to the conflict, namely Jordan, Syria, Egypt, and the PLO — which is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative — and Israel and the five permanent members of the Security Council, namely the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain, and France, participate.

You may ask me why Jordan is focusing on the five powers and I will hasten to say: To exclude any possibility of the friction and diplomatic maneuvering between the United States and Russia, which would occur if international participation were confined to the two superpowers, and to provide this conference with success and a positive spirit.

[Bakr] What about Jordan's position in the wake of the Mubarak-Peres summit and of the announcement about a preparatory committee for the international conference?

[Al-Khatib] The preparatory committee encompasses numerous concepts and offers numerous and varied meanings. Insofar as the disputing parties are concerned, Israel supports it and the United States has proposed that the preparatory committee comprise the states that are a party to the conflict. This means that, when Israel inserted the word "state," it openly sought to exclude the PLO. It is well known that excluding the PLO means excluding the Palestinian people from participating in a conference that will determine their future and discuss an issue crucial to them. This position is totally unacceptable to Jordan.

The Soviet Union has proposed that the preparatory committee comprise representatives of the five powers only. This also is unacceptable to Jordan because we do not agree that one side, namely the international side, should prepare the conference without the participation of the parties directly concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict. We discussed this with the high-level Soviet delegation that visited Jordan a few days ago, and that delegation respected the Jordanian viewpoint. The United States has sought to make a new proposal whose gist is that the preparatory committee comprise the states that are a party to the conflict, namely the Arab states and Israel to the exclusion of the PLO, and that the five powers take part in this committee as observers.

Syria also has a different opinion, namely that the preparatory committee comprise fundamentally the five permanent Security Council members and that the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict participate as observers. [Al-Khatib ends]

The Jordanian information minister paused a little and then added:

The truth is that we don't know the real meaning of the preparatory committee mentioned in the statement following the Alexandria meeting. We in Jordan see no need for a preparatory committee for the international conference because the preparatory committee may enter into labyrinths that do not contribute positively to the international conference. It may be better for the international conference to be held in the form we proposed. But we do not want the preparatory committee issue to constitute an obstacle because it is an issue of form. If there has to be a preparatory committee preceding the conference, then Jordan believes that this committee should follow the pattern of the conference itself, meaning the Arab states, the PLO, and Israel, and that the five powers should take part in it as fully active members. But we say again that there is no need to convene a preparatory committee to begin with.

[Bakr] Even though Peres agreed to the international conference in Alexandria, he has declared in Israel and in the United States that the international conference is just a framework for direct negotiations — just an opening session followed by direct negotiations.

[Al-Khatib] To begin with, we are confident that the Egyptian tendency is always to promote the interest of the Palestinian and the basic Arab cause. Jordan believes that the international conference is a means to achieve a just and comprehensive peace and not an end in itself. Any attempt by Peres or others to lead the other parties into political labyrinths and verbal maneuvers concerning the conference is unacceptable to Jordan. We must not fall into the Israeli trap. We cannot waste the time discussing the details of the means while forgetting the main objective. We are talking about just and comprehensive peace and about Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories.

[Bakr] Let us turn to Jordanian-U.S. relations and ask: What point have they reached?

[Al-Khatib] They are excellent, normal, and good relations. We appreciate the U.S. Administration's constant and ceaseless efforts to revive [discussion of] the Middle East crisis with the aim of establishing peace in the area. But we have our clear and definite opinion, which I have already expressed.

[Bakr] What about Jordanian-Palestinian relations? What point have they reached in light of the latest developments?

[Al-Khatib] They are continuous, constant, lasting, and unquestionable — relations that are subject to no one-upmanship. Jordan acknowledges the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. There has been no change and there will be no change in this position.

[Bakr] But what point has the existing disagreement reached?

[Al-Khatib] The sole disagreement is summed up in the fact that the PLO "political leadership" has not moved with Jordan in accordance with what we agreed. After openly accepting Security Council Resolution 242 on whose basis the international conference is to be held, the PLO proceeded to declare its rejection of that resolution at an important and critical moment. Political coordination between the Jordanian Government and the PLO political leadership thus came to a halt.

We in Jordan are proud that we are almost the only party which has struggled throughout a period of more than one year in our contacts with the U.S. side so that the PLO may take its place in a just and comprehensive political settlement side by side with Jordan and with the other parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

We have declared and we continue to declare that Jordan does not agree to be an alternative to or a deputy for the Palestinian people in this settlement but rather wants to be a partner with the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, in achieving the Palestinian people's hopes and aspirations. This was contained in King Husayn's historic address concerning the suspension of political coordination between the Jordanian Government and the PLO political leadership.

[Bakr] How can Jordan ask the PLO to acknowledge Resolution 242, which totally disregards any mention of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination?

[Al-Khatib] Jordan does not agree to the raising of the issue of self-determination at the international conference, because that would mean that this right was subject to acceptance or rejection, especially since Israel is a party to the conference. That means that it has the right to accept or reject. What if Israel rejects? Does that mean that the Palestinian people will have been denied their right to self-determination?

Jordan believes the right to self-determination will be achieved after Israel withdraws from the occupied territories for a simple, clear, and specific reason; namely, that the Palestinian people cannot determine their future under the bayonets, tanks, and guns of the Israeli occupation authorities.

But if the Israeli forces withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, the right to self-determination will become a purely Palestinian-Arab issue. This right was clearly settled in the Amman agreement, concluded on 11 February 1985, which provides for the establishment of an equal, confederal relationship between Palestine and Jordan, with the fraternal Palestinian and Jordanian peoples taking part in making this relationship and with Israel having no opinion whatsoever on the issue.

[Bakr] There is another question. What is Jordan's current position in the light of the Fatah Central Committee decision to freeze the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

[Al-Khatib] We see that the 11 February 1985 agreement was concluded between two clear and specific parties, namely the Jordanian Government and the PLO. This agreement was not concluded between Jordan and Fatah or some other organization. Those entitled to abrogate the agreement are the two parties which concluded it or one of those two parties. To date we have not heard that the PLO has abrogated this agreement. Moreover, the Jordanian Government has not on its part abrogated the agreement. The agreement is not concerned with future relations solely. One of its articles speaks clearly of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

[Bakr] Have relations between Jordan and the PLO reached a dead end?

[Al-Khatib] The PLO political leadership should answer this question. It is the side which decided to terminate political coordination with Jordan when it rejected Resolution 242, which is the axis of the international conference demanded by all the parties. The international conference will not be held for something unknown but on the basis of the Security Council resolution.

[Bakr] What about Jordan's relations with the Soviet Union? There are those who say that Moscow was not pleased with the Amman agreement and that Fatah's decision to freeze the agreement with Jordan was taken to achieve Palestinian national unity and to respond to Moscow's wishes.

[Al-Khatib] I can speak about Jordanian-Soviet relations with utter confidence and say that these relations are clear, excellent, and founded on a clear and accurate Soviet understanding of the Jordanian position. Let me point out in this regard that, as a result of certain information, the Soviet Government had held the belief that Jordan, in coordination with the PLO leadership and the United States, was arranging a deal for an independent solution with Israel.

But then the Soviet Government became certain of the true Jordanian position — a position based on finding a just and comprehensive political solution to the issue. The Jordanian policy of opposition to any unilateral acts or any bilateral agreements with Israel has now become clear to the Soviet Government.

This is why the Soviet first deputy foreign minister's visit to Amman a few days ago at the head of an important delegation has reaffirmed the cooperation and the joint understanding of each state's position toward other states. Moreover, the prominent Soviet official expressed his admiration for the accurate calculations and analysis and the careful conclusions voiced by the Jordanian side in its talks with the Soviet side. In the light of the information at our disposal, we do not believe that Moscow has put any pressure or is putting any pressure on the PLO leadership to abrogate the Amman agreement. What we have understood is that the Soviet Union is eager for united Palestinian action. This is a position for which we in Jordan are also eager, because we believe that the Palestinian position should be united and clear. We are also eager for coordinated, firm, and strong Arab action, because a united Arab position bolsters our international movement for holding an international conference that will arrange for a just and comprehensive political solution and guarantee Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories.

[Bakr] What point have your relations with Syria reached, and what point have Jordan's endeavors to achieve an Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation reached?

[Al-Khatib] The bilateral relations with sisterly Syria are excellent. From the first moment when these bilateral relations began to improve, Jordan has sought and continues to seek the improvement of relations between sisterly Syria and Iraq so that this improvement may reflect on the ongoing Iraq-Iran war. Despite the obstacles impeding this fraternal endeavor, King Husayn is determined to continue his patriotic pan-Arab effort to create the right climate for holding a joint meeting of Iraqi and Syrian officials to improve the relations between the two countries. We are not a mediator in the full sense of the word. Rather, the Jordanian effort emanates from a pan-Arab starting point whose objective is to eliminate any hindrance obstructing the path of common Arab action so that a united Arab position may be developed to tackle the fundamental issue, namely the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

[Bakr] We will finally ask about Egypt. What about Jordan's relations with Egypt?

[Al-Khatib] Egypt! What can I say about Egypt? They are excellent and clear relations founded from the outset on a clear faith in Egypt's pan-Arab role in Arab action and on our belief in the importance of Egypt's people and resources in serving the fundamental Arab cause. To put it very briefly, I stress that there is constant and ongoing — almost daily at times — coordination at the highest levels between Jordan and Egypt.

Health Minister on Plans for West Bank Hospital

JN051854 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Oct (INA) — Jordan's Health Minister Zayd Hamzah has appealed to WHO to continue applying pressure on the Zionist occupation authorities with the aim of licensing an association in the occupied Arab territory to establish an Arab hospital in Jerusalem. In a statement to INA, Dr Hamzah added that the Zionist authorities unjustly closed the Hospice hospital and did not heed appeals by citizens in the occupied territories as well as world appeals to revoke its unjust decision.

The minister said that during the Arab health ministers' conference held in Casablanca last March, Jordan requested approval for a decision to establish a hospital in Jerusalem and that the ministers' council here in Kuwait has issued a resolution expressing its readiness to extend financial support for this project and has sent the resolution to Moroccan King Hassan II in his capacity as Jerusalem Committee Chairman. The minister added: We are now awaiting a full study of the project in order to estimate the expenses and secure them from the Jerusalem Committee and the Arab health ministers' council.

The minister stressed the importance of world contributions to finance the 5-year development plan for the occupied territory — a plan which was recently approved in Jordan with the participation of the people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said that the responsibility for those under occupation is an international, humane responsibility because Israel is refusing to shoulder its duties. He pointed out that the WHO and the Arab health ministers' council are dealing with the subject but Israel is not cooperating. Israel's noncooperation is manifested by its refusal to allow an expert committee formed by the WHO to investigate the situation and gather information on helath problems in the West Bank and Gaza.

West Bank Deputies Issue Communique on Mayors, Banks

JN042024 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the West Bank deputies to the Jordanian House of Representatives on 4 October]

[Text] We, the deputies of the West Bank, in our capacity as representatives of our electoral regions in the West Bank are meeting today, Saturday, 4 October 1986, in order to frankly and objectively discuss the recent positive measures that took place with regard to the appointment of Arab mayors, the reopening of banks, and effective economic measures. We announce the following:

First, the municipalities: Due to the continuous feeling of danger emanating from Israeli officers assuming the duty of running municipalities in the West Bank and the effect of this on the daily life of the citizens, it was a general national demand by the citizens there to have Arab mayors run these municipalities. The recent appointment of mayors in Hebron, Ramallah, and Al-Birah muncipalities came to meet the desires and aspirations of the relatives in the occupied territories. This will result in providing large-scale, positive services by Arab officials who feel the people's accumulating problems. This will be different from the suffering they received from the Israeli officers who held these posts for many years. Out of Jordan's national and proclaimed responsibility toward the relatives and its organic and natural link with our relatives who are living under the yoke of occupation, we announce our support for the government, for its approval of the appointment of the new mayors, and for its inclusion of the projects of these municipalities within the 5-year plan.

Second, the banks: The reopening of the banks that the occupation authorities closed in the West Bank is a positive measure designed to protect Arab savings through the association of these branches and the guaranteeing of their rights with the main offices, which are located in Amman, as this falls within the framework of the protection of the Jordanian central bank. These banks will be interested in helping and giving loans and providing financial facilities which will enable our citizens to establish economic projects that will help them become entrenched on their land and prevent them from evacuating these lands. The banks will make the citizens avoid resorting to the Israeli banks, which earn high interest from them in return for dangerous mortgages. We regard these mortgages as Israeli traps designed to control the land and force the relatives from their lands.

Third, the 5-year plan: Due to the bad economic situation in the occupied Arab territories, the 5-year plan which came into being as a result of the sublime royal will to meet the needs of the relatives and as an extension of Jordan's principled positions

this country which has spared no effort since 1967 in providing financial and moral support to bolster the steadfastness of the people of their lands. [sentence as heard] It is illogical to claim that these measures have a political nature. These measures stem from Jordan's principled positions which support the relatives and their steadfastness on their land. In this regard we express gratitude for the recent resolutions by his excellency the prime minister which pertain to allocating extra funds for immediate spending in order to support many sectors in the West Bank. We hope that such aid will continue. We also express absolute support for his excellency's statement which was published in the local papers. We are confident that our relatives in the West Bank will realize the desirable, positive results emanating from these measures. We ask the Almighty to eliminate the occupation soon, return the West Bank to a purely Arab territory, and perpetuate security and stability under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn.

AL-RA'Y on JERUSALEM POST Poll on Peace Stance

JN031053 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Oct 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Power and Peace"]

[Text] Arabs should seriously view the anti-peace trend shown by public opinion in the Israeli entity through a poll commissioned by the Israeli newspaper *The Jerusalem Post*. This poll showed that a growing majority of Israelis refuses even to accept a compromise on the exchange of land in return for peace and also rejects negotiations with the PLO even if it recongizes Israel and relinquishes resistance.

This outcome means that the Arab approach toward peace receives no respect or response due to the Israeli viewpoint which regards this Arab approach as a sign of Arab weakness. This is also due to Israeli arrogance, which believes rejecting Arab peace plans does not pose dangers to Israel.

Needless to say, all this points out that intrinsic Arab power, as well as the Arab ability to choose alternatives in waging the conflict against the Israeli aggressors, can convince public opinion in the Israeli entity of the need for peace. Accordingly, Arabs should begin the road to peace at its real starting point, representing by the buildup of power and the readiness to wage a lengthy struggle with all means to regain their land and usurped rights.

Attention should be paid to the serious meaning revealed by the poll, which suggests the Israelis only regard peace as a compulsory alternative to the dangers and losses that they face or that they fear. Undoubtedly, this meaning is in harmony with the aggressive and expansionst nature of the Israeli entity and reaffirms this nature has not changed, as it derives its existence from the very philosophy of that entity.

It is true that Arabs are interested in bringing about a just, comprehensive peace and also in regaining their rights as soon as possible. It is also true that Arabs have a thousand apprehensions about a time factor. However, this must not make Arabs believe even for one moment that all the good intentions they have will convince Israel to accept peace. Moreover, Arabs must not believe moral pressure will change the Israeli entity's nature, according to whose law peace is the compulsory alternative to danger.

Hence, Arabs should believe that he who has no power cannot obtain peace. Consequently, Arabs should hastily achieve strategic parity with Israel so the peace for which they call will receive a response. Otherwise, nobody will bring peace on a silver platter to the Arabs, because international relations dicate real peace is that which is taken by force and not through begging.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Lauds Reopening Banks in West Bank

JN060846 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 6 Oct 86 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "Maintaining the Arab Financial Institutions Is a Step Toward Steadfastness"]

[Text] In the wake of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza in June 1967 among the immediate measures taken by the occupation authorities was the freezing of the work and assets of the Jordanian banks in the West Bank to destroy the national financial institutions in the occupied territory and to gradually link the financial and economic activities with the Zionist financial institutions.

Throughout the years of occupation, the Arabs in the occupied territory were subject, in their financial dealings, to Israeli policy through the Israeli banks. This resulted in a clear reduction of the assets of our kinfolk in the occupied homeland and in overburdening these kinfok with high interest rates that reached 43 percent annually.

In addition to this and in the absence of national financial institutions, our people in the occupied territory were forced to deal with unguaranteed sides such as money exchangers and usurers to safeguard their savings. This has obstructed economic and trade activities and reflected negatively on any development move in the occupied territory.

Throughout the past 20 years, Jordan has been vigorously trying to reopen the branches of the Jordanian banks in the West Bank out of its awareness of the seriousness of the situation and the effects of this situation on the kinfolk in the occupied territory as well as out of its concern to kindle the flame of steadfastness and its components.

Jordan's objective is to regain the assets frozen in the Jordanian banks' branches in the West Bank by the occupation authorities, create investment opportunities and savings and loan facilities, finance development projects, and safeguard savings in national financial institutions away from the Israeli financial control and policy aimed at linking the economic and financial situation in the occupied territory with the Israeli economic and financial institutions, which are hostile to the interests and aspirations of our people and kinfolk there.

This trend classified within the series of Jordanian measures and steps that are all geared toward supporting steadfastness and creating job opportunities in the occupied territory did not take

place away from our people and kinfolk in the occupied territory. Our people there blessed this step and were unanimous about its importance to reactivate the national economic activities and to preserve the components of the pan-Arab existence through the various institutions, particularly the financial institutions.

If Israel, which closed these banks and froze their assets as it occupied the West Bank, rejected this step yet was forced to accept it under various international pressures, the success of this step and its proper implementation will constitute an advanced step toward maintaining the components of the Palestine cause, the occupied Arab territory, and its pan-Arab identity through its institutions and people despite all hostile attempts aimed at obliterating the Arab existence and identity on our occupied territory.

King Husayn Visits India, Meets Giani Zail Singh

For reportage on the visit to India by King Husayn, including his dinner speech and talks held with India's President Giani Zail Singh, see the India section of the 7 October South Asia *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Islamic Jihad Statement on U.S. Hostages
C061426 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic
4 Oct 86 pp 1, 12

["Text" of Islamic Jihad statement sent to a Western news agency in Beirut on 3 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "Whoever, forsaking God, takes Satan for a friend, hath of a surety suffered a loss that is manifest. Satan makes them promises and creates in them false desires; but Satan's promises are nothing but deception." [Koranic verse] Verily God Almighty has spoken.

Once again American falsehood has been exposed. More than at any other time, it is now quite clear that Reagan and his ignorant government are merely working to achieve their own personal interests, thus putting the lives and interests of the American people at stake.

Once again we reiterate our pledge to the mujahadin to proceed along the path of martyrdom until we have purged the earth, uprooted corruption, and established justice and equality in accordance with "Allah's judgment" on earth. Therefore, we announce the following:

1. What the Reagan Administration has done with regard to the "Daniloff" affair needs no explanation or comment. Such a move by Reagan and his administration is not strange.

2. Our demands are clear and known to everyone. The fulfillment of these demands will secure the release of the detainees. Any other discussion apart from this subject is illusory.

3. "Reagan and his Government" will be held responsible for any delay and/or all negative actions which might take place. The termination of this issue, particularly following the release of "Father Jenco," is now in the hands of Reagan and his Administration.

4. What the detainees say today about what has happened is an example to the American people who are endangered as a result of the policy of Reagan and his government with respect to oppressed and downtrodden peoples.

5. Rectifiying this irregular situation is the responsibility of all the American people. Let the American people shoulder their responsibility and so restore their freedom and dignity.

6. The Satan Reagan's vanity about his failed power and his untrue promises to the American people and to the families of the detainees will only bring him loss and calamity.

[Signed] The Islamic Jihad Organization

Oct 1986

Further on Islamic Jihad Video of French Hostages
NC061231 Paris AFP in English
1158 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, Oct 6 (AFP) — The Islamic Jihad on Monday issued a new film of three French hostages it is holding and repeated a demand for the setting free of 17 Arab prisoners in Kuwait in exchange for their release.

The video-tape of diplomats Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine and journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann was left along with a communique in the letter box of a Western news agency here.

The 28-minute tape, the second issued since the three were kidnapped in spring 1985, contained desperate appeals from the hostages and criticism of the French Government's slow handling of their case. In the communique, the pro-Iranian organisation reiterated that the hostages would not be freed until France obtained the release of 17 members of the Iraqi Al-Da'wah opposition party, who are serving prison terms in Kuwait for a series of bomb attacks there in December 1983.

"France, whose policies are linked to those of the United States, is capable of obtaining what it wants from certain countries in the region," the communique added.

The pro-Iranian Jihad first demanded the release of the 17 prisoners in May 1985, when it claimed the kidnappings of Mr. Kauffmann, French researcher Michel Seurat and David Jacobsen, director of the American University Hospital here. Since then the demand has been linked mainly to the freeing of the five American hostages it claims to be holding. A tape containing appeals from two of the American hostages, Mr. Jacobsen and journalist Terry Anderson, was released last Friday. [passage omitted]

Neither of the tapes featuring the French hostages has shown researcher Michel Seurat, whom the Jihad said it executed last March. The first tape was released later that month.

Mr. Carton, 63, and Mr. Fontaine, 43, appeared exhausted and hesitant on the latest tape. Mr. Kauffmann, 44, seemed less drawn.

Mr. Fontaine, a deputy consul, spoke first. "I am tired and desperate. I am at my wit's end. We are being let down and I am abandoned. I am terrified of falling ill... Do they need more dead bodies before reacting? The key of our freedom remains in France," said Mr. Fontaine.

Mr. Carton, addressing his wife, said he was getting the medicine he needed. "But I ask myself what our leaders are doing to stop this slow death... This is how the state abandons its old servants," said the embassy attache.

"Our leaders carry a heavy burden. The people who are holding us are talking about death. We are on the brink. It's atrocious," said Mr. Kauffmann. "France is a friend of Kuwait but until now the French Government has done nothing to hasten the release of the prisoners there... French policies are not making our lives any easier," the journalist added. [passage omitted]

ASALA Calls for Execution of French Hostage

NC070756 Paris AFP in English 0749 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Beirut, Oct 7 (AFP) — The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) on Tuesday called on the Islamic Jihad to execute a French journalist it is holding hostage.

In a statement read by telephone to a Western news agency here, a man claiming to be a spokesman for ASALA said it was urging the Islamic Jihad to execute "the Zionist spy" Jean-Paul Kauffmann to "mark the visit of the Zionist (Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on) Peres to France", who is expected in Paris on Wednesday.

"We urge the Islamic Jihad to offer a centenary present to French Zionists by immediately carrying out the sentence of the Sharia (Islamic law)", the caller said.

"Let that serve as a lesson to all those who lend their support to Zionists, who have usurped the Arab and Islamic nation of Palestine."

Mr Peres is to visit France for 48 hours in a private capacity before he hands over the premiership to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Further on ASALA 'Communique'

NC070855 Paris AFP in English 0835 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, Oct 7 (AFP) — [Passage omitted] In its communique, ASALA went on to say "the blood of our martyr Aram Basmadjian, killed by the French intelligence services in his prison cell on April 12, 1985, has not yet dried."

"In the name of this martyr, we pronounce the death sentence against the Israeli (French President Francois) Mitterand (sic) and this sentence will be carried out however long it takes us."

Aram Basmadjian was a member of a four-man commando, who took hostages at the Turkish Consulate on September 24, 1981. He was found hanged in his cell while serving a seven-year prison sentnece.

ASALA also demanded the release of three Arab prisoners being held in French jails, Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah, suspected leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, Anis Naqqash, serving a life sentence for the attempted assassination of former Iranian Prime Minister Dr. Shahpur Bakhtiar, and ASALA militant Varadjian Garbidijian. [passage omitted]

PFLP Spokesman on Israeli Air Strike 6 Oct

NC061138 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] According to the NNA correspondent in 'Akkar, eight Israeli planes raided this region, particularly the villages of Majdala, (Sayhun), Birqayil, Al-Muhammarah, Tall al-Hayyat, Duhur (al-Subyah), and Al-Khirbah, at 0715 today. Two PFLP positions were the targets of this raid.

The PFLP military spokesman has informed us that the raid left one person wounded and heavily damaged the two positions. The spokesman also noted that the planes had dropped time-delay rockets and bombs that exploded immediately after the raid.

In a statement to the NNA correspondent, PFLP military official Abu Khalid said: We expect such attacks by the Israeli enemy. They seek to destroy the Lebanese and Palestinian nationalist spirit. He added: Consequently, we have taken all the necessary precautions. This is particularly reflected in the losses we sustained. Only one PFLP member was wounded and a certain amount of material damage sustained. The war will be a protracted one, the PFLP official affirmed, because we will reply to this treacherous aggression just as we did to the Nahariyya operation. He said: We will confront the enemy wherever he may be, even his agents inside Lebanon. This is not new. We expect further raids every day and every minute.

In a similar development, a spokesman for the Syrian Social Nationalist Party has affirmed that his party's positions in Al-Kurah came under Israeli bombardment. However, the spokesman did not specify these positions.

Gunboats Reported Off Lebanese Coast

NC061944 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] A maritime source in Sidon said this evening that Israeli gunboats have been conducting continuous patrols off the Lebanese coast since this morning. The patrols, which are still going on, extend from Tyre as far as Al-Awwali, north of Sidon.

Islamic Official Assassinated in West Beirut

NC070700 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Shaykh Subhi Salih, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Sharia Council [al-Majlis al-Islami al-Shar'iy al-A'la], was assassinated today as he left his house in Saqiyat al-Jinzir in West Beirut for the Khalid ibn al-Walid Mosque. According to security reports, two masked gunmen riding on a motorcycle opened fire at Shaykh Salih with a pistol equipped with a silencer. His body was taken to the American University Hospital.

'Emergency' Meeting Held on Official's Murder

NC070835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Official security departments continue to investigate the circumstances surrounding this morning's abominable crime to which Shaykh Subhi Salih fell victim. This horrendous crime has generated a wave of indignation and condemnation among religious, spiritual, political, and ideological circles, particularly in view of the fact that the late Shaykh Salih was a prominent man of religion and ideology in Lebanon and the Arab world. He

was also a university professor and the deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Council. [passage omitted]

His eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, who is currently on a visit to Moscow, has been informed of the assassination. An emergency meeting was held at the Mufti's office this morning to discuss the circumstances of the crime. The meeting is still in progress.

Al-Jumayyil Condemns Murder

NC071211 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has condemned the assassination of Dr Subhi Salih in Saqiyat al-Jinzir this morning. President al-Jumayyil considers the martyrdom of Shaykh Salih to be a great loss in view of the deceased's qualities on a national, academic, and religious level. The president of the republic has asked official security departments to investigate this abominable crime and to unravel the circumstances which surround it.

The president also offered condolences to his eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the republic, and to the family of the deceased. The president has decided to bestow the Al-Arz Medal of Knight Order upon the late Shaykh Salih in appreciation for his sacrifices for the sake of the homeland and education.

Lebanese Forces Offer Condolences

NC071009 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Commenting on the assassination of Shaykh Subhi Salih, lawyer Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, made the following statement:

Having failed to liquidate the homeland, they [not further identified] are liquidating its key figures. Shaykh Subhi Salih was a man who enriched the homeland in the fields of thought, jurisprudence, and politics. His death is not only a great loss for the Sunnite sect, but for Lebanon as a whole.

On behalf of the Executive Committee chairman and the entire Lebanese Forces, as well as myself, we offer heartfelt condolences to the family of the deceased and to the Mufti's office. We affirm that Lebanon will never fall regardless of the calamity.

Car Bomb Explodes in Al-Biqa' Valley

NC071239 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT
7 Oct 86

[Text] Beirut, Oct 7 (AFP) — A car-bomb exploded Tuesday in Lebanon's Syrian-controlled eastern Al-Biqa' valley, injuring one person, press correspondents in the region said.

The explosive charge in a Peugeot 504, estimated at 10 kilos (22 pounds), went off at 1:00 P.M. (1000 GMT) about 30 yards from an office of Fatah dissidents of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The office is situated on the road between Shtawrah, east of Beirut, and the Syrian border.

Earlier Tuesday, a small bomb hidden in a dustbin went off in Zahlah, the main town in the Al-Biqa' valley. The bomb was near a cafe, but also close to a training centre for pro-Syrian Christian militias loyal to Elie Hubayqah, the press correspondents said. Neither attack was claimed.

Fighting Reportedly Continues in Al-Rashidiyah

NC062023 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] AFP has quoted a Palestinian spokesman for the PFLP as saying that clashes between the Palestinians and the Amal Movement's militia are continuing in the vicinity of the camps in the Tyre area. The spokesman said that since last night Al-Rashidiyah camp has been the target of intermittent shelling and sniper fire. He affirmed that the camp was still coming under shellfire this afternoon.

In the meantime, a security official in the Amal Movement stated that the Palestinian fighters in the camp fired six shells at an Amal position on the outskirts of Al-Rashidiyah. There were no casualties. According to AFP, reporters in Tyre said that shooting could still be heard this afternoon; Amal gunmen were using a bulldozer to build ramparts, and were setting up a post overlooking Al-Rashidiyah camp.

Lebanese Forces Go Back on Commitment To Close Ports

NC061633 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] A responsible source in the Lebanese Forces has issued the following statement:

For the 6th consecutive day, the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] have continued to ignore the government dialogue committee's recommendation to close the illegal ports and hand over the legal ones to the state. Although the Lebanese Forces unilaterally began to carry out this recommendation, the port of Al-Awza'i, controlled by Amal, and the port of Khaldah, controlled by the PSP, are still receiving and unloading ships, contrary to the commitment made at dialogue committee meetings. Furthermore, officials of these two illegal ports are still in touch with domestic and foreign shipping companies. They have told these companies that the ports continue to operate as usual and will not close down.

The monitoring apparatus of the Lebanese Forces, in cooperation with official authorities, observed several ships unloading at the port of Khaldah today. These ships are the *(Blacklie)*, the *Najm*, and the *Anis II*. The arrival of another ship, named the *(Cordella)*, which is on its way from Cyprus, is expected at the same port. Meanwhile, two ships have unloaded at Al-Awza'i Port and the Amal office in Cyprus is still functioning as usual, carrying out customs, forwarding transactions, shipping cargo, and arranging for the arrival of ships at the Amal Movement's

Al-Awza'i Port. Thus, scores of ships have docked at the ports of Al-Awza'i and Khaldah in the past week.

In light of these open and blatant violations, for which the Amal Movement and the PSP are fully responsible, we state the following:

1. In view of the fact that the other party has not closed the illegal ports, the Lebanese Forces consider that they are free to absolve themselves from their commitment to this matter.

2. The Lebanese Forces affirm that they will be ready to close all their ports once again, as soon as the other parties undertake to hand over the legal ports and close the illegal ones.

Karami on Security, Ports, Israeli Raids
NC061814 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents after a meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee on 6 October — place not given — recorded]

[Text][Karami]The Coordination Committee members reviewed the ongoing interactions, particularly those in the eastern areas, following the 27 September events. What is going on now is quite striking. The disparity between the Lebanese Forces and the other key political and spiritual figures, the statements they have exchanged, and the various press conferences all indicate that the difference in their views will persist until things become stable and until the legitimate authorities are once more in control. Until this happens, we can never consider that the citizens' interests are being properly served.

We should also take note of the situation along the demarcation line and the indiscriminate shelling, most of which is directed against the western areas and the southern suburb. This suggests that all these events are being fabricated to disguise what is really going on. The Army units, which are present on both sides of the demarcation line, must play their part, maintain security, prevent incidents from taking place, and also ensure that one of the crossing points is opened. This will help the traders, employees, and workers at the port carry out their duties. The port is a vital artery for both East and West Beirut, and commodities must be allowed through into West Beirut. Once this has been done, the decision made by the dialogue committee will be fully in effect. I have spoken with Minister Nabih Birri, and I am pleased to say that he expressed his willingness to turn over the illegal port, or legal port, as he describes it. This will enable the national treasury to recover its rights, which have been usurped by this or that party.

We also discussed the security situation in West Beirut, and we noted that there has been an increase in the number of robberies and that some apertments have been taken over. We discussed this issue thoroughly, and it was very clear to us that the legitimate forces, namely the regular forces, must do their full duty and prevent these violations. This is all I have to say for the moment.

[Correspondent] Your Excellency the Prime Minister, Israeli acts of aggression took a new turn today when Israeli warplanes attacked some positions in the North [words indistinct].

[Karami] This came as no surprise to us. We have become accustomed to this aggressive and occupational state doing such things in parts of our beloved south. This unjust, militarist, and racist state is carrying out oppressive acts of aggression against our citizens and kinfolk throughout the country. Public opinion abroad, as well as the UN Security Council, must be made aware of these acts of aggression against Lebanon and its inhabitants, so that all efforts may be devoted to ensuring that the UN resolution is implemented and the enemy is withdrawn from our land for good.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, my final question is about the dialogue. Will the dialogue committee meetings continue, and has an early date been set for the next session?

[Karami] I have made it clear that all parties expressed their readiness to continue the dialogue so as to reach an agreement that will bring about reconciliation among the Lebanese people and put an end to the differences and the crisis. We are waiting for the people abroad to come home and then a date will be fixed for the committee members to resume the dialogue.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Mr Prime Minister.

Birri Comments on Camps Situation, Ports
NC062037 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] In a statement today, Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, said that the attacks on the Amal Movement in the vicinity of Al-Rashidiyah camp represent a conspiracy. This particular moment was chosen for these attacks to make it appear that an infiltration operation was being mounted against the Amal ranks in reply to that of East Beirut. He emphasized that he would not permit sedition or any infiltration attempt to succeed, and called on the honest ranks of the Palestinian National Salvation Front to deal decisively with the defeatist Palestinians. This should be a Palestinian duty and not a Lebanese one, he added, and these honest people should not listen to nervous and emotional statements or talk about imaginary massacres. Instead, they should carefully read 'Arafat's words and his appeal to the Arab states to end what he called the massacres in the camps or allow him to come and defend them. This man who was quick to leave the south when the first shots were fired, deserting the Palestinian camps and their inhabitants at the time of the Israeli invasion, now wants to return and protect the camps from the people who fought against Israel.

Minister Birri pointed out that he has a copy of an official circular drawn up by the Lebanese foreign ministry after it was found that Palestinians were returning to Lebanon. This document says that Palestinians were entering the country using invalid papers. Birri stated that he is ready to produce this circular should anyone deny its existence.

On the issue of the ports, Minister Birri said that the Amal Movement was the first to hand over any port, when it gave up control of the port of Tyre. He stressed that Al-Awza'i port is ready to be turned over to the legitimate authorities, as Tyre was. He added: There has been aobsolutely no default on our part.

Jumayyil Meets With UN Envoy, Receives Message

NC071021 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] President Amin al-Jumayyil received Jean-Claude Aime, assistant UN under secretary general, this morning as part of the Lebanese and international efforts being made to stabilize the situation in southern Lebanon. [passage omitted]

On leaving the Presidential Palace, Aime said that he had delivered a message to the president from the UN secretary general. The message dealt with the situation in the south and the issue of sending a Lebanese Army unit there. He expressed hope that the situation in the south would improve.

Responding to a question on when this unit would be sent to the south, he stated: This question should be posed to the Army command. He referred to the current meetings being held between the Army command and the UNIFIL commander for this purpose.

Hizballah Leader Views Current Situation in South

PM070915 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
1-7 Oct 86 p 11

[Interview with Lebanese Shi'ite Spiritual Leader Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah by Ruba Kabbarah in Beirut; date not given]

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, one of the spiritual leaders of Hizballah Party, refuses to admit any connection between him and that organization. Instead he talks about the "Islamic tendency" [al-Halah al-Islamiyah] and his direct responsibility for creating it in Lebanon. Hizballah is now considered one of the main groups in the south facing Israel and the UN forces. Ruba Kabbarah met with Shaykh Fadlallah in Beirut and held the following interview with him on issues concerning the south and the call for an Islamic republic in Lebanon:

[Kabbarah] The Amal Movement has threatened to strike at any group that attacks the French contingent because it wants to ensure that the French contingent and the UN forces remain in the south. Do you agree with Amal's position on the importance of keeping these forces there, and what would the situation be like on the ground if the French withdrew, especially between Hizballah and the Amal Movement?

[Fadlallah] The attacks on the UN forces and the French have not come only from the "Islamic tendency." We know that that was all started by the brothers in the Amal Movement in retaliation for the killing of some of the movement's fighters, but then all those who wanted to embarrass the emergency forces or compromise international policy and those who wanted to gain political positions found room to act. Regarding the claim that withdrawal of the emergency forces would have unusual repercussions in relation to evacuation of people or to the sectarian conflict, I do not share these fears. The people of the south suffered evacuation during the Israeli invasion despite the presence of the emergency forces. Furthermore, Israel is still committing aggressions against the people of the south and the emergency forces cannot prevent it from doing so. We are not against the emergency forces, and I do not think that there is any advantage in attacking them. If we do not want them then we can express our opposition inside Lebanon, but we are opposed to the policy drawn up for the emergency forces at the Security Council, which has turned them into forces seeking to cripple the movement of the mujahadin, not to stand against Israeli attacks on the people of the south. These forces are meant to protect Israel from the mujahadin, not protect the south from Israel. We do not forget that some of the emergency forces have kept silent about the operations of the mujahadin and some have proved to be good representatives of their nations, but these are special cases involving individual members or units and have nothing to do with the general policy of the emergency forces.

[Kabbarah] In your view, what is the position of the Palestinians in the south?

[Fadlallah] Naturally the Palestinian situation is complex because of the inter-Palestinian differences, because of the ebb and flow of the regional conditions surrounding them and the international attempts to liquidate their cause completely and turn them into mere refugees. That is why there is confusion, difficulty, and in some cases despair in the Palestinian arena, especially in the south. We believe that the Palestinians have a right to fight Israel and to do so with the Islamic fighters, but we believe that an "Islamic tendency" should emerge in the Palestinian arena to safeguard it against falling victim to the capitulationist plans aimed to liquidate the Palestinian cause. We support the fighting and struggling Palestinian guns that aim to regain Palestine jointly with the Islamic forces and all the forces of freedom in the world. I do no believe that anyone has a right to stop anyone else from regaining his land, especially if that land is also the land of Islam. I think that the political situation in the region is geared toward getting rid of the Palestinian cause and not Israel. That is the Palestinians' problem. The aim is to exhaust them in internal wars and rancor among themselves or within the society they live in.

[Kabbarah] With the mounting violence abroad (France, Karachi, Istanbul) and an international position which does not distinguish between resistance against Israel and the so-called "terrorism," how do you think all that will affect the resistance against Israel?

[Fadlallah] The talk about the question of terrorism has been based on terrorism as seen by the United States, or in other words on the question of the kidnapped Americans. We know that U.S. circles use psychiatrists and sociologists to come up with sensational phrases that will be popular with world public opinion and so pave the way for the success of their slogans and designs. Terrorism is a relative matter. People who want to be free and want to confront the forces which stand in the way of liberation causes must look for all possible means to use for the liberation

of their territory, economy, and policies. They do not consider anything forbidden in the pursuit of these objectives. The legitimacy of every means stems from the legitimacy of the end sought. The purpose of raising the issue of terrorism and the concentration on the Arab and Islamic worlds in particular is to protect Israeli and imperialist interests. We know that Europe has followed the United States in this respect because it is subservient to the United States, not because it absolutely believes in its slogans. We believe that the problem of terrorism cannot be solved their way because that creates despair in people and turns everyone into a spontaneous, intrinsic ticking bomb. Very often we receive young men and women who come to us seeking an edict for martyrdom and seeking money when they need it. We suffer a lot if we try to prevent them because they say that what they are doing is the result not of desperation but of a state of revolution against the present reality and against persecution. So I do not believe that the way used by the United States, Israel, or Europe against terrorism can possibly yield results unfavorable to the resistance against Israel. It will not lead to the downfall of entire nations but could produce a reaction that would burn the persecutors.

[Kabbarah] On what do you base your rejection of Resolution 425, and do you not agree with those who maintain that opposing that resolution would practically lead to the continued presence of Israel in the south?

[Fadlallah] There are two trends of political thought regarding UN resolutions on the Lebanese question or any other Arab question. One trend views matters from a national angle in isolation from the pan-Arab and Islamic angles, and the other views national issues from a pan-Arab or Islamic angle. Thinking in a national context divorced from the general context naturally leads to reconciliation with Israel and not just security arrangements with it or the end of resistance against it. The narrow regional approach does not take into consideration the organic link with the whole and considers no issue outside the national framework to be of any importance. Those with a national, regional, narrow frame of mind talk about Resolution 425 as the promised dream because it speaks of unconditional Israeli withdrawal. They whisper in their lobbies that they do not want to lose their territory as others did before them and that they have yet to see a comprehensive Arab-Islamic strategy. In my view, this kind of thinking leads to peace with Israel as the way to ensure security, stability, sovereignty, and independence for Lebanon and the other Arab states which have already used that approach or are likely to in the future. We, on the other hand, believe that the problems of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, or Egypt are a part of the mother problem, which is the Palestinian problem resulting from the Jewish control of Palestine with the support of the United Nations and the states it represents. This understanding of the issue requires one to be politically hypersensitive and to detect the Israeli factor in any UN resolution. That is why those who hold this belief reject the UN resolutions on the basis of their political concept of the United Nations, which is that the United Nations believes that Israel's presence in Palestine is legitimate.

[Kabbarah] Hizballah is the only Shi'ite organization that has rejected Resolution 425. The other popular, political, and religious leaderships, such as the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, the Ja'fari Edicts House, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, and the Amal leadership, have accepted it. Do you fear the consequences of this division within the Shi'ite sect?

[Fadlallah] We do no believe this will reflect effectively or negatively on the position of the Shi'ite Muslims. I do not want to use the word sect because it denotes a tribal state. Throughout their history the Shi'ites have had jurisprudential differences. At every stage there has been more than one authority. They are also used to political differences. There are cases in past history of more than one leader and more than one political trend or party. We therefore do not believe that it will have a very negative effect. Such a situation could have its own problems like any case of disagreement. We believe that those who supported Resolution 425 or parts of it were driven by opposition to those who rejected it.

Sikhs Attack Indian Embassy in Beirut 6 Oct

NC070531 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] It seems that the Sikh war against the Indian regime has been transferred to Lebanon. Some 50 people of the Sikh sect attacked the Indian Embassy in Al-Sana'i' in Beirut yesterday. The attackers clashed with embassy guards and employees. They took down the embassy's flag and destroyed the poster of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The attack was precipitated by a delay in the completion of the attackers' consular documents. Security was restored following the arrival of the Internal Security Forces at the embassy.

Syrians Expropriate Hospital for Hubayqah Use

NC070741 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Our radio has learned that Syrian intelligence personnel have entered the Talshiha Hospital in Zahlah and ordered the nuns there to leave the building. The Syrians said they were sequestrating the building to house groups loyal to Elie Hubayqah [former chairman of the Lebanese Forces' Executive Committee]. Explaining the reasons for this sequestration, the Syrians told the nuns that the people in question badly needed housing with the approach of winter. It has been learned that the Syrians intend to transform the hospital into barracks for Hubayqah's followers. [passage omitted] Several attempts were made to persuade the Syrians to stop this sequestration, but none of these proved successful. The nuns working at the hospital have left for Beirut.

Al-Asad Receives French-Arab Society Head

JN051353 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1320 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 5 Oct (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad today received (Lucien Paterlaine), head of the French-Arab friendship society in France. Talks dealt with Arab-French relations in general and Syrian-French relations in particular in light of the tendentious, hostile campaign to which these relations are being subjected. Talks also dealt with the need to refute this campaign and continue the consolidation of Arab-French relations in the interest of both sides.

Further on Meeting

JN052107 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Louis Faris Dispatch from Damascus carried within the "Panorama" program]

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received French writer and journalist (Lucien Paterlaine) in Damascus today. The French writer told me after the meeting that the Syrian president strongly condemned the bomb attacks in France. He said President Al-Asad considers all hints and accusations leveled against Syria by some French media as unjustified and within the Zionist campaign intended to disturb the good Syrian-French relations.

According to (Paterlaine), Al-Asad described the French attitude toward Syria and the Arab issues as good and constructive, adding that he is convinced that the president harbors friendly feelings toward President Mitterrand and Prime Minister J. Chirac. He also said that President Al-Asad is eager to maintain and develop Franco-Syrian relations. He said that Al-Asad categorically denied any Syrian involvement in the terrorist operations in Europe either directly or indirectly.

Al-Asad, according to the French writer, said that since Chiracassumed power, Syria feels that French stands toward the Arab states and the Palestinian question have become extremely positive and that Syria senses France's sincere desire to develop its ties with the Arab world.

Al-Asad Cables Honecker on National Day

JN061133 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 6 Oct (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad sent a conratulatory cable today to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the anniversary of the founding of the GDR. In his cable, President al-Asad expressed his heartfelt congratulations and good wishes to Chairman Honecker, the SED Central Committee, and the GDR people. Al-Asad also expressed confidence in the continued development of relations between the two countries to the mutual benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of peace and justice in the region and the world.

President al-Asad also expressed his high appreciation for the GDR's principled stands in support of Syria's struggle to liberate the Arab territory occupied by Israel.

Peres Addresses Knesset 7 Oct
TA071009 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0805 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Political address by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to the Knesset on the conclusion of his term in office — live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, honorable Knesset, 2 years and 1 month ago this government received the Knesset's mandate, and it is about to return it to the Knesset within the next few days. When this government took office we faced economic collapse, we were entangled in the Lebanese quagmire, sectarian and religious tensions threatened to split our society, and the peace process was frozen and in danger of dying out. Worst of all, however, was the fact that there were those who ceased to believe in the country, there were those who claimed that Israel has ceased to be realistic and has lost its real strength, that its economy cannot be rehabilitated, that there is no chance for internal coexistence, that Israeli democracy has been undermined, and that there is no chance for peace. The last 2 years have proven that the pessimists and prophets of doom were mistaken. It has been proven that this nation has great strength, that Israel is again acting realistically, truthfully, with internal energy and in the spirit of Zionism. We have done this not through declarations, demagoguery, and adventurism. Without seeking easy solutions we, all the people of Israel, have taken the difficult but correct path — the path of confronting reality as it is, of advancing patiently and diligently.

We told the people the truth: When I presented this government to the Knesset 2 years ago I said that this government will have to depend upon goodwill just as much as on a majority. I said that we will have to prove that to rule means to convince; that a new style will have to take its place along with the controversies; that along with the rule of law we will cultivate mutual respect between religious and secular Jews, between various sects, between the generations, and between various nations; that we will do everything possible to join our forces in order to push the country forward.

We have dedicated the last 2 years to this mission, and indeed, the country moved forward: Tensions have decreased, new coalitions of goodwill have been created, the style has changed beyond recognition, the social storm has subsided, and the social diversity has become a creative and nourishing force. Demagoguery has retreated to a dark and obscure corner; sectarian partitions have been lowered and were even removed. An atmosphere of renewed faith has begun to develop in the country. Today everybody knows that democracy is the only tool which we have in order to navigate our lives between the controversies and differences among us. We opened a new era of an Israel that exists in stability and hope; an era of mutual toleration, of firm initiative and moderate style; an era marked by a stable economy and a currency that regained its value; an era when we no longer have to prove our power to the world by boasts and demostrations, but rather through open relations with the world, relations that have been developed with confidence and without anxiety. We have tried not to waste even one day in these 2 years, but 2 years are a short time. The new era is only beginning.

Under difficult political conditions we have created an infrastructure for a growing economy and for new industry; an infrastructure for peace with our neighbors that will be based upon a combination of the IDF's power anbd political wisdom; an infrastructure that will again make Israel attractive to immigrants; an infrastructure for a pluralistic society, a society in which we will be less Ashkenazi and less Sephardic, less extreme in our religion and in our secularism, but more Israeli.

We will never again have to seek easy solutions — terrible wastefulness and deafening vociferousness — because this period is over. In the economic sphere we promised to calm down the agitated economy, and I quote: To stabilize the economy, decrease inflation, improve our balance of payments, prevent unemployment, and preserve a fair income for the workers. We also said that in the end we will rehabilitate the economy not through blows, but through ongoing dialogue between all its constituents: the Histadrut and the manufacturers, the farmers and the government. This promise has also been fulfilled. We created such a dialogue in the economy, and thanks to it there has indeed been a great change in our economy. There is no other country in the world that has been able to bring about as great an economic change in 2 years as Israel has. No economic plan could have brought about the results we achieved without the responsibility shown by all the sectors of the public and by the heads of industry themselves. The results speak for themselves: Inflation has gone down from 445 percent to 16 percent annually; the government stopped printing money and now it does not channel any money into the economy. The deficit in terms of the national product has gone down to zero; foreign currency reserves have risen by 30 percent. It is true that income has gone up by $1 billion, but exports have gone up by $1.5 billion. The national product has started to grow, and once again we have a strong and dependable currency. These are economic, social, and national achievements the likes of which we have never known — achievements thath give the Israeli economy pride and reliability and that can serve as a sound infrastructure for the continuing momentum.

In the security sphere we promised to ensure the safety of the Galilee settlements and to bring our soldiers back home. At the time people spoke about a quagmire, a blunder, a tragedy. The roadside bombs caused casualties daily. The Lebanese nightmare is over; we fulfilled our promise: The IDF has withdrawn from Lebanon on the basis of a detailed plan prepared by the defense minister and the General Staff. The Galilee today is more in need of economic than security aid. The security strip has proven itself. We have withdrawn from Lebanon, which continues to be a bloody whirlpool that brings destruction upon itself and whoever wants to create a new order there. The end of the war in Lebanon enables the IDF to again concentrate on building up its strength, on training, on the integration of new weapons, and on developing a combat doctrine that will suit the challenges of the future.

The IDF has also shown what it can do in the war against terrorism and has proven that its long arm will search out and punish those who brandish a murderous dagger. The Israeli Air Force attack on the Force 17 headquarters in Tunisia made it clear that even a far away base will not bring immunity to those who send out the terrorists. The PLO has been removed from Tunisia and now is wallowing in its weakness. Today Israel can say with satisfaction that it is no longer alone in firmly combatting international terrorism. This fight must be continued

through international coordination as long as the evil hand is prepared to strike at defenseless civilians. Knesset members, let us all express our thanks to those who shoulder the burden of the war against terrorism: first and foremost the IDF, and then the other security branches, soldiers in uniform and soldiers who remain anonymous.

In the political sphere we have called upon King Husayn to enter direct negotiations, and I quote: To regard the Jordan River as a river nourishing the fields of the farmers rather than as a dividing line of endless fighting and threats. We have not reached the negotiations, but the door has been opened. Negotiations between us and Jordan are under way through the United States — these are negotiations that are meant to prepare the negotiations. The situation on both sides of the Jordan River has changed completely. There are no more negotiations between Jordan and the PLO; these negotiations have ended. The PLO's terror bases in Jordan have been uprooted. Terrorism in the territories has gone down by 50 percent; all the mayors in the territories are Arabs. The economy has revived an many obstacles have been removed; an Arab bank has been established in Nabulus. There are new conditions and relations which enable all the inhabitants, both Jews and Arabs, to enjoy peaceful coexistence and security.

As for Egypt, we promised, and I quote: To attempt to settle our differences, and we hope that Egypt will return its ambassador to Israel. This too has been fulfilled. The solution of the Tabah issue removed the main obstacle to thawing relations with Egypt. The appointment of an Egyptian ambassador to Israel, the change in bilateral relations, and the resumption of a political dialogue on various levels reflects the new era in bilateral relations. The Alexandria summit raised bilateral relations and the Israeli-Egyptian dialogue to new heights, and illustrated both countries' adherence to a strategy of peace.

We promised to expand the windows we have opened in Africa, and we have indeed renewed relations with two of the most important countries in Africa: the Ivory Coast and Cameroon. However, the most dramatic development was the meeting in Ifrane between King Hassan and myself, a meeting that opened new horizons for important developments in the future on the African continent, in the Muslim world and in our Arab region. Moreover, this meeting was a breakthrough in broadening the circle of dialogue. It showed that there is a camp thath reacts with courage to Israel's peace policy and that is willing to reject the Rejectionist Front. It legitimized direct negotiations that are completely open — negotiations held in broad daylight.

We have undertaken to bring about better relations with Europe, and indeed there has been a considerable change in our relations with European countries. No longer is the PLO excused for everything and Israel blamed for everything. There is a renewed respect for Israel, its motives, and its initiatives. We have established diplomatic relations with Spain and consular relations with Poland. Many other countries in Western and Eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa do not hesitate to develop trade, tourism, and cultural relations with us. As far as the United States is concerned, we have also fulfilled what we promised. Let me quote: To act together out of mutual trust to bring about tighter cooperation. We have cooperated to form the peace policy for the Middle East, to solve the Tabah problem, to change the policy vis-a-vis Jordan and the territories, to fight international terrorism, and to search for ways to improve the economic situation in the entire region. New and important elements have been added to our relations: strategic cooperation has been actualized; negotiations to establish a free trade zone, which were begun by the former government, have ended and been implemented; we received special aid amounting to $1.5 billion to assist in the implementation of the economic plan; we have agreed to establish a large VOA relay station; and we have joined the Strategic Defense Initiative research program. We owe special thanks to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, to his deputy, to Secretary of State George Shultz, to other Cabinet members and to Congress members for their deep faith in us and for the cooperation which we have enjoyed. With their help we managed to bring a lost tribe, Ethiopian Jewry, back home, and they stand by us in our fight for Soviet Jewry and Jews who suffer in other countries.

The dialogue with the Soviet Union has begun. It is difficult to assess its chances. In any event I will continue to act to change the Soviet policy in our region in general, and all that concerns Soviet Jewry in particular, because for us immigration has always been and will continue to be a supreme requirement.

Knesset members, we have fulfilled the commitment we gave this house by rehabilitating the economy, withdrawing from Lebanon, saving the peace with Egypt, establishing a new coexistence in the territories, preserving the peace process, improving Israel's international position, and by decreasing internal tensions. Thus the people's faith in the country, in its internal strength and security power, in its economic stability, in the reliability of what it says and in its determination to continue the peace process, has been renewed.

Mr Speaker, the importance of the next 2 years will be determined by the adherence to the government guidelines and by preservationof an ongoing Israeli initiative in all areas. We have not solved all the economic problems. We have still not found ways to solve the problem of unemployment in one place and the shortage of workers in another. Our agriculture is facing a severe crisis which was created through the accumulation of debts during the period of inflation. Industry needs incentives for exports, because export is the supreme test of our progress. Our economy needs structural reform, because bureaucracy is still overgrown. And most importantly, the economy must begin to grow. All of these necessitate a tax and capital market reform — that is, we must embrace a tax policy which will encourage work and productivity. We must adopt a policy which will turn the capital toward productive investments. While preserving the stability of our currency, we must turn to growth and focus on industrial and agricultural exports. We will have to reduce government bureaucracy and government spending. Most important, we will have to invest in the individual, to educate him, to enable him to live in a just society with mutual respect and equality. Let us recall that we are living in an era of scientific and technological revolution, and the quality of the individual more than natural reserves will determine our future. All this will be impossible without continuing a fair and dignified dialogue with the Histadrut, the industrialists, farmers, and tourism, trade, and export people.

In the security sphere let us not forget that without the supreme effort made by the defense establishment, headed by the defense minister, to cut the defense budget, it is doubtful whether we could have implemented the economic rehabilitation plan. However, in view of the challenges facing the IDF we will have to ensure an appropriate defense budget for the future. It is inconceivable to think about Israel's deterrence power, the war against terrorism, and the continuation of the peace process without a strong IDF that is well trained and properly armed and equipped — an IDF that will have the necessary tools.

In the sphere of settlements this government has undertaken to promote settlement in all areas of the country. What are all the areas of the country? Whoever looks with open eyes at the map of Israel will immediately see that the main effort must be concentrated in two places: the Galilee, which today shoulders the main security burden, and the Negev, which constitutes one half of western Eretz Yisra'el and which at present is in the midst of a settlement freeze and which is in a bleak mood. Today, upon the 100th anniversay of the birth of the greatest Israeli statesman, David Ben-Gurion, we must return to his great vision of developing the Negev, Galilee and Jerusalem.

The issue of immigration must stand at the center of our activity as a Jewish state. In Syria, Iran, Ethiopia, and South Africa we are facing situations that require special action. However, on the eve of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit — to which we wish complete success — the issue of Soviet Jewry will be the focus of our actions. No voice will be lowered, no action avoided, every chance will be exhausted, every opening will be used to enable Soviet Jews to live as Jews according to the tradition of their forefathers, to pray to the God of Israel, to educate their children on the basis of their tradition, to cleave to Zion, and to reach the haven of their homeland. This is not an anti-Soviet action, but rather an action stemming from the basic rights of humanity and from the uniqueness of the Jewish people. However, we will not give up on immigration from the Western countries, because the issue of immigration is crucial for us. If we manage to turn Israel into a light for Israelis the diaspora will also be flooded by a new light, and thus Israel will turn into a magnet for immigration, an Israel of security and peace, an Israel which will be attractive to immigrants.

Members of Knesset, we are not searching for peace out of fear, and we are not afraid to search for peace. The choice now facing all the people of the region is either to build a framework within which we can work toward full peace or to leave a slide on which we can deteriorate into a war. We would like to fill the time gap between the danger of sliding into war and between the building of a structure for peace by holding a dialogue with the Arab world, or at least with part of it, to attain honorable solutions that will ensure peace. The peace process is, after all, also part of peace itself. Therefore, the main objective must be direct, face-to-face negotiations between us and the relevant Arab side. The choice is between negotiations without preconditions and between preconditions which will make any negotiations impossible.

Considerable effort has been made in this direction. Three Arab countries — Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco — have announced their willingness to hold direct negotiations. There are additional Arab countries that support such negotiations, although not in public. At this stage, what is lacking on the part of the Arabs for negotiations to begin is, on one hand, an international forum and, on the other, agreement on the composition of a Palestinian delegation. Israel does not need international accompaniment. However, Jordan announced that without such a forum, it cannot join in the negotiations. Egypt supports Jordan's position. As said, we are willing to hold negotiations without an international forum; however, we are unable to hold negotiations without Jordan and without a Palestinian element in its delegation. Thus we agreed to an international forum which will enable negotiations to begin. As far as we know, Jordan also agreed that the international forum would not replace direct negotiations, but rather support them; that such a forum would not have the power to dictate or cancel agreements reached by the sides; that the real negotiations would be conducted in bilateral geographical committees without any external intereference and without being conditional upon progress made in negotiations being conducted by another committee.

We will agree that the Palestinian representatives be authentic representatives; that is, be able to express their true positions without fear — the opposite of communism; in other words, Palestinians who will be able to express their true positions and not those they have been ordered to express, and certainly without them fearing us or terrorism; that is to say, representatives who hold explicit views, but without guns, without threats, and without dictates. We believe that there are many Palestinian leaders who, once rid of the threat of terrorism, will be able to come and participate in negotiations, express the aspirations of their people, and together with Jordan and us reach a solution to the Palestinian problem. It is already clear to Jordan and most of the Palestinians, just as it is clear to us, that the only way to solve the Palestinian problem is within a Jordanian-Palestinian framework.

A constructive international accompaniment could fulfill a supportive role in the negotations the moment they get on the right track. This can be done in two ways: through economic assistance, and through the eradication of international terrorism. The international assistance in freeing the area from the chains of war must take the form of the creation of an international fund that will financially assist those countries in the region which are in difficulty but which do not waste their resources by preparing for war. It must also take the form of an organization set up to fight international terrorism, which would relieve the world of vicious manslaughter and the Arab world of paralyzing fear. We have submitted and will submit detailed plans in these spheres.

As for us, and as far as things depend on us, we must work to maintain a climate of dialogue, to prevent an escalation of rhetoric and threats, to strengthen our ties with Egypt, to nurture the coexistence and frankness in the territories, to continue the dialogue with Morocco and other Arab countries, to coordinate policy with the United States, to strengthen Israel's international standing, and to progress from a country in need of aid to a country able and willing to offer assistance to other nations.

Mr Chairman and members of Knesset, the road to peace is winding, but it is not blocked. The road to peace is long, but it is the right road nonetheless. Peace naturally requires two sides,

and one of them is the Arab side which has its own qualms, fears, aspirations, and expectations. However, there is no such thing as a unilateral peace. There is only peace between parties, and it is not shameful to take this fact into account. Peace, however, also has a third side — tomorrow and tomorrow's generation. Will they inherit only swords, only the dangers of war? Even if the road is long and the effort great, we are obliged to leave in our wake a chance for another tomorrow — a tomorrow of hope, a tomorrow of peace for all nations and their young generations living in our region.

In concluding my remarks, I remember the words of my teacher and mentor, David Ben-Gurion, and I quote him: The Jewish nation has never lost faith in itself and in the victory of world justice. The Messianic concept, the idea of national and human redemption which has lain at the heart of our nation throughout the years, is becoming a living reality. And though we are only at the outset and the way before us is long and difficult, we are confident that the great promise inherent in the Messianic concept, in the idea of national and human redemption, meaning equality for mankind, peace, and world justice, which Isaiah the prophet foresaw: "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more," is not merely wishful thinking. Rather it is a human and Jewish necessity that will surely come to pass.

Cabinet Meets on Hammer Appointment, Rotation

TA060819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] This morning the Cabinet approved the appointment of Knesset Member Zvulun Hammer as minister of religious affairs, replacing Dr Yosef Burg. Tomorrow the Knesset will be asked to approve this appointment. Dr Burg served as a minister in Israeli Governments for 35 years. In a voice choked with tears, he read his letter of resignation and expressed his gratitude to his colleagues for their cooperation. Dr Burg noted that he is the last surviving member of the first government, in which he served as a minister, and he thanked the Lord for this.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said the entire nation expresses admiration and gratitude for Dr Burg's many years of service and his rich contribution.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-ami reports that at the beginning of the session, the prime minister announced his intention to submit his resignation to the president on Friday [10 October] and he expressed the hope that the new government will be formed the day after Yom Kippur.

Rabin Gives Interview to IDF Radio

TA051645 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1105 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by IDF Radio Commander Nahman Shay and military correspondent Mikha Friedman; time and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Friedman] In the defense minister's New Year letter to IDF soldiers I find the following sentence: If terrorism tries to hit us, we will hit it back sevenfold. In fact, this formula contradicts our current policy that the war against terrorism is a protracted, continuous one, without any connection to any specific attack. This formula is more suitable to the policy of retalation of the 1950s. Can I distinguish some sort of change in our defense policy regarding the war against terrorism?

[Rabin] Our policy toward terrorism is correct, seeing it as a protracted war, the goal of which, to my regret, cannot be a total elimination of terrorism. We are witnessing activity inside Lebanese territory that we are incapable of uprooting. We tried and we did not succeed. This also applies to other terrorist organizations and, from time to time, inside the territories themselves, too. Therefore, our goal in the war is to, as far as possible, minimize the damage done to us by terrorist attacks and to maximize the damage done to terrorism. The sentence you ask about may be a somewhat rhetorical phrase, as you noted. It does not constitute any change of policy. It does express a trend toward increasing everywhere, at any time, the maximum damage caused to terrorism, whether it is active or not.Of course, this is a generalized definition. For instance, concerning terrorism from Lebanon, there is only a terrorist threat. The degree of involvement of IDF activity in supporting the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the security zone is the end result of the degree of activity against us, against targets in Israel, and against targets in the security zone. Therefore, in general terms, policy is not changing.

[Shay] Mr Rabin, is Israel considering a different security creed for southern Lebanon? Maybe to transfer greater responsibility to the Shi'ites, if they are prepared to shoulder it, to take out the soldiers we are maintaining there, perhaps to decrease the ASL's activity?

[Rabin] Look, Nahman, Lebanon, from our viewpoint, is a problem of border terrorism, first and foremost. We have no border terrorism problem with three of the four Arab countries that neighbor us: Egypt, with which we are living in peace; Syria, where there is a direct confrontation line, that is, the Golan Heights; and Jordan. Why do we not have any border terrorism problems, regardless of the policy of the governments of all these three countries I mentioned? Because there are governments there. There is an army, and, whether by virtue of agreements or understandings, these governments are not interested in border terrorism. They know that terrorism will not end with border terrorism, and they have the power to prevent border terrorism. We have no partner in Lebanon. In the period of my predecessor in office, Minister Arens, and also in this period, we have tried to search for understanding, an arrangement, with elements in Lebanon — Amal and others. The answers we have received have been negative, even when we took into account that an arrangement with one Lebanese militia or another bears no resemblance to agreements or understandings with each of the other three governments in Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. Therefore the problem with it is not our lack of desire to find an arrangement that would give us security in another way, but the absence of any element that would be willing to also find an arrangment. Even if we have any doubts as to to what extent it would be capable, there has not been any willingness.

[Friedman] And the Katyushas continue to fall. According to publications over the past few days, it appears that the number of them after the Peace for Galilee War has been greater than what it was beforehand. Refa'el Eytan has proposed, as an answer, to go back and take over the area of southern Lebanon as far as the Al-Litani River. In any event, the security strip, at least so it appears, is a very limited means of defense for the Galilee settlements.

[Rabin] When we decided on the policy and how to implement it — the policy that was to have led to an end to our massive military involvement in Lebanon — when we decided on the scale of the security zone, we knew that it did not have the power to absolutely stop the firing of Katyushas. The problems that faced us were the infiltration of terrorist squads, firing from a range closer to the border, and, of course, firing from outside the security zone, north of it, at targets inside the security zone and targets inside Israeli territory. It is true, Katyushas have fallen inside Israeli territory, but as we conclude 1 year and 4 months after the IDF redeployed — in accordance with the Cabinet decision of January 1985 —it is worth recalling that not one Israeli citizen has been killed as a result of an act of terrorism initiated and perpetrated from Lebanon. Nine Israelis have been slightly wounded, but the truth is that 10 IDF soldiers have fallen and 2 have been kidnapped for the goal to obtain peace for Galilee. To my great regret, we cannot uproot terrorism using military means only. I am not saying this in order to excuse the defense establishment, and the other security services, from doing all possible to decrease terrorism as much as possible in order to make life normal throughout Israel.

[Shay] Do you foresee a situation, do you take into consideration the possibility that Israel will again be dragged into carrying out a massive operation in southern Lebanon?

[Rabin] I distinguish between permanent, massive military involvement in Lebanon and maintaining the IDF's freedom of action, in addition to backing the ASL, as well as acting to prevent infiltration through the security zone or firing at Israeli targets from within or without the security zone. In February 1986, for example, when two IDF soldiers were kidnapped, we entered Lebanon with large forces, hoping we could still prevent the kidnappers from removing those soldiers from the area near the Israeli border. At that time we acted far beyond the boundaries of the security zone. Military activity, whatever its extent and whether it is launched on air, land, or sea, will continue according to needs and without any limitations when the goal is to meet Israel's immediate security needs and to guarantee the survival of the security zone. The guideline for us will be to avoid getting entangled in Lebanon with large forces for a protracted period of time.

[Friedman] The possibility has recently been raised of the establishment of an international antiterror force, a sort of a unit which will consist of various armies which will cooperate in the battle against this plague. What is your opinion, Mr Defense Minister?

[Rabin] I do not think this is a sound or plausible proposal, nor that it will be accepted. Let me specify why. Just as I am convinced there should be close cooperation and coordination of activity between countries, be it on a bilateral or multilateral basis, in fighting terrorism, obtaining information and intelligence and adopting necessary measures, so it is my belief that the answer for an effective action against terrorist concentrations does not lie in a multinational force, for a simple reason: I cannot imagine that a country which contributes people, soldiers, or policemen to such a force will waive its right to partake in a decision on the operations of the force; in other words, any decision to activate the force will first have to be made by all the governments which give their support to the force. This guarantees in advance that this force will be neutralized and incapable of action. It is preferable that each country act on its own to initiate operations against terrorist concentrations or agents and in foiling terroristic activity. I would very much dislike for Israel to lose its freedom of action, even morally, as a result of the existence of such a force. If and when we participate in such a force we will be asked why we acted independently, why we did not demand that it be the international force that acted. I am sure that any international force will be inactive since any government which sends units to it will have the right to veto its operations. Look what happened to the United States when it adopted one single military action against Libya. If the United States had to carry out the operation within the framework of a military alliance, such as NATO, I am sure it would not have been able to do so.

[Friedman] It is in this context that we heard this week of the possibility of establishing in Israel a national, antiterror authority within the Prime Minister's Office, perhaps by extending the powers of the prime minister's antiterrorism adviser. What is your opinion of this?

[Rabin] I have not heard of such a proposal. I have heard something on the media, and with all due respect, this is a topic which should first be discussed in a serious forum. The defense system and the IDF are surely important factors in the antiterrorist war, and I have not seen a single paper, nor have I participated in any discussion on this topic.

[Shay] It is customary to think that it is Abu Nidal who leads most of the terrorist activity against Israeli and Jewish targets overseas. Thus far he has been only slightly penalized by us. Should this organization and its leader feel quite safe because they act from the distant territory of Libya?

[Rabin] First, most of the terrorist activity directed against Israel itself, its land and people, emanates either from Lebanon or from the territories. The role of Abu Nidal in most of the direct anti-Israeli terrorist activity, namely on the two direct fronts — from the northern border and from within the territories — is very small or virtually nil. In contrast, I would say that about half of the terrorist acts on the international terrorist arena, namely, activities by terrorist organizations against Israeli and Jewish targets beyond our immediate region, have indeed been perpetrated by Abu Nidal. The action in London, the attempt to plant a bomb on an El Al plane was carried out by a military-intelligence Syrian element. The action in Madrid, the attempt to plant a bomb on an El Al plane there, was perpetrated by the Syrian-backed organization of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Mughara]. The attack on El Al counters at the Rome and Vienna airports was indeed carried out by Abu Nidal units which left

Syria for this operation and arrived in those two cities via Belgrad. The horrible murderous attack on the Istanbul synagogue worshippers was apparently carried out by Abu Nidal, as well. The difficulty in acting against Abu Nidal lies in the following reasons: First, his organization is not close to us; second, since it is not a big terrorist organization — several hundreds of people only — it is dispersed and under cover in Iraq, Syria, and Libya. It is possible that this organization is also aided by elements in East European countries. Therefore, it is not easy to find them. Other countries and superpowers are engaged in a continual search for him. We will hit Abu Nidal targets as and where we find them.

[Shay] Anywhere we find them, right?

[Rabin] I would say the following: Anywhere this is possible. [passage omitted]

[Friedman] You mentioned the Syrian Army. This Army is equipped, so it was publicized, with chemical weapons and suface-to-surface missiles which can hit almost any target in Israel. Iraq, which you also mentioned, is trying to restore its nuclear potential and we cannot be sure that the French prime minister, Chirac, who gave Iraq its first nuclear reactor, will not help it now too. In view of this, can we assume that the Middle East is slowly but constantly moving toward an unconventional armament era?

[Rabin] When we talk of unconventional armament we should distinguish between the nuclear and other spheres. We do not have any signs that Iraq has indeed succeeded, is indeed succeeding in its attempts to restore the nuclear capability which was damaged by the Israeli Air Force operation, at the site of the operation or elsewhere. There is no sign that France, regardless of who is in the government, is repeating the mistake it made in extending aid to this Iraqi effort. As for chemical warfare, it is worth remembering that, regrettably, chemical warfare was extensively used in the Iran-iraq war. We are facing the danger of Middle Eastern legitimization for this type of unconventional warfare. This has surely encouraged Syria to keep up its efforts in this direction. We definitely take this into account and can definitely say that the Syrians will regret any attempt to initiate a comprehensive war and especially any attempt to use chemical warfare as well. [passage omitted]

[Shay] Mr Defense Minister, you used to say that one of the objectives of the national unity government was to warm up the relations with Egypt. Does the meeting between the prime minister and the Egyptian president symbolize the beginning of this warming process? Will this process, the high temperatures involved, continue also under the premiership of Yitzhaq Shamir?

[Rabin] As for Israel's peace policy, the first priority as I saw it was strengthening peace with Egypt. So far we have a single peace treaty with the Arab countries. There is a double test involved in our ability to maintain peace with Egypt. First, if peace with Egypt is not viewed, first by Israelis and Egyptians and then also by the other Arab countries, as an achievement which made a real contribution to the interests of both nations, there is no reason for other countries to want such peace. Peace does not derive from love; it is made either in a no-choice situation or out of consideration that it will answer the true interests of both nations, as their governments see them. Second, removing Egypt from the circle of war or sudden offensives by other Arab countries, as was the case during the Yom Kippur War, is a strategic-security interest of the first magnitude. Therefore, I view all issues involved here — the arbitration agreement on the precise location of the Egyptian-Israeli international border, known as the Tabah affair; Egyptian willingness to implement the normalization agreements; promoting anew the level of the Egyptian diplomatic representative in Israel from charge d'affaires to ambassador; and, finally, the most outstanding event, the summit — as a positive blood transfusion for the peace with Egypt. I hope there will be a followup to this.

Next, the second direction where we see developments, and positive ones, is that of extending the peace process to comprise additional Arab countries. It seems to me that chances for a breakthrough here are limited since Jordan, which is the most plausible partner to negotiations with us in this region, cannot, so it feels, arrive at separate talks without the support of either the PLO or Syria. There are moves which have been separately adopted by Israel and Jordan now, after the rift between Jordan and 'Arafat's PLO, moves which are made both in Jordan and in the territories: fighting or suppressing terror agents while strengthening moderate elements, namely, those people who prefer the political process with Jordan and oppose this tool of terror which characterizes 'Arafat's PLO; closing 'Arafat's offices in Jordan; and expelling the terror leaders or putting them in jail. Also, as far as Israel is concerned, there are two methods which we have adopted: a deadly war against terror on the one hand, and on the other hand, we promote and cultivate the quality of life or standards of living. We enable the Palestinian Arabs to run their daily lives, free of political nuances, but within the framework of the military authorities and the Civilian Administration. I think that these moves will bear fruits within 1 to 3 years. It is no accident that the most radical terrorist organizations, as well as the so-called moderate ones, such as 'Arafat's, all set out against this policy and will surely try to harm it. There is nothing that is more dangerous to the chances for peace than terrorism; terrorism is the obstacle to peace processes between us and the Arab countries today; terrorism is the obstacle to creating the infrastructure which will in future make peace or the beginning of peace negotiations with Jordan possible.

[Friedman] Lack of clarity, inconsistency, and confusion characterize Israel's stance regarding the international conference for Middle East peace. Could you enlighten us — do we support this conference or oppose it, with or without the Russians?

[Rabin] I do not know what you mean by confusion or clarity. I will do my best to explain my opinion on the matter. I believe that the chance for peace is the responsibility shouldered by the parties to the conflict, namely, the Arab countries and Israel. I am referring to the Arab countries which are still in a state of war with Israel. Nobody can make peace if a certain Arab country and Israel do not want it. There cannot be an imposed peace in the Middle East. This affair is over. We cannot impose peace on the Arabs, the Arabs cannot impose peace on us, and the two superpowers, as well, if they go out of their minds and do so, can, at most, impose a political solution but not peace. Peace

can be achieved only between those who are presently at war with each other. For all the desire for comprehensive peace between us and all our neighbors, at least, it seems to me that the chance to reach peace is almost nil in multisided negotiations in which Israel will face several Arab countries simultaneously. Some sort of an international umbrella is required but we do not need it. [sentence as heard] If you ask me, I am doubtful whether restoring the Soviets to a position where they can play a role in promoting peace in the Middle East will be really helpful as long as the Soviet policy remains as it has been over the last 30 years.

[Shay] I have an additional question in this context: Why is Husayn not coming to negotiations with us? What else should be done, besides the appointment of mayors, the establishment of a bank, and various other gestures? What prevents the king from coming for talks with us?

[Rabin] I heard from U.S. Administration officials that Husayn told them — and I do not know whether this is correct or not, although it is difficult for me to believe he did not tell them the truth — that if he is given what Al-Sadat was given at the time, he is prepared to come. Namely, the problem is negotiations...

[Shay, interrupting] It seems to me that in 1967 Israel was prepared to...

[Rabin, interrupting] I will not now deal with what happened in 1967. However, what he said, and as I noted, I cannot be one hundred percent sure about this, was: If Israel gives me what it gave to Al-Sadat I too am prepared to come.

[Shay] To come means to make peace, right?

[Rabin] To come and make peace. I do not believe there is any political element in Israel today, definitely not among the components of the government, which is prepared for peace under such conditions, and justly so. Therefore, the negotiations with Jordan cannot rely on the territorial basis on which peace with Egypt was achieved. As a result, Jordan is apparently hesitating to come to negotiations without knowing in advance what it is possible to achieve; it is not eager to come without hearing of the territorial possibilities in advance.

[Friedman] Rotation is around the corner, and we cannot avoid referring to it. In this context we hear promises that the large settlement development momentum will be regained. As the minister in charge, after the rotation as well, unless it is Yosi Shapira from the National Religious Party-Matzad [Mahane Tziyoni Dati, Religious-Zionist Camp] perhaps, how will you treat these plans by Ari'el Sharon, David Levi, Mati Drobles [the head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department] your deputy Mikha'el Deqel [Likud member of Knesset], and others?

[Rabin] First, I do not know if all the people you mentioned said what you have just attributed to them. I am the defense minister indeed, and as such am in charge of the territories, but a decision on the establishment of new settlements according to the coalition agreement is not in the hands of any single minister. Rather, every new settlement is set up only in accordance with the government's decision. A new settlement which is not approved by the government will not be set up, and this is what I am responsible for. As for expanding existing settlements in the territories, this has to be done according to the economic and financial possibilities of the government. If I were asked to give my opinion on this, I would say that the problem we have with regard to all settlements today, particularly border ones, is that of strengthening existing settlements. The settlements which contribute to security are in fact frontier and not rearguard ones. Settlement has a value in and of itself; developing agricultural, industrial, or other settlements is surely important from the economic and settlement point of view. Security-wise though, the primary problem today is the confrontation line with Lebanon; then it is the settlements on the Golan Heights, in the Jordan Valley, the Bet She'an Valley, the 'Arava. These are the frontier, or potential confrontation settlements. If it is the security concept which guides the settlement policy, then the condition of the settlements calls for their strengthening, first and foremost. All others, those settlements located 30 or 50 km west of the Jordan River, do not have security importance. [passage omitted]

HA'ARETZ Interviews Shamir on Peace Process

TA031650 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Oct 86 p 1a

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Shevah Weiss and Avraham Tal entitled: "The Prime Minister has an Advantage, Everybody Knows That He Has Unity at Home" — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Tal] The Tabah problem has disturbed our relations with Egypt for a very long time. The Likud, with you at its head, opposed arbitration and in fact it was only at the beginning of this year, through an Inner Cabinet decision, that the arbitration was opened. Post factum, do you think it was a mistake on your part to oppose arbitration for 18 months?

[Shamir] I did not oppose negotiations and the attempt to settle the Tabah problem. I said the agreement should be kept as it was, and the agreement speaks first of conciliation. By the way, there are now Egyptians who think as I do, as well as Americans who have been involved in this matter, and who have told me that I was right. They hope that through the arbitration process we will reach a point where there is a chance for conciliation. The arbitral compromise makes this possible. I opposed arbitration because there is an element of hostility in it and I said that this would not improve relations. There really was a lot of bitterness in these arguments right up to the last minute, the eve of the meeting between Peres and Mubarak. I did not attach too much importance to the Tabah question. Even now, I think this is not the main issue in relations between Israel and Egypt. The Egyptians saw it as some sort of pretext to delay any improvement in relations. It may be that through conciliation we could have eliminated this much more rapidly.

[Tal] Actually, there has been a methodical thaw in this position of yours. At first you opposed arbitration, afterward you accepted it, on the basis of the Inner Cabinet's decision on arbitration. Now we see that even the conditions determined in the Inner Cabinet decision have not been fulfilled.

[Shamir] We had a very difficult situation in the argument with the Egyptians over Tabah. Egypt had a united stand, all of Egypt's representatives on this matter expressed themselves in the same language. Israel was divided. There was my position and that of the Alignment. In this equation, on the one side there were the Egyptians, Americans, and part of the Alignment in the government, and on the other side was the Likud. It was because of this that the principle of arbitration was the victor in the end. That same lineup of forces could harm us in any political negotiations. Sometimes I tell the prime minister when he is going to political negotiations or talks: You have an advantage, everyone knows you have unity [play on words, "likud" meaning both "unity" and the name of Shamir's party] at home and you have to take the Likud's positions into account. Your interlocutor has to take this into account, he has to be more willing to make concessions to you, this gives you a certain advantage.

[Weiss] How do you see the chance, let us say, of making progress in the peace process through the Camp David agreements, when the autonomy issue has not actually been implemented and the circumstances are such that it is apparently impossible to implement it?

[Shamir] It has no other path but that of Camp David. Camp David was the framework for the solution to the problem of peace in the Middle East. And, after all, everything was precisely defined, apart from a few reservations and principles. There are people in Jordan and Egypt who do not like the very term autonomy, so practices can be called by other names. But it seems to me that in the end, in the course of time, that gradual path should lead to some sort of agreement that both they and we will be able to live with. For practical reasons, in order for there to be a chance of succeeding in this, I would not now want to note what, in my view, the final objective of this process could be

[Weiss] Is there any possibility of interim steps?

[Shamir] Camp David was an agreement on interim steps. Entirely. And I think there is no other way but to stop the negotiations or surrender, an Israeli or an Arab surrender.

[Tal] As you put matters, the choice is between Camp David and a political deadlock. In contrast to this, the Alignment says: When the choice is between Camp David and a political deadlock, we must actively search for another way.

[Shamir] To this I say that at this moment I do not see the other way. It is good that people are talking, it is good that they are searching. I am not against filling in time by hunting for formulas, examining different proposals.

[Weiss] Is that not a little sarcastic, excuse me for the question?

[Shamir] No, no. It is part of international life. One looks for ways. When there are differences of opinion, one says: Okay, there are differences of opinion between us, despite this let us sit down and together look for and discuss ways that will be agreeable and acceptable. I said we must, and in the end we will, take the path of Camp David. This is because the Arabs are not prepared for territorial compromise, nobody in Israel is prepared for a total withdrawal. So where is the alternative? Nobody has yet pointed it out.

[Weiss] If you have the chance to meet with Husayn in the coming year, an open meeting, what will you propose to him?

[Shamir] Camp David.

[Weiss] And if we assume that you will get down to details?

[Shamir] So we will get down to details, but on the path of Camp David. Husayn says openly that he is prepared to go into negotiations even on his own if Israel is prepared to give him back everything. This has no chance of succeeding. So we will be able to tell him: Look, we can carry on with relations as they are now, the situation is not so terrible. There is no formal agreement, but the state of relations is not bad. There is traffic over the Jordan River bridges, there is a solution to common economic problems, and there are almost no security problems with Jordan. [passage omitted]

[Tal] From the economic aspect we are at quite a sensitive point. Matters are not sufficiently stabilized yet and there are worrisome phenomena; the cut to the government budget has not yet been implemented, the public is saving less, there is an increase in consumption, in imports, exports have not developed as we wanted. On the other hand, we are supposed to be on the brink of a new era of economic growth. As you enter the Prime Minister's Office, do you have a formulated economic policy based on opinions or advice by economists?

[Shamir] Both theories and practical steps are included in the course of deliberations and consultations. I consult, I think constantly, and I talk with various people about what economic steps we need to take. I think we will have to continue along the same line of action, that is, stabilization and decreasing expenditures, making structural changes such as tax reforms, reforms to the stock market in order to prepare the ground for more investments and production. There is no shortage of plans and there are generally no differences of opinion about the plans. The problem is their implementation, and cooperation between the government ministries. This is one of Israel's Achilles' heels: we can arrive at excellent work by one ministry, but when two or three ministries are required to cooperate, we are in trouble. [passage omitted]

Man Stabbed in Gaza; Curfew Imposed

TA071115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] An Israeli from the south of the country was stabbed this morning in the Medina Square in Gaza. He sustained serious wounds and is currently being treated in the Military Government building in the city. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that a curfew has been imposed on the square, searches have begun, and several suspects have been detained.

The injured man went alone to Gaza this morning to have his car repaired at one of the garages there. The garage owner says he had begun attending to the vehicle when he suddenly heard shouts. According to him, he turned around and saw the Israeli

bleeding profusely. He did not, however, see the assailant. The wounded man fled the garage, ran approximately 100 meters, and collapsed. A passing Israeli vehicle took him to the Military Government building.

Approximately 10 days ago, Hayim 'Azran from Ashqelon was murdered in the same area. Our correspondent points out that there is great similarity in the circumstances surrounding both attacks.

Settlers Attempt to Hold Prayers At Joseph's Tomb
TA060758 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
6 Oct 86 p 16

[ITIM Report]

[Text] Several members of the Nabulus nucleus tried to pray in Joseph's Tomb on the eve of Rosh Hashanah, although they had not been given permission from the military authorities to do so.

The Nabulus nucleus members entered Joseph's Tomb on the eve of the holiday and began praying. IDF personnel who arrived at the scene asked the worshippers to leave after showing them an order from the commander of the area stating that the Nabulus tomb is a closed military zone. Despite the order, the worshippers refused to leave the site.

Several hours later IDF reinforcements arrived at the site. The worshippers then left the tomb prior to any confrontation with the soldiers.

UNIFIL Commander Calls for IDF Withdrawal
TA062017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] UNIFIL Commander General Gustav Haegglund has called on Israel to withdraw the IDF from the security strip in southern Lebanon so that his men can prove that they can carry out the mission they were entrusted within that area. He noted that if the Israeli security strip no longer existed, the Lebanese argument that the strip itself is the cause of tension in the area and that its demise would restore peace, would also be put to the test. Gen Haegglund said this after reviewing an Irish unit parade in the town of Tibnin.

Delegation to USSR for Yiddish Publication Anniversary
TA061011 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
6 Oct 86 p 2

[Report by Menahem Rahat]

[Text] A RAKAH delegation composed of Yehoshu's (Irga), Yosef Lipsky, and 'Amos Levin left Israel for Moscow last night to attend the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the Moscow appearance of the Yiddish publication *Soviyetish Heimland (The Soviet Homeland)*.

This week's Moscow celebrations will also be attended by Jewish delegations from the United States, Uruguay, Argentina, France, and other countries. A Soviet theater troupe will appear at the celebrations.

Shahal Says PRC Ready To Sell Coal
TA061729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The PRC is prepared to sell Israel coal. This was stated by Energy Minister Moshe Shahal after his second meeting in France with the Chinese delegation to the World Energy Conference headed by the PRC's director of international planning. Minister Shahal told our Paris-based correspondent Gid'on Kouts that the offer will be considered, as Israel's coal demands are on the rise.

Polish Interests Offices To Open Next Week
TA070802 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
7 Oct 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Several Polish diplomats who will man the Polish "interests office" in Tel Aviv arrived in Israel a few days ago within the framework of the preparations for the opening of the office, which is to be located in the P.K.O. Bank on Allenby Street, Tel Aviv.

An official Foreign Ministry source has said that the "interests offices" in Warsaw and Tel Aviv will be officially opened on 14 October, the day after Yom Kippur. The head of the Polish interests office, Stefan (Kojatkowski), will arrive in Israel at the end of the week, at which time Israeli diplomat Mordekhay Paltzur will arrive in Warsaw. The rest of the Israeli staff is already in Warsaw.

In the initial stage, the Israeli "interests office" in Poland will number three diplomats, but it is possible that in the next stage the representation will be expanded and include additional diplomats.

ALGERIA

Energy Cooperation Agreement Signed With Tunisia

LD061140 APS in English 1050 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Algiers, 6/10/86 (APS) — Mr Belkacem Nabi, CC member of FLN Party, minister of energy and chemical and petrochemical and Salaheddine Ben Mbarek, minister of trade, signed in Algiers a protocol of agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in field of energy.

The ceremony of signing was marked by an an exchange of speeches underlining the importance to continue and to consolidate this cooperation especially in field of energy.

The crisis expeirienced recently by the oil market and which imposed new economic behaviour must not undermine the already started action of cooperation.

For, this latter is the best means toward the construction of the great Maghreb, Mr Belkacem Nabi said.

Mr Salaheddine Ben Mbraek expressed for his part the wish to see the cooperation between Algeria and Tunisia to reach a higher stage.

Minutes of Talks Issued

LD052151 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] The official visit made by Rachid Sfar, the Tunisian prime minister and secretary general of the Destour Socialist Party, was crowned with the issuance of the minutes of the Algerian-Tunisian talks, which particularly mention the following:

Consolidating the progress of cooperation, solidarity, and complementarity, whose features were sketched by President Chadli Bendjedid and President Habib Bourguiba and which is embodied by the Treaty of Fraternity and Concord signed between the two countries, and at an invitation addressed by Brother Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi to his Tunisian counterpart, Mr Rachid Sfar, a Tunisian delegation paid an official visit to Algeria. During this visit Sfar met with President Chadli Bendjedid and conveyed to him a message from his brother President Habib Bourguiba that expressed to him feelings of friendship and respect for his brothers in Algeria and his satisfaction with the excellent relations existing between the two fraternal countries.

On this occasion, Brother President Chadli Bendjedid charged the Tunisian prime minister with conveying his greetings, respect, and best wishes to his brother the Supreme Combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, wishing him longlasting good health and success in guiding the fraternal Tunisian people toward more development and prosperity.

The minutes added that this visit enabled the fraternal delegation to hold talks with Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the FLN Party, and with a number of officials of the government, covering the relations existing between the two parties and the means to strengthen them.

In this framework, and motivated by the common desire to strengthen the relations of brotherhood and friendship between the two fraternal peoples and to set up more cooperation and joint projects, the two prime ministers held a joint working session which was attended by the members of the two delegations. During this session all aspects of cooperation in economic, commercial, social, cultural, information, and other fields were reviewed. They expressed their satisfaction with the positive steps that have been achieved up to now and with the important results that have been achieved by the Grand Joint Committee in its seventh session which was held in Tunis on 12 and 13 of last June.

The two sides noted that the progress of economic cooperation between the two countries is being achieved in good circumstances. They recorded with great satisfaction the true intention that prevails throughout the implementation of the programmed projects and renewed their resolve to continue their efforts to bolster their economic integration. When evaluating the joint industrial projects, they recorded with satisfaction the phase of final completion reached by six companies and the joint advanced measures for completing by another four companies. They reviewed the other projects which are in the study phase.

When exchanging views on the prospects of economic cooperation between the two countries, they agreed on the necessity to continue efforts to realize more integration and better exploitation of the productive energies and resources available in both countries within the framework of a new outlook appropriate for the requirements of the international economic crisis. Within this framework, the ministers of industry of both countries were charged with supervising the planning of industrial projects. In this sphere and in the field of trade, they reaffirmed the necessity of developing and diversifying the trade exchanges between the two countries within the framework of commercial integration and preferential supply between them in a manner that satisfies the needs of both countries' markets.

When reviewing the situation in the Arab Maghreb region, they expressed their conviction that the building of the Arab Maghreb requires the continuation of efforts to realize solidarity and integration among the member-states of the Maghreb and the establishment of firm cooperation between them built on mutual respect, good-neighborliness, and noninterference in internal affairs. The two sides regard the Treaty of Fraternity and Concord between Algeria, Tunisia, and Mauritania as a decisive step in the embodiment of the political will and the true resolve to sincerely and honestly cooperate — a cooperation that should embrace all countries of the region. They reaffirmed the necessity to work to eliminate the causes of regional tension so that the countries of the region can devote their efforts and energies to development and the building of a better common future. In this regard the two sides expressed their hope that a just and permanent solution to the question of Western Sahara, according to Resolution 104 of the ninth African summit conference and resolution 40/50 of the United Nations General Assembly, can be reached.

At the end of this visit, Mr Rachid Sfar expressed his admiration and appreciation of the progress, achievements and comprehensive revival that Algeria has attained in various fields. He expressed his profound thanks and gratitude for the care he and his delegation received from President Chadli Bendjedid. He also expressed to his opposite number — Brother Abdelhamid Brahimi — sincere thanks and brotherly sentiments for the warm welcome and hospitality, which express the bonds of fraternity and friendship and the strength of the relations between the two fraternal countries, and extended to him an official invitation to visit the Tunisian republic. It was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be fixed in due course.

Algiers Comments on Moroccan-Israeli Cooperation

LD061527 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] APS has commented that the recent meeting at Ifrane between the king of Morocco and the Zionist Peres has enabled the Zionist entity to find a loophole for infiltrating the region, as has been indicated by President Chadli Bendjedid. It is an example of the strong ties long established by the Moroccan monarch with the Zionist entity. These relations [words indistinct] have become clearly manifested between Rabat and Tel Aviv in political, diplomatic, and military fields and also in trade exchanges. In this connection, intensive and regular visits of Zionist military, diplomatic, and parliamentary delegations to Morocco have been noted, as well as the visits made by close advisors of King Hassan II to the Zionist entity. Zionist officials have pointed out the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations between Morocco and the Zionist entity, and have invited the Moroccan monarch to visit occupied Jerusalem.

On the military side, the cooperation between the two sides reflects a true strategic alliance which includes military meetings at the highest level. The visit by Zionist officers, among them a colonel and brigadier, to the occupied Western Sahara is a part of this cooperation.

This is not the first time Zionist officers have visited the occupied territories of the SDAR, as has been pointed out by Saharan officials, because Zionist experts had earlier taken part in designing the Moroccan defensive walls in Western Sahara. The administration of the Zionist enemy is constantly supplying the royal regime with sophisticated arms and combat equipment, either directly or through South Africa, in addition to the support of the Zionists for this regime to suppress a people's uprising in Morocco, notably during the Casablanca uprising of 1981 and Nador and Marrakech in 1984. The royal regime in Morocco enjoys the assistance of the Zionist intelligence services; there has been strong cooperation in this field between Rabat and Tel Aviv for a long time. For example, during 1976-78 exchanges between what used to be called the Safari Club, between the intelligence services of Morocco, the Zionists, and the United States, and the intelligence services of Al-Sadat, the shah of Iran, and the French intelligence services. These contacts were coordinated by Alexandre de Marenches, then director of the French intelligence service and a personal friend of the Moroccan monarch, who repeatedly visited [word indistinct].

With regard to financial assistance, the Zionist entity always intervenes, through the Zionist lobby, with the American banks and the IMF to facilitate the granting of loans to Morocco, so enabling it to settle its external debts estimated at approximately $14 billion. It is also worth noting that the personal fortune of the Moroccan monarch, almost 1 billion [currency not specified], enjoys adequate (?attention) from David Ammar, who is considered to be a distinguished person at the royal court and who prepared for the Ifrane meeting alongside the Zionist deputy, Rafael Edri.

On the other hand, and no less important, the Zionist entity is trying to improve the reputation of Morocco and of its king. Thus, we notice that the mass media, known for their bias toward the Zionist movement, have started to present an ideal picture of the Moroccan regime. This clearly confirms that the Ifrane initiatve did not serve either Arab aims or the Palestinian cause; it aims to harm the unity and commitment of Arab ranks.

President Speaks on Economic Performance

LD051309 Algiers APS in English 1041 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Algiers, 5/10/86 (APS) — In his address before the party officials, the head of state focused on the need to improve performances in the economic field. He firmly requested that serious attention be given to this pivotal question. The president tackled questiosn of performances, organisation and efficaciousness in management times and again. The head of state had particularly insisted on management. Actually without an efficacious and optimum use of material and human means and an increase of production worker-wise thanks to good management, goals of development and social well-being would be put off to far distant dates.

However, given the current malpractices and mismanagement in the administration is it doubtful whether social well-being could be achieved rapidly. It is true that Algeria is adversly affected by the economic crisis and especially the oil crisis yet officials at all levels cannot blame their reprehensible carelessness on the crisis thus hindering the edification of the country and imperialing its gains.

LIBYA

Foreign Liaison 'Source' on U.S. 'Misinformation'

LD070227 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] A source at the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stated the following about what *The Washington Post* published on 3 October 1986 on the misinformation scandal of the American and international public opinion by Israel's enraged dog, the Reagan administration:

What *The Washington Post* published on 3 October 1986 — and subsequently quoted by the American press — regarding the establishment by Israel's enraged dog of a secret plan based on lies and deception aimed at shaking up the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's security and stability and

tarnishing its reputation before international public opinion, provides some fresh and irrefutable proof to the following facts:

1. There exists a skillful practice of international terrorism by Israel's enraged dog by exploiting the colossal capabilities of the United States — scientific installations as well as information organs, etc. — with the aim of shaking up the security and stability of the countries that endeavor to be free of colonialism and imperialist hegemony as well as its perpetration of all sorts of international terrorism.

2. Israel's enraged dog's disgrace has been exposed to American public opinion as well as international public opinion due to the fact that its ill-intentions and lies — regarding what it had claimed as justifications for its two aggressions against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah last March and April — have been affirmed. This administration has thus misled its people and enticed its allies and what it calls its friends.

3. The real reasons behind the propaganda campaign that was waged by the Reagan administration against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah prior to the March and April aggressions — the campaign is, however, continuing — are now affirmed beyond any doubt that it is a false and a tendentious campaign. Its true aim is not combating terrorism as the Reagan administration has claimed. Its real aim is to prepare for its state terrorism, which it practices against Third World countries.

4. (?These new facts have emerged) to affirm the credibility of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's policies and its orientations as well as the truthfulness of its repeated warning of (?wicked) lies by Israel's enraged dog, the Reagan administration.

The American administration's attempts to stick the label of terrorism on the Great Jamahiriyah is no more than an attempt to tarnish the latter's reputation in the world; and in doing so, the Reagan administration has been exploiting its information capabilities to deceive American as well as international public opinion. In carrying on with its lies and [word indistinct] the American administration is now trying to (?overcome) the wave of anger created by these facts among the American people and in the world by creating a committee to investigate how the information was (?leaked). It is thus trying to lie yet again to the American people and the world. It has been confirmed beyond any doubt that the American policy is based upon deception and delusion. The invalidity of this administration's claims against the Great Jamahiriyah, as well as its claims against a number of small countries, have also been confirmed without a doubt. It has also shown the grave effects of such policies on international security and peace, a matter that compels all countries, particularly Western European ones, to stand firmly against this irresponsible policy, which is trying to drag the world down to the law of the jungle.

Envoys Briefed on Shultz Remarks

LD061804 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1655 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Oct (JANA) — The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today summoned West European ambassadors accredited to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The ambassadors' attention was drawn to the seriousness of U.S. press publications regarding Israel's enraged dog and the Reagan administration's scandal of deceiving and misleading the American and international public.

The People's Committee also drew the ambassadors' attention to the seriousness of the American officials' statements, which have in general acknowledged the involvement of the U.S. Administration. It briefed them with the statement of the U.S. secretary of state, the Jew Shultz, which was broadcast this morning by the Voice of America, during which he acknowledged the existence of such a plan, as well as threatening to launch a new U.S. aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison reminded the West European Ambassadors of what the brother leader of the revolution told them during their meeting last January. The committee has called upon West European countries, through their ambassadors, to reconsider their previous stances in light of the new facts which have emerged regarding allegations against Libya.

It has called upon these countries to firmly stand against America's immoral policies, which try to drag the world into following the laws of the jungle.

Italian Interest in Further Cooperation Reported

LD041943 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Official Italian Government sources yesterday expressed interest in the comprehensive cooperation agreement between the Great Jamahiriyah and Italy, which came into force on 9 September. The official spokesman for the Italian Foreign Ministry told a JANA correspondent in Rome that the implementation of the cooperation agreement between the two countries is a fresh start in relations. He said: We hope that our relations as two Mediterranean countries will continue to develop nicely. The Italian Government's official spokesman confirmed that any step toward an improvement in relations between Libya and Italy would consolidate peace in the Mediterranean basin.

In addition, the Foreign Trade Ministry press office expressed the hope for a fresh start toward the development of economic cooperation between the peoples of the Great Jamahiriyah and Italy.

Discussions at Basic People's Congresses Noted

LD061032 Tripoli JANA in English 0947 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr al-Tomor 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Putting into practice the dictum 'there is no democracy without people's congresses', the masses of the Basic People's Congresses throughout Great Al-Jamahiriyah continued yesterday for the second day running holding their regular second sessions for this year so as to lay down the agenda of their third regular sessions.

These masses have discussed a variety of organizational matters and the measures pertaining to the implementations of their resolutions of the previous sessions in a bid to arrive at a sound implementation of these resolutions.

In their people's congresses and through their active attendance serious and conscious discussions of the items of the agenda, these masses have stressed their firm adherence to the people's power and their permament commitment to perpetuate and deepen the humanitarian dicta brought about by the third universal theory — the thoughts of the Green Book.

These masses have reiterated their permanent readiness to defend the great Al-Fatih revolution, its principles and objectives in addition to working with might and main [as received] to achieve the overall Arab unity from the ocean to the Gulf.

MOROCCO

Chirac Holds News Conference in Rabat

LD041556 Rabat MAP in English 1243 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Rabat, Oct 4 (MAP) — The French Premier Jacques Chirac hailed Friday excellent relations between Morocco and France saying they are marked by "friendship, clarity and loyalty".

In a press-conference held here Friday at the end of a 36 hour official visit, Chirac said no problem, contestation or divergence clouded the sky of Moroccan-French relations recalled the setting up of working groups to work out implementation modalities in the fields of finance, exports, phosphates mainly and scientific cooperation.

To a question on sales of French "Mirage 2000" to Morocco, the French premier said talks between Moroccan officials and the French makers were under way adding that the issue was not a major item on the agenda of his visit

While evoking the Sahara issue Chirac said that France which has friendly relations with Morocco and Algeria meant to avoid interference in these countries' affairs. Chirac went on to say France hoped for a fair settlement in the near future so that Algerian and Moroccan resources be assigned to development efforts instead of unproductive military buildup.

Talking about relations between Morocco and the European Economic Community (EEC) and the consequences of the EEC enlargement to Spain and Portugal on other Mediterranean countries, Chirac recalled his original opposition to the enlargement and said his country has made a number of sacrifices in search of a solution to preserve Mediterranean interests. Chirac expressed hope to see the EEC foreign affairs ministers scheduled to meet Oct 25 come up with better and more realistic proposals for Morocco and other Mediterranean countries.

The visa issue was also raised by Chirac who recalled the terrorist acts which caused the instoration [as received] of visas for all incoming visitors to France except nationals of the European Community. In this respect, Chirac recalled the understanding showed by Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia which have specially close relations with his country and underlined the temporary nature of this preventive measure.

A large part of the press conference was indeed devoted to terrorism and terrorist acts recently perpetrated in the French capital. While answering questions on the issue, Chirac said his country will never "give in to terrorist blackmail", and will never negotiate with those who perpetrate these acts or their intermediaries". Chirac said France was working in concert with all states condemning terrorism adding that once the origin of the terrorists involved in the Paris-blasts determined, his country will severely respond with appropriate measures. His country, he said, will take the necessary measures within and abroad to combat terrorism.

The French premier expressed gratitude for the solidarity and assistance of Arab states in preventing terrorism and said "Those who plan to make of the Arab world and terrorism a synonym are wasting time. One thing is for sure, France will never change its friendly policy towards Arab countries as designed by Gen de Gaulle and perpetuated by following French presidents."

Talking about the Middle East conflict, Chirac said the search for peace was no easy task and recalled his country's approval of an international conference with the partipation of the five permanent security council members and the setting up of preparatory committee for this conference.

Evoking the situation prevailing in Lebanon, Chirac expressed hope to see peace restored and denied allegations about a would-be withdrawal of French troops from the UN Peace keeping force. "France", he said, "has only asked for material means to enable the peace-keeping force carry out the task it was originally assigned."

The French premier who is to chair this Saturday in Casablanca the General Assembly of the Association of Mayors of French-speaking capitals and cities, conferred the same day with the Moroccan sovereign, the Moroccan Premier Azeddine Laraki, and the speaker of the Moroccan house of Representatives Ahmed Osman.

UAE President Visits, Meets Chirac 3 Oct

JN041135 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Rabat, 3 Oct (WAKH) — UAE President Hsaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan met with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac at his highness' residence here tonight. The French prime minister is currently visiting Morocco. The meeting is part of his highness' political contacts and extensive consultations with the leaders of the FRG, Turkey, and Morocco. [as received] The two sides reviewed bilateral cooperation, the situation in the Middle East and the Arab Maghreb, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Palestinian question.

WAM reports that during the meeting, his highness praised France's positive stands, especially toward its friends, adding that the French stands are models to be appreciated because of their just and unbiased nature. He also expressed the hope that

France, the European Community, and the big powers will extend sincere assistance to stop the destructive Iraq-Iran war. His highness said the danger of the war's continuation will not be confined to the two warring states and the neighboring countries but will extend to the Arab and Islamic countries and the world in general.

The French prime minister extended an invitation from President Mitterrand to the UAE president to visit France.

Al-Nuhayyan Leaves 3 Oct

LD041317 Rabat MAP in English 1255 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Rabat, Oct 4 (MAP) — The United Arab Emirates President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan left here Friday after a few days private visit to Morocco.

During his stay here, the UAE president met with King Hassan II of Morocco and visiting French Premier Jacques Chirac.

Foreign Minister Filali Returns From New York

LD061401 Rabat Map in English 1211 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Casabalanca, Oct 6 (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali returned here Sunday from New York where he led the Moroccan delegation to the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

During his stay there, the Moroccan minister presided over a meeting of the group of member countries of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), devoted to examining the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

He also held talks with UN Secretary General Javier Peres de Cuellar, and some foreign ministers participating in this session.

Popular Movement Dismisses Secretary General

LD070605 Rabat MAP in English 1220 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Rabat, Oct 6 (MAP) — The Moroccan ruralist party "The Popular Movement," which held an extraordinary congress here on October 4 and 5, decided to dismiss Mahjoubi Ahardan of the post of secretary general of the movement.

The congress, which was attended by some 2,500 people, appointed a collegial directorate formed of 8 secretary generals.

According to the final communique of the congress, the secretary generals were entrusted with electing among them a first secretary general, a general inspector, and with setting up a political bureau. The collegial secretariat general, the communique specified, is in charge of the movement's management and stands as its spokes-person.

The congress also approved the party's new statute and adopted a number of recommendations worked out by the 5 commissions for legislative, political, economic, social, and rural affairs.

These recommendations voice the party's stand regarding national issues such as agriculture, education, youth, justice, housing, health etc...as well as regional issues.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi, Finance Minister on Talks in U.S.

JN061032 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, Oct 6 (SUNA) — The U.S. Administration has expressed readiness to resume cooperation with Sudan, Premier al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi who is currently visiting the U.S. said.

Al-Mahdi told SUNA, following his meetings with Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Casper W Weinberger and USAID Director Peter McPherson, that the U.S. officials expressed willingness to reopen channels of cooperation with Sudan under the new democratic regime.

Finance Minister Dr. Bashir 'Umar, who is accompanying the premier, noted that the U.S. Administration has decided, in light of the said talks, to release the frozen sum of 71 million dollars which was agreed to be granted to Sudan last year in addition to 7.5 million dollar food grant.

He added that the U.S. Administration agreed to return 5/ [as received] of its personnel to Sudan.

These steps imply the U.S. Administration's good intentions and its willingness to resume cooperation with Sudan 'Umar said.

The U.S. Administration had frozen its aid to Sudan following the International Monetary Fund (IMF) announcement that Sudan was ineligible to receive any further aid.

It also reduced its personnel working in Sudan after the shooting of a U.S. diplomat in Khartoum.

Official Denies Al-Qadhdhafi Preconditions on South

JN031124 Khartoum SUNA in English 1051 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 3 (SUNA) — A high level official here has strongly denied that President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya had put forwards preconditions to the Sudanese Government so that he will continue his efforts aimed at ending the south Sudan question.

We would not see the role of a patriotic Sudanese newspaper disseminating such false news and bringing into Sudanese scne conflicts in which Sudan is not a side, the official said sorely in a statement reported by the daily *Al-Usbu'*. The official however avoided to mention the paper that reported the news item he denied.

Though *Al-Usbu'* and the official have refrained from naming the paper [words indistinct] continuation of Al-Qadhdhafi's effort to peaceffully end the south Sudan question.

SUNA: Syria Gives Aid to Armed Forces

JN031138 Khartoum SUNA in English 0925 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 3, (SUNA) — Supreme Council Vice-President Idris Al-Banna handed the acting Armed Forces Commander in Chief Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadil yesterday the Syrian aid to the Sudanese Armed Forces which was extended by the Syrian Arab People's Congress.

The aid comprises among other things military uniforms, six tractors, agricultural inputs, and medical and educational equipments.

It is to be recalled that the Syrian aid to Sduan comes in the context of cooperation between the Syrian People's Congress and the Sudanese National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country (NAS).

NAS is a popular unconstitutional body comprising trade unions and some political parties emerged during the popular uprising that brought down the former regime of ousted President Numayri in April 1985.

SPLA Forces Shell Government Garrison on 28 Sep

EA061725 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Battalion 104 and 105 under command of Lieutenant Colonel (Peter Reer Kuoth) (?started) shelling sites of the enemy garrison of Fangak on 28th September this year. According to our correspondent in the area, the government forces and their militia sustained heavy losses in men and material. Six enemy soldiers ahve been killed and 11 others wounded. Reliable sources in Fangak say that more than 27 of the enemy militia have deserted and moved into (Gawar) area to join the SPLA forces of battalion 104 and 105. [passage omitted]

Al-Mahdi Says Steps Taken To Cancel Shari'a Laws

JN061034 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] New York, Oct 6 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Government is currently taking steps to cancel the Sept 1983 laws (better known as the Shari'a Laws) which were introduced by the ousted President Numayri.

The Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi currently on visit to the U.S. said these laws have distorted the image of Islam and twisted the course of justice.

In addressing the Sudanese community here Saturday, the prime minister said his attorney general is currently preparing studies and reports on the new legislations which will be a balance that meets the aspirations of the majority and at the same time guarantees the rights of the minorities.

The premier told the meeting that he will tour the different regions in Sudan when he returns from the U.S.

TUNISIA

Former Premier Explains Flight From Tunisia

PM061512 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 1 Oct 86 p 19

[Telephone interview with former Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali by Dominique Lagarde; date and place not given]

[Text] *Le Quotidien*: Why did you secretly leave Tunisia?

Mohamed Mzali: I tried to leave by legal channels on 19 August, and I was turned back despite the fact that no charges had been made against me and no administrative measures taken, and despite the fact that I was a deputy. In addition the atmosphere was becoming increasingly intolerable. My eldest son was arrested on 8 August and was detained for 6 weeks — something which has never before happened since independence. My son-in-law was arrested on 24 August and held until 28 August without his wife being allowed to see him or even to know where he was. Furthermore rumors were being spread in a Machiavellian way with the aim of undermining my reputation and destroying my political career. I therefore decided to have a change of scene.

I really did not expect my family to be attacked or for the principle of collective responsibility to be applied in this way! I did not expect Tunisia to do that!

Le Quotidien: You said you did not believe that President Bourguiba knew about the measures taken against your family. Why did you not inform him of them?

Mohamed Mzali: How? The clique which succeeded in seizing power erected a wall around him. I had been unable to have a private meeting with the president since October 1985. He was always accompanied by his private secretary or even his niece. I could not have access to him either directly or by telephone.

Le Quotidien: Do you think this clique is behind the steps taken against your family?

Mohamed Mzali: Yes, of course. But I did not imagine that they would show so much aggressiveness and hatred. Mrs Saida Sassi (the president's niece) is a mother and grandmother. She ought to know what a father and grandfather feels when his children are put into prison and his wife and grandchildren illegally confined, surrounded by 11 or 12 policemen in civilian dress, and deprived of supplies for a week.

Le Quotidien: What does this clique have against you?

Mohamed Mzali: They blame me for being on my feet and having some political influence in the country. They are afraid that I still have a political future.

Le Quotidien: Was it they who had you fired?

Mohamed Mzali: Undoubtedly. But I had accepted my departure. This was especially true because I have always respected and still respect Rachid Sfar, who was a friend and colleague and who is a man of integrity and honesty. What I could not accept was this effort to destroy me, these rumors and arrests a few days after I was fired.

Le Quotidien: Almost every time that there has been a change of prime minister or an important minister has been fired in Tunisia there has been a trial or a campaign like the one you describe. What do you think is the reason for this?

Mohamed Mzali: You are right. And as prime minister I suffered more than others!

Le Quotidien: But what do you think is the reason for this?

Mohamed Mzali: It is because there is not a democratic atmosphere. When a minister is fired, they have to find a pretext for the people. So, they accuse him of being a criminal.

Le Quotidien: You told me that you had not been able to see the head of state in private since October 1985. You will probably admit that you have had to swallow a great deal over the past 2 years... In these circumstances do you not regret that you did not resign?

Mohamed Mzali: I said when I was in power and I will repeat, despite my position, that I have always supported Bourguiba. I have always been a follower of Bourguiba and I have always trusted him. That was true even after the bread affair [reference to riots sparked off by bread price hike in January 1984]. However, if I were to follow your logic, I ought to have resigned on 2 November 1981 after the farce of the elections. I wanted those elections to be democratic elections that could lead to coexistence among all the country's political forces behind the president. However, as you know, those elections were rigged. I will give full details about this affair one day soon. And I will also give details about other matters for which I was criticized — criticism that I swallowed.

Le Quotidien: Do you think you will be charged and that there will be a trial on matters other than your border crossing?

Mohamed Mzali: There will certainly be a rigged trial. Everybody knows that during 30 years in government and 6 years as prime minister I never touched a cent or opened an account in a foreign country, and this cannot be said of those around the president. What pains me is that, if this trial takes place, it is likely to be a trial of the regime, because if I answer all the accusations and allegations a great deal of dirty linen will be washed in public.

Le Quotidien: Are you worried about Tunisia's future?

Mohamed Mzali: I am very worried. I am worried about the president's image. The things which are now being done bear no resemblance to Bourguiba and I am sorry for his sake. Nobody has ever laid hands on women and children in the past. That was not done in the case of Ben Salah, Guiga, or even in the case of Le Bey, when he was overthrown.

Le Quotidien: Will you continue your political activity?

Mohamed Mzali: When I saw what they did to my family I thought about my country's future. I now feel it is my duty not to vanish from the scene and to help save my country from this emerging and creeping fascism.

Mzali on Possible Return

NC070500 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 3 Oct 86 pp 1, 9

[Telephone interview with former Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali in Lausanne, Switzerland, by Paris correspondent Muna al-Sa'id — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Al-Sa'id] What are the political differences between you and Mansour Shkiri [director of Tunisian cabinet]?

[Mzali] Mansour Shkiri was one of those who enjoy power and thought that it was within their grasp. But I and some strugglers, and they are many, thank God, are still alive.

[Al-Sa'id] What is your reaction to the statement by the new Tunisian foreign affairs minister, Al-Hadi Mabrouk, in which he called for your return to Tunisia?

[Mzali] If he gets in touch with me officially and confirms that there will be certain guarantees, then I will respond. But am I to return to Tunisia just like that with nothing? Go back to Tunisia and into prison, or what?

[Al-Sa'id] What guarantees do you want?

[Mzali] Official guarantees. First, what am I accused of? Can I defend my position? Will the law be applied? As to Mabrouk's statements, I will quote a popular Tunisian proverb. It says: If the grocer advises you, half of the advice is in his interest.

[Al-Sa'id] Is it true that the Tunisian Government has sent a memo to Switzerland asking that you be prevented from undertaking any political activity?

[Mzali] No. I was informed that Tunisia had sent a request that I be returned to prison there. I have not been convicted — so far I have not been tried. This haste shows the hatred and malice that some people have.

[Al-Sa'id] Are you thinking of getting in touch with Tunisian opposition figures?

[Mzali] I have not thought of that so far. Most of them are my friends. I have my ideas and they have theirs but I really have not thought of that till now. [passage omitted]

[Al-Sa'id] What are your present plans?

[Mzali] I am relying on my belief, my clear conscience, and the sympathy of free people everywhere, in the Arab world and elsewhere, and even in Tunisia, in the hope that right will win and justice be done.

[Al-Sa'id] Are you thinking of coming to France? We know that you have special relations with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac?

[Mzali] I have special relations with Chirac, and with a number of intellectuals, scholars, and others. I am the only one to get the French universities' medallion from the Sorbonne. This is the cause of the trouble with some political dwarfs in Tunisia. This is my problem.

[Al-Sa'id] Then you are not thinking of taking up residence in France?

[Mzali] It is possible that I shall go to France or another European country. I am moving about and have friends everywhere.

[Al-Sa'id] Do you expect troubles in Tunisia?

[Mzali] I do not know. Only God knows.

Prime Minister Sfar To Visit Algeria
LD031305 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this morning received at the Republican Palace at Carthage Prime Minister Rachid Sfar in the presence of Mansour Skhiri, minister and chief of the presidential office and minister of public service and administrative reform, and Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk.

Following the meeting, Rachid Sfar said: His excellency the president of the republic has asked me to convey his fraternal greetings and expressions of admiration to his brother, His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the fraternal Algerian Republic on the occasion of the friendship and working visit which I will pay to Algeria in response to the invitation of my counterpart, Abdelhami Brahimi.

On this visit, I will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk and Minister of Commerce and Industry Slaheddine Ben Mbarka. The visit will provide an opportunity to discuss all matters of common interest and all means leading to the bolstering of relations and the desired cooperation between the two countries for the good of the two fraternal peoples and the building of the edifice of the greater Arab Maghreb.

We have also wished the grand combatant speedy recovery from the light cold he is suffering from.

Destourian Central Committee Passes Resolutions
LD280726 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The Supreme Combatant President Habib Bourguiba, head of state and leader of the party, this morning at his residence in Mornag presided over the conclusion of the work of the Central Committee of the Socialist Destourian Party, which began yesterday. At the beginning of the session the President delivered a directive speech to the attendents. He said: [passage indistinct]

Now that we have listened to the speech of the Supreme Combatant at the end of the session of the Central Committee of the Socialist Destourian Party, here are the final resolutions presented by Mrs Fatima [name indistinct]:

[Begin recording] The Central Committee of the Socialist Destourian Party, which was in session at the party building on 26 and 27 September 1986 at the invitation of the supreme combatant, the party president, after listening to the opening statement delivered by Party Secretary General Brother Rachid Sfar, in which he analyzed the new events since the 12th party conference and in which he in particular pointed out the coming legislative elections campaign and the reform programs, drawn up by the government with the guidance of the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba; and after a detailed and deep dialogue, the Central Committee renews its everlasting loyalty to the supreme combatant, and its appreciation of the leading role he played in Tunisia's history, and through which he made Tunisia into a well established republic, made the people a united nation, and made the woman a free citizen.

The Central Committee stresses its deep confidence in the party's renewed ability to face up to the challenges and to preserve the independence and impregnability of Tunisia and to achieve the comprehensive development and spreading of true democracy.

The Central Committee appreciates the firm historic resolutions and brave reformations, by which the supreme combatant reformed the national course, and the Central Committee supports the firm resolutions adopted by his government to protect our economy and to steer it away from repercussions of the international economic crisis. The Central Committee feels that the continuous development of social services, especially those connected with supplying suitable housing, eliminating slums, and helping the low-income families, is the best way for preserving the dignity of the Tunisian citizen.

The Central Committee stresses that the impregnability of the state inevitably requires the honesty of its cadres, their preservation of the national group's gains, and their care for the national group's wealth.

The Central Committee recommends consolidating the care given to the agricultural sector, and facilitating the introduction of modern equipment in that sector, such as expanding the [word indistinct] region and spreading complementary irrigation, in order to achieve food self-sufficiency.

The Central Committee blesses the attention given by the supreme combatant to reforming the education system, and promises to work toward creating the means for making the system succeed through the participation of all the elements of the education family in drawing up its [word indistinct] and their implementation.

The Central Committee appreciates the response of the two

workers organizations to the call of the supreme combatant for unity in trade union action and the renewal of its substance within the framework of a national trade union charter, which responds to the time, consolidates the national economy, and serves the country's higher interest.

The Central Committee proudly records its respect for the election dates according to the requirements of the constitution and its commitment to making the lists of national unity succeed, which confirms anew the party's status in the nation and the popular support for the party and the popular love for the leader of the two struggles and the creator of the party, President Habib Bourguiba. [end recording]

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan Operations Increase on Moroccan Border

LD061816 Algiers APS in French 1300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Summary] SDAR (Liberated Territories) 6 Oct — Saharan military operations have been stepped up all along the 200 km of the Moroccan defensive walls. A group of journalists staying with the fighters was able to see these operations, including penetration of the fourth wall at Chadmia and Farsia.

Omar Hadrani, member of the Polisario Politburo responsible for foreign relations at the Saharan Popular Assembly, gave a news conference on Saturday evening in which he spoke of the difficulties being faced by the Moroccan troops. They have shown themselves to be insufficient, and have been reinforced with 13 battalions — twice the number of companies currently present — part of the forces in charge of internal Moroccan security, and those in charge of palace security, especially paratroopers.

KENYA

KANU Delegation Returns From 12-Day PRC Tour

EA061541 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 6 Oct 86 p 20

[Article by Richard Kenya: "Amayo: Kenya Believes in Peaceful Coexistence"]

[Text] Kenya believes in world peace, peaceful coexistence with her neighbours and other nations in the Non-alignment Movement for the benefit of development of the Third World nations, the national chairman of the ruling party, KANU, Mr David Okiki Amayo, said yesterday. He was addressing a press conference at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on arrival from a 12-day tour of China, where he led a four-man delegation which visited various provinces, counties and cities. The delegation included the national organizing secretary of the party, Mr Laban Kitele, who is also an assistant minister for works, housing and physical planning: Mombasa KANU branch chairman, Shariff Nassir, who is also an assistant minister for lands and settlement: Nairobi branch chairman, Dr Njoroge Mungai: and Isiolo branch chairman, Mr A. Dawa.

On arrival at the airport,the team was met by the Chinese ambassador to Kenya, Mr Wei Yongqing, and the former MP for Mbita, Mr Alfonse Okuku.

Amayo said the frequent tours the executive members of KANU were making to some African and European countries was in keeping with KANU's policy of non-alignment which encouraged maintenance of friendly relations with other countries.

Amayo said the trip to China was made possible by the Chinese ruling party, CPC, which had invited KANU delegates to visit their country. He said while in Beijing in China, the team was warmly received by the national party and government officials. The delegation visited various industries, the Great Wall of China and other places of interest.

Amayo said alongside with other foreign government representatives, the team was invited to the national day reception, where they met and held talks with the minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang. Later, the team held discussions with the secretary-general of the party, Mr Hu Yaobang.

Amayo emphasized Kenya's strong stand against apartheid and oppression on the people of South Africa and Namibia. He also expressed Kenya's belief in non-interference in internal affairs of other countries. He suggested that both countries continue with the existing friendly relations and improve in areas of mutual interest. He said the delegation had a chance of learning the implementation of China's new economic open policy, where the government had made impressive development. Amayo said President Daniel Arap Moi was respected in China for his wise leadership which had kept the country steady, stable and peaceful.

TANZANIA

Newspaper Praises U.S. Sanctions Against RSA

EA051546 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0345 GMT 5 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Praising the U.S. Senate's action in support of those seeking the imposition of sanctions against the oppressive regime of South Africa and for overruling Reagan's veto, which disregards the interests of the nationalist majority in South Africa, the *Sunday News* stresses that the nationalist majority needs all forms of support from the world's peace-loving forces to dismantle apartheid. The editorial reminds us of the constantly deteriorating situation in South Africa and pays tribute to the U.S. people for coming out in support of the oppressed majority in South Africa — a step the paper believes will contribute toward the realization of majority rule in that country.

It is an open scandal that the wealth accruing from South Africa's economy, which is based on its minerals, farming, and industries, benefits only a few whites and others, while the toiling majority are suffering and humiliated. The editorial says: The blacks in South Africa are being made to live in impoverished conditions, with poor housing and educational facilities, unemployment, unjust pay, poor health services, a high rate of child mortality and other ills, in contrast with the good life being enjoyed by the whites, who constitute only 4 and 1/2 percent of the total population. In the face of these conditions, the nationalists have chosen to take up arms to end the oppressive policies of the Boers. The *Sunday News* editorial expresses support for them, stressing that lasting peace can never be obtained in South Africa without true democracy based on majority rule. The editorial cautioned U.S. President Reagan and other Western leaders against helping the Boers. That is the only way toward a permanent solution to apartheid in South Africa, the editorial concludes.

Reagan Warned Against Breaking Sanctions

EA061052 Dakar PANA in English 1017 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 6 Oct (SHIHATA/PANA) — Tanzania yesterday warned U.S. President Ronald Reagan against tricks and other means of circumventing the comprehensive anti-apartheid act passed by U.S. legislators and urged him to uphold his oath of office so that the law of sanctions against Pretoria is scrupulously implemented. Both the ruling party and government-owned Sunday papers congratulated U.S. citizens for identifying themselves with the plight of the oppressed majority in South Africa. But *Mzalendo*, the ruling party's weekly, warned: It is our hope that President Reagan will honour the law that seeks to dismantle apartheid as his oath of office obliges him and that he would not use tricks and other means of trying to circumvent the proper implementation of the comprehensive anti-apartheid act. While urging the oppressed majority in South Africa to intensify their armed struggle, the party newspaper urged the international community to step up assistance to the Frontline States who might be directly affected by the positive

U.S. move and acts of aggression by the apartheid state. President Reagan and other Western leaders should stop embracing the Boer regime. That is the only way to guarantee a lasting solution to the racial conflict in South Africa, the government-owned *Sunday News* said.

UGANDA

Kampala Reports Arrest of Cabinet Minister

EA062145 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The Uganda Government has announced the arrest of another cabinet minister on charges of engaging in activities calculated to cause insecurity in the country. The government statement says the Minister of Commerce, Mr Evaristo Nyanzi, will appear before a court of law as soon as possible.

Last Friday, a number of people, including the Minister of Energy Dr Andrew Lutakome Kayiira; of environment protection, Dr David Lwanga; Former Vice President Paulo Muwanga; a member of the Executive of the Uganda Freedom Movement Mr (Wagarwahi) Bwengye; and the editor of the *Citizen* newspaper were arrested on the same charges.

The statement said the government has been following their activities and their collaborators for some time. They include the attempt to infiltrate some units of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] with the aim of recruiting them as a fighting force against the government.

The statement concluded by assuring the public that there is no threat to peace, security and stability in the country and that it will not be distracted from its policy of forging national unity.

Rebels' Threat to Government Reported

EA061047 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 6 Oct 86 p 1

[By James Asibwa: "Uganda Rebels Vow to Fight"]

[Excerpts] A rebel group, the Ugandan People's Democratic Movement (UPDM) yesterday threatened to mobilize its forces inside Uganda and topple President Yoweri Museveni's eight-month-old government. Mr John Okello telephoned the *Standard* newsroom and identified himself as the chief co-ordinator of the UPDM. He claimed the UPDM forces were fighting Museveni's troops in northern Uganda. Mr Okello, who claimed to be speaking from London, added: The forces fighting in the north are not fighting to restore to power Milton Obote, Tito Okello, Idi Amin, Wilson Toko or Basilio Okello. We are fighting to restore democracy to the country.

Mr Okello said he had called the *Standard* to comment on the reported arrests of leaders in Uganda. Reports from Kampala said yesterday that the minister for energy, Dr Andrew Kayiira, was arrested by security men on Friday (03 Oct) and detained at the capital's central police station. Also reported arrested was Muwanga. Said Mr Okello: We are very much disturbed, because Mr Paul Muwanga has throughout his political life contributed to the development of Uganda and Mr Andrew Kayiira was the first to go to the bush before Museveni to fight for democracy in Uganda.

Dr Kayiira, who was minister of internal affairs in the short lived government of the late Yusuf Lule, was the commander of the disbanded Uganda Freedom Army (UFA), one of the small rebel groups which fought Dr Obote. Said Mr Okello: With the arrest of these people now, we have given instructions to the forces in the east, west and Buganda regions to fight Museveni's government until it is brought down, unless he accepts a round-table conference of all groups and fighting forces based in Uganda and outside. [passage omitted]

Sources close to Dr Kayiira said security men from the NRA [National Resistance Army] had also arrested at least five senior officers from the UFA including Pakistani mercenary Soori Sajed [name as received], the UFA's chief training officer.

The government statement treated the detainees as individuals but political sources said the crackdown appeared to be directed at fringe groups resisting some [National Resistance Movement] policies from within the Cabinet.

Prime Minister Samson Kisseka told a news conference that the NRM would change its attitude towards its coalition partners if it discovered that they were opposing the movement. The statement linked the detainees with rebel forces in the north, saying they had attempted to persuade soldiers at the Naam-Okora barracks, 340 km north-east of the capital, to work with the rebels and overthrow the government.

CAMEROON

Trade Minister Opens Chinese Trade Fair

AB042216 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Trade and Industry Minister Mr Edouard Nomo Ongolo has revealed that trade exchange between China and Cameroon has developed creditably since the signing of a trade agreement between the two countries. Mr Nomo Ongolo was speaking at the inaugural opening of the third trade fair organized in Yaounde by the Chinese Council for the Development of International Trade. He added that this was a result of the execution by the Chinese Government of improving economic and technological projects like the construction of the Yaounde Conference Center and the (Lakdo) hydroelectric dam.

In a welcome speech, the head of the Chinese delegation of the Council for International Trade Development, (Mr Zeng Juabing), announced that China had already organized two previous economic and trade fairs in 1975 and 1978 respectively in the country. He added that this third exhibition of Chinese goods in Cameroon after an 8-year break would enable to reinforce bilateral relations between the two countries. Eleven trade companies and corporations exhibiting more that 1,900 Chinese goods [word indistinct] light industrial, textile, artistic, metal, mineral, agricultural, and [words indistinct] goods projects.

Mr Nomo Ongolo said in the past 10 years, Cameroonians have imported Chinese portable goods while Chinese corporations imported Cameroon's rural cash-crop products like cocoa and coffee. He called on Cameroon businessmen to intensify their activities with the Chinese corporations by exporting more goods to China.

China and Cameroon are both developing countries and belong to the Third World. (Mr Zeng Juabing) said the products exhibited in Yaounde are only part of Chinese exportable goods but can be imported by Cameroon businessmen. He announced that China is in the process of reforming its economic system by opening its economic activities to the rest of the world. According to (Mr Zeng Juabing), China already has economic and trade relations with 160 agents.

CHAD

Two Opposition Factions Resume Fighting in Fada

AB061533 Paris AFP in French 1445 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 6 October (AFP) — Two factions of the Chadian opposition have again been fighting each other at Fada (northern Chad) since Monday morning, it was learned in Paris from informed Chadian sources.

The fighting is between supporters of Mr Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) which has been occupying the Fada palm grove since 22 August this year and those of Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad (GUNT — opposed to Mr Hissein Habre).

Last August, the CDR secretary general broke off with Mr Goukouni Oueddei and called for "the search for a new struggle platform," it was recalled. After heavy fighting a few days later, his supporters captured Fada after driving away Mr Oueddei's supporters. The GUNT president and his chief of staff, Mr Adoum Yacoub, then reassembled the loyalist forces which surrounded Fada.

Mr Goukouni Oueddei on 19 September issued a warning to the forces occupying Fada and held them responsible in advance for any possible escalation of the situation. "The effective and exclusive control of the zone north of the 16th Parallel by the GUNT cannot and must in no way be a matter of dispute," he said. "Order and discipline must prevail there and no intention or act of destabilization can be tolerated."

Mr Goukouni Oueddei, whom the official Libyan radio has described as the president of "Chad's legitimate government," was recently received on two occasions by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli.

Agreements With France on Airport, Other Projects

AB051154 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The work to rehabilitate Ndjamena Airport will now be accomplished thanks to the protocol agreements signed this morning by the Chadian Government and the French Government. The signing ceremony took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and cooperation. [passage omitted] Three other conventions were signed today between Chad and France. The total package amounts to 440 million CFA francs. Under them, the telecommunication and road rehabilitation programs will be financed. [passage omitted]

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Leaves for Moscow; Soviet Envoy on Ties

AB061355 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The comrade chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso [Captain Thomas Sankara] left Ouagadougou yesterday evening for Moscow. President Thomas Sankara, who is accompanied by an important delegation, will have a stopover in Belgrade before arriving in Moscow. This first official visit of the president of Burkina Faso to the Soviet Union is a sign of the good relations between Burkina Faso and that country. The visit forms part of the political will of the two countries to widen their relations. This is confirmed to our reporter Prosper Biliba by the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Burkina Faso, Comrade Feliks Bogdanov:

[Begin Bogdanov recording in French] If we take the relations between Burkina Faso and the Soviet Union, we can say that they are very long-standing, but we can say at the same time that they have been very brief. In February 1987, we are going to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. This shows that it is already quite a long period. But at the same time, we can say that a truly new era in the development of the relations between our two countries began after 4 August 1983.

In the process of the development of relations between our two countries, first of all, there is the reciprocal recognition which is the basis of this development. Since 4 August 1983, the two parties have made many efforts to activate and widen the ties of cooperation in all fields. There have already been some delegations, some representatives of the Burkinabe political leadership, that have visited the Soviet Union and had contact with the leaders of the various organs of our country to discuss the prospects of development of the relations between our two countries. [end recording]

GHANA

PRC Vice Premier Signs Agreements, Ends Visit

AB061615 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The Chinese delegation which was in Ghana for 4 days of talks with government leaders left Accra today for Egypt, the last stage of a 4-nation African tour. The leader of the delegation is the vice premier, Mr Li Peng. Before his departure, Mr Li told newsmen that the delegation held in-depth discussions with the chairman of the PNDC, Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings, and government officials on a wide range of bilateral and international matters. He said the interaction between his delegation and the Ghanaian authorities has deepened its understanding of bilateral relations.

On the Ghana-China joint commission for cooperation, the Chinese vice premier hoped discussions can be tackled at diplomatic levels through the foreign trade departments of both countries. The delegation, which signed agreements on trade and cultural matters, has already visited Botswana and Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast].

At the airport to see the delegation off were a member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata; the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi; and the chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Dr Don Arthur.

GUINEA

Magazine Claims Former Regime Members Executed

NC062234 Paris AFP in English 2224 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Dakar, Oct 6 (AFP) — An unspecified number of members of the former Sekou Toure regime were shot in the night of July 4 last year in the presence of several government ministers but without the agreement of Head of State General Lansana Conte, the monthly magazine *Africa* reported here.

Quoting "reliable sources" among Guinean expatriates, the report said the executions followed the coup attempt by Prime Minister Diarra Traore.

Those ordered shot were relatives of Sekou Toure, and as such some of the most powerful figures of the former regime, which ended in April 1984 with the dictator's death and the bloodless Army takeover.

They included the president's half-brother Ismael, his nephew Siaka, his elder brother Amara and his cousin Abdoulaye, as well as Mamady Keita and Sekou Cherif, both Sekou Toure's relations by marriage.

Africa said a number of officers in the ruling Military Committee of National Recovery (CMRN), who suspected the leaders of the former regime of involvement in the coup bid, went to Kindia Prison, 80 kilometres (50 miles) north-east of Conakry, where they were being held.

The officers included Captain Jean Traore, currently foreign minister, Captain Mamadou Balde, then minister for administrative reform, and Major Al Husseini Fofana, minister for rural development.

Quoting an eyewitness, *Africa* said General Conte, who had been at the summit of the Community of West African States (CEAO) in Lome at the time of the coup bid, was "furious" on his return, and struck Major Fofana, who was considered the main instigator of the executions.

The magazine said a number of human rights organisations, including Amnesty International, were considering trying to force President Conte into making a public statement on what happened at Kindia, and to reveal what had happened to those responsible for the July 4 coup attempt, who have never been brought to trial.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Angola

MB050600 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the chairmen of the MPLA-Labor Party and the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] signed an accord for interparty cooperation designed to strengthen historical ties between the two parties. This accord will permit the exchange of (?views) [words indistinct], information, and will permit more regular consultations on the most serious international issues.

The two parties agreed to encourage activities related to youth and mass organizations in the two countries. [words indistinct] will develop cooperation between the party media and the mass media to inform militants of both parties as well as public opinion in both countries on the revolutionary gains and lives of the respective peoples.

The accord, signed by the two presidents [Angola's Dos Santos, Guinea-Bissau's Joao Vieira] in Bissau yesterday also provides for the exchange of high-powered delegations on working and friendly visits for mutual consultations on issues of common interest.

It should be recalled that, during his visit to Guinea-Bissau, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos visited two important economic (?ventures) [words indistinct], namely the [name indistinct] beer and cold drink factory, and (Quinegal) enterprise, which does metallurgical and mechanical work.

The ministers of planning of the two countries also signed an accord providing for greater efforts toward the creation of a joint commission for increasing bilateral cooperation which has previously existed at only low levels.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos returned to Angola last night after a 48-hour visit to Guinea-Bissau.

NIGER

Kountche Receives Ivorian Presidential Envoy

AB032200 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The chairman of the Supreme Military Council, General Seyni Kountche, this afternoon received in audience Laurent Dona Fologo, Ivorian minister of information, culture, youth, and sports and member of the Political Bureau of the Executive Committee of the PDCI-RDA. At the end of the discussions, Mr Dona Fologo, who was accompanied by Mr Daouda Diallo, [Niger's] minister of culture and communications, said his visit was in the framework of bilateral relations. Here we listen to Mr Laurent Dona Fologo talking to the Voice of the Sahel [Niger Radio] reporter.

[Begin recording] [Fologo] I wish, first of all, to address the brotherly greetings of the people of Ivory Coast to the people of Niger, and particularly renew the respect and friendship of President Houphouet-Boigny, which he has entrusted me to transmit to President Seyni Kountche, who has just done me the honor of receiving me.

You know that the ties between the Ivory Coast and Niger are so warm that it is not necessary to dwell on it. I think the two people are brothers through history, politics and the human relations which unite us. That is why, from time to time, Ivorian envoys come to Niamey, and sometimes Niger envoys go to the Ivory Coast. My visit is therefore in the context of the bilateral relations which daily are growing deeper and more solid. This visit is also in the context of relations with the brothers in the subregion of the Council of Entente, the CEAO subregion, and the ECOWAS subregion. And, you know that President Houphouet-Boigny is the doyen of the heads of state of this subregion. It is therefore his duty to see to it that visits are paid from time to time to his young brothers, and his fellow presidents, and I am very honored for having done so.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, following the events that occurred recently in Togo, a forthcoming summit of the Council of Entente was discussed. Did you broach this topic with the head of state?

[Fologo] I think the holding of a summit of the Council of Entente depends on the heads of state of the Council of Entente. What I can tell you is that President Houphouet-Boigny wishes that peace should always prevail among the member-states of the Council of Entente, so that the meager resources we have may be devoted to development and not to something else. That is why I think that if the heads of state find it to be useful — and as often as they find it to be useful — they will meet. In the meantime, I cannot tell you whether a summit of the Council of Entente will be held or not. What I can tell you is that the relations between these states must improve and (?be strengthened). [end recording]

Mr Laurent Dona Fologo, who is travelling (?on a special flight) has already visited Burkina Faso for a similar mission. He is to be received in audience this evening before going on to Benin.

NIGERIA

AFRC Meets; New Chief of General Staff Appointed

AB061856 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] A new chief of General Staff has been appointed. He is Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu. The appointment was announced in Lagos today by President Ibrahim Babangida after a meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC]. President Babangida also announced the appointment of four new members of the AFRC. They are Colonel David Mark, the director of signals; Brigadier Garba Duba, general officer commanding, Section Division; Commodore Ndubuisi Kanu, flag officer naval training; and Air Commodore N.O. Yusuf, commanding officer of the Air Force base in Makurdi.

All the new members, except Air Commodore Yusuf, took their oath of office today. Major General Babangida stated that Commodore Tunde Elegbede and Brigadier Yohanna Rure would retain their membership of the AFRC on personal merit. He announced that the AFRC has accepted the request of the inspector general of police, Mr Etim Inyang to proceed on voluntary retirement after 37 years in service. Mr Etim Inyang's retirement will take effect from 1 November 1986.

TOGO

Central Committee Discusses Coup Attempt

NC062154 Paris AFP in English 2143 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Lome, Oct 6 (AFP) — The Central Committee of Togo's ruling Rally of the Togolese People (RPT) met here Monday under the chairmanship of President Gnassingbe Eyadema to discuss last month's attempted coup against him.

A communique published afterwards called for international efforts to fight terrorism and called on the government to take all measures to punish those behind the September 23 attack.

The Togolese authorities have accused the family of former President Sylvanus Olympio of being behind the coup attempt and alleged that neighbouring Ghana and Burkina Faso had a hand in it.

Curfew Reduced

AB061255 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Still in connection with the events we experienced on the night of 23 to 24 September, here is a communique from the Ministry of Interior:

From today, Monday, 6 October 1986, the curfew has been reduced and will now be in force from 2200 to 0530 throughout the country.

ANGOLA

UNITA Communique Claims Successes

AU061816 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Lisbon, Oct 6 (AFP) — The rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said here Monday its forces had killed 56 government troops and a Cuban during fighting on September 23 and 27 in two provinces of the country.

A UNITA communique said 20 government soldiers and one Cuban were killed and 20 government troops captured when guerrillas captured Kilenda in Cuanza Sul Province in northern Angola.

It also said 36 government soldiers were killed in a rebel attack on a military convoy between Novo Redondo and Lobito in Benguela Province, southern Angola. A large quantity of equipment was captured, it added.

The communique accused Luanda's forces of bombing five villages with combat aircraft and helicopters in a "reprisal operation" in Bie Province in central Angola. It said 21 villagers were killed and 62 wounded.

UNITA losses in the operations mentioned were 35 dead, 75 wounded and 10 missing, the communique added.

BOTSWANA

President Masire Interviewed on Independence

MB060917 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 5 Oct 86 p 17

[Feature on interview with Botswana President Quett Masire by John d'Oliveira in Gaborone "this week": "My Plea to South Africa's Whites: Fear Apartheid Not Blacks"]

[Text] **Botswana is in a unique position in Africa, both because of its situation and because it is a prospering, stable, multi-party democracy which has turned Uhuru into an asset instead of a liability. Squeezed between Namibia, South Africa and Black Africa, it fears that it might become one of the battle-grounds over which the contenders for future power in South Africa will fight. So, as Botswana enters its 21st year of independence, its pragmatic President and the man largely responsible for Botswana's successful economic policies, Dr Quett Masire, watches developments in South Africa with great care and with deep concern. John d'Oliveira, Editor of the Argus Africa News Service, spoke to him in his Gaborone office this week.**

President Quett Masire says he agrees "100 percent" with Cape National Party leader Chris Heunis that the Afrikaner should ensure his survival not by political entrenchment or military power but by making himself "essential".

In a wide-ranging interview, President Masire said he firmly believed that the Afrikaner had a contribution to make to South and Southern Africa — provided he abandoned the policy of apartheid.

The following are the questions put to Dr Masire, together with his answers:

What, in your opinion, is the most remarkable single achievement since Botswana's independence?

The fact that Botswana started from nothing, so to speak, and that we have been able to generate resources and make services available to the whole country...generally people's expectations have been met and we have come to be hopeful for the future — because the past 20 years have been so rewarding.

In the last 20 years we have enjoyed peace, harmony and stability in a united nation. These things have enabled us to achieve one of the highest growth rates in the world. All our resources have been invested in sound programmes of development which have improved the quality of life in Botswana.

And the next 20 years?

Twenty years is a long time and I have no prophetic insight to be able to say exactly what will happen.

What is more, this area is destabilised by apartheid, and therefore it is not following a natural pattern of development where known resources can be interpreted in terms of future development — that will depend on what happens in South Africa with the apartheid system.

Do you agree with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda that there is danger of an explosion that could engulf the whole region, including Botswana?

Even your Mr Vorster said it. He said that unless there was change there would be consequences for South Africa that were too ghastly to contemplate.

He was right and President Kaunda is right and that is what every right-thinking person thinks.

Do you expect an explosion?

I hope it does not come because it will affect all of us...hope springs eternal in the human breast.

Is there any initiative Botswana can take to relieve the tension in South Africa?

We are always willing to help. However, the contempt with which South Africa scuttled the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group mission and Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission, does not encourage anyone to try. I believe Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State will, among other countries, visit South Africa. I hope he will be more successful.

Have you any reason to expect that his mission will be more successful?

I think there is more than just being hopeful. I think South Africa is America's friend and, therefore, they should be amenable to what their friends tell them, especially since the mood in the United States is such that they are saying, in effect, that enough is enough.

The United States ought to know better because there was discrimination in that country and South Africa ought to know better that if the United States which was once in the same position says that it does not pay to go along this path, they must know what they are talking about.

In your speech on Tuesday, you said South Africa had nothing to fear from majority rule. Could you elaborate on this?

I think it (the white South Africa fear of majority rule) is unfortunate because there are countries like Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho where the whites get along with the rest of the population and where they slot into the various sectors of the economies according to their abilities and their aptitudes and not according to their colour.

The people who are fighting for majority rule in South Africa have never given me the feeling that they want to throw the white man into the sea. They know that they will continue to need various poeple who can make different contributions to the various sectors of the economy, to different aspects of social life and so forth.

I think that not only will those people believe they have a duty to keep the whites, but that they will not be doing this as a favour to the whites. It will be done because the whites have rights, because they were born in that country.

South Africa will surely get a constitution in which there is a Bill of Rights just as Botswana has a Bill of Rights. So the whites will have their human rights respected and we feel any fears which might be based on expectations of racial acrimony are not well founded.

What you are saying seems very similar to the speech Minister Chris Heunis made five years ago and to which nobody apparently paid very much attention. He said then that the Afrikaner could not ensure his survival through political entrenchment or through military power. He could only ensure his survival in South Africa by ensuring that he was essential to the country. Do you agree whith that?

I agree 100 percent.

Would you say this was the essence of the solution to the problems in South Africa?

Yes. That is the essence.

Get rid of apartheid. Let every man matter on merit ... Here we are bringing people from every part of the world because they have a contribution to make ... the Afrikaner has a contribution to make to South Africa and to southern Africa.

To get back to Botswana — When you embarked on independence 20 years ago the situation in Botswana was little different to the situation in South Africa. Would you compare the situation now?

In Botswana we have a constitution which protects the rights of citizens without discrimination based on creed, sex, religious beliefs or political convictions, unlike what obtains in South Africa.

South Africa has a constitution in which only whites are allowed to participate in politics and can form a government. It has laws that protect rights for whites and another set of laws that deny blacks the same rights.

Human relations in South Africa are, therefore, heavily influenced by the apartheid system of racial separation.

What has happened to your relations with South Africa over the past 20 years?

We have co-existed with South Africa for a long time in the belief that we can work together even though we have different political systems. Since last year, South Africa has mounted unprovoked acts of aggression on our country. President Botha has threatened that he will order more attacks against Frontline States in the future. This has changed our relations.

How do you regard South Africa now?

We regard it as a troubled neighbour, undergoing civil strife.

Do you think the situation will improve or will it deteriorate?

I think the situation is likely to deteriorate unless the South African Government dismantles apartheid forthwith.

Our reading of the mood is that it seems ugly and deepening. Resistance is met with repression, which, in turn, invites escalation of violence.

The South African Government keeps on saying things about fundamental reform which it does not mean because, in the same breath, it says that it does not believe in the universal franchise.

To raise hopes with the intention of dashing them is to play with fire.

What would happen if apartheid could be eradicated?

Should it be eradicated in the foreseeable future, this region would rival any other in the world in prosperity.

What future do you see for the Southern African Development Coordination Conference should South Africa take its place as a full member, that is, once it gets rid of apartheid?

When South Africa becomes part of SADCC, the region will prosper. There will then be no disruption of SADCC efforts. Transportation costs will be reduced for most countries and our capacity to manage our own affairs will be so much more enhanced.

USSR Delegation Grateful for Exchange of Views

MB040700 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] A Soviet Union mission to the 20th anniversary of independence celebrations has thanked the president, Dr Quett Masire, top government officials, and Botswana at large for the cordial reception they had been accorded in this country. A statement from the head of the Soviet delegation, Mr Pallayev, on the mission's departure at the airport, said the mission was grateful for the useful exchange of views with the president and other political figures in this country. An exchange of views on bilateral as well as on pressing international problems, like the struggle against racism and vestiges of colonialism [as heard]. The Soviet mission said such talks would undoubtedly contribute to the widening mutual understanding and development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Botswana.

MOZAMBIQUE

SADCC Meeting Discusses Increasing Trade Routes

MB040819 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The SADCC coordinating council, which convened in Maputo yesterday, approved a plan of action in the field of meteorology, based on a number of specific projects for southern Africa, today. The meeting also supported a mail service operations program. The SADCC coordinating council also found it necessary to increase the number of flights in the region with the aim of diverting passenger traffic away from Johannesburg Airport, which is used as a transit point to countries in this region and for international flights. [words indistinct] southern African countries' airlines.

Regarding the present situation of projects in transportation, it was found that progress was being made along certain corridors, namely Nacala, Beira, and Dar es Salaam. The SADCC coordinating council concluded that it was necessary to implement railroad projects and, subsequently, port projects.

The meeting also approved new projects, including the project for computerized control of the Mozambique rail services.

SADCC Railway Project To Receive Canadian Funds

MB050748 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Canada is to provide SADCC countries with about $21 million for the second phase of the Mozambican northern Niassa railway line which links the port of Nacala to the Malawian border. The renovation work covers a stretch from Nampula city to the town of Cuamba in Niassa Province. A spokesman for the Ministry of Transport in Mozambique says the Canadian-financed scheme will supply rail turnouts and other railway equipment. The rehabilitation of the Nacala-Malawi railway is one of the major transport projects for the SADCC.

SOUTH AFRICA

Six SADF Soldiers Injured by Land Mine

MB061350 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1349 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 6 SAPA — Six SA Defence Force soldiers were injured this morning when their military vehicle detonated a landmine in Kangwane, near the Mozambique border, a spokeswoman for the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria.

The nature of their injuries was not known yet and they had been flown to the No. 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Spokeswoman Miss Ronelle Henning said at a press conference the explosion had occurred at 8am on a dirt road near Nbuzine in Kangwane.

The names of the soldiers would be released by the SADF once their next of kin had been informed.

Miss Henning said it could be expected the mine had been planted by the African National Congress.

ANC Rejects U.S. Congress Probe on Communist Links

MB061525 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The ANC is rejecting a probe ordered by the U.S. Congress. An investigation was ordered into the organization's communist links. ANC spokesman Tom Sebina has said in Lusaka that his organization does not see the necessity for such a probe.

In an apparent attempt to (?make sure it was even-handed), conservative congressmen incorporated a clause requiring President Reagan to submit a report on the activities of the Communist Party in South Africa. The reasons for the request are not clear, but it has been suggested it is aimed at assessing the Communist Party's influence over the ANC.

Mr Sebina says the banned organization has never made a secret of having communists within its ranks.

SABC Commentary on Communist Influence in ANC

MB070541 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] There are always two sides to a story, and this truism has been recognized even by the United States legislators, who last week insisted on imposing sanctions against South Africa. The United States Congress took its sanctions action because South Africa had refused to meet certain of its demands, foremost amongst which were that the African National Congress (and other organizations) should be unbanned and their leaders — among them Nelson Mandela — released from prison and consulted on new political directions. But the sanctions bill also

provided that a report must be submitted to Congress within 90 days on the communist influence in the African National Congress and its use of violence, including the abhorrent necklacing form of murder.

This action — if it is to be pursued in an impartial and objective manner — is to be welcomed. There is much evidence for the American legislators to contemplate.

In 1982, one of the Congress' own subcommittees investigated the ANC. It reported that it found the evidence it had received deeply disturbing. This evidence, it said, strongly suggested that the original purpose of the ANC had been subverted and that the Soviets and their allies had achieved alarmingly effective control over the ANC.

The United States legislators could also consider the evidence of their own national intelligence agency — the CIA — which has reported that of the 30 members of the ANC's Executive Committee more than half (18 in number) are communists. The implication of this is that the ANC is a front organization of the South African Communist Party. The ANC response is to admit that it has communists amongst its membership but to dismiss this as of no consequence. In actual fact, communist leaders from the time of Lenin have preached the need not for mass membership but for communists to assume leadership positions and thereby achieve effective control over front organizations. Thus, in the Soviet Union, for example, less than 10 percent of the population are members of the Communist Party.

Insofar as the ANC's commitment to violence and revolution is concerned, there is abundant and incontrovertible evidence for the United States legislators to consider. Even the most depraved acts of violence — the necklacing murders — have been endorsed by the African National Congress, with its secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, saying that this is something that black people should use against other black people who are suspected of being what he calls collaborators. Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, has said: Together, hand-in-hand with our boxes of matches and our necklaces, we shall liberate this country.

One can but hope that the United States Congress will take note of these statements and of much other evidence of the ANC's stance on violence and will not merely set out to whitewash the organization. It is to be hoped, as well, that the American legislators will give due recognition to the commitment by the South African authorities to release Nelson Mandela from prison and to negotiate directly with the leaders of the ANC if they renounce violence and revolution and work through peaceful channels for a new dispensation in South Africa.

Buthelezi Asks Japan To Help Blacks Hit by Sanctions

NC062224 Paris AFP in English 2201 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 6 (AFP) — Moderate black South African leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi Monday called on Japan to help form black self-help development schemes to offset the drastic effects of economic sanction on blacks.

Chief Buthelezi, leader of the country's dominant Zulu tribe and head of the Zulu Inkatha movement, was speaking during a meeting with Japanese Consul-General Katsumi Sezaki at the Zulu capital of Ulundi.

Japan recently applied limited economic sanctions on Pretoria, following on a package of sanctions agreed by the European Economic Community (EEC) and before considerably harsher sanctions imposed last week by the U.S. Congress.

Chief Buthelezi said Japan, with its sanctions, had signalled Pretoria that it found South Africa's apartheid policies of racial segregation to be "repugnant".

Now, he added, Tokyo needed to send another signal showing South African blacks that it had not supported sanctions "in callous disregard of the poorest of the poor (blacks)" who would be the main victims of sanctions.

He called on the Japanese Government to join in partnership with Inkatha and Japanese industrialists to promote self-help projects for blacks.

He told Mr. Sezaki: "It is my people who are affected (by sanctions). It is their children who suffer starvation, and who will now be subjected to the diseases of malnutrition."

Departing U.S. Envoy Holds Press Conference

MB050506 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1555 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 4, SAPA — Although this week's sanctions legislation was undoubtedly a considerable setback to the U.S. policy of constructive engagement, an escalation of "tit-for-tat" action would be counterproductive, the departing U.S. ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, said today. Speaking at a brief press conference at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport shortly before his departure at the end of a 4-1/2 year term of office in South Africa, he said the sanctions move had been an "expression of anger." Mr Nickel said the U.S. Government would pusue the course of constructive engagement. "Our objective must remain the same." Asked about possible retaliatory action by the SA Government to U.S. sanctions, he said "I would not like to see an escalation of tit-for-tat action ... this would be in nobody's interest."

Reviewing his term of office, Mr Nickel, who first came to South Africa as a correspondent for *Time* magazine in the sixties, said he liked to think the U.S. had played a useful role in the reform measures which had been implemented, although it was obviously impossible to quantify this. If he had been asked in 1981 whether he believed the pass laws would be repealed during his term he would not have been sure of saying yes.

Mr Nickel said he regarded the peak of his term here as being the signing of the Nkomati non-aggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique on March 16, 1984, as this had been a "promising landmark" for the future of southern Africa. "I hope this great achievement will not be thrown away." There was a great deal of suspicion surrounding the peace pact now and he

hoped the South African Government would do its utmost to remove these with bold efforts. "I hope there will be active diplomacy and active statesmanship on both sides, because the accord has great promise for the whole region."

Mr Nickel said he was "awfully sorry" that Congress had overridden President Reagan's veto on the sanctions legislation. He felt Mr Reagan's approach would be vindicated in time as the most efficient and rational. There were many people in the U.S. who hoped the expression of indignation would have the desired effect of making the SA Government move faster to end apartheid and establish government by consent but he felt this "euphoria in some quarters may turn into something of a hangover, as I fear this approach will not work out."

Asked about the U.S. Government's dialogue with the ANC, he said this was aimed at putting down certain markers. The U.S. objective was not just the end of apartheid but a truly democratic South Africa which was at peace with itself. The U.S. would not encourage the ANC to continue its path of revolution and take over of power.

Mr Nickel said the inability to break the political deadlock in South Africa was his government's most serious concern with regard to the current situation in the country. Changes in the socio-economic field had overtaken progress in the political arena and this failure explains at least in part the unrest over the last two years. The unrest had threatened to block out any perceptions of progress in South Africa.

Responding to questions on the SWA/Namibia issue, Mr Nickel said he did not feel independence for the territory was further away than when he had arrived. All kinds of technical problems connected to the UN resolution had been cleared up during his term of office. "But we cannot have progress while there is a strong Cuban presence in Angola .. This must be resolved first." The MPLA government in Angola had to realise sooner or later that it could not solve the country's problems by military means. What was needed was a "deinternationalisation" of Angola with the Cubans and the SADF being removed as factors in the equation. "We have not given up hope that this realisation will come to dawn and that Namibia will get its long-overdue and internationally accepted independence," Mr Nickel said.

Asked whether U.S. military aid to the rebel UNITA movement was not escalating the conflict in Angola, Mr Nickel said it had been necessary for the U.S. to counter Soviet intervention there. Although the U.S. believed the Angolan conflict could not be solved militarily, it could also not allow one side to develop its military capacity more than the other.

Mr Nickel, who was leaving South Africa on a SAA flight to Frankfurt en route to Washington, said he was departing with a sense of nostalgia "but with no regrets." He will be replaced by the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Mr Edward Perkins, a 58-year-old career diplomat who has served as U.S. ambassador to Liberia.

New Johannesburg Bishop Buchanan Enthroned
MB060653 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1808 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 5, SAPA — When society is locked in fear and hatred it is not a Christian society, the newly-enthroned Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend George Duncan Buchanan said in his charge to the congregation of St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg this afternoon.

Bishop Buchanan was enthroned in the capacity-crowded cathedral by Archbishop Desmond Tutu of Cape Town, in a dignified ceremony attended by parishioners, Anglican clergy, Bishops Suffragan Simeon Nkoane and Sigsibert Ndwandwe, lay clergy and visiting clergy.

"Anything that society does that is not for good is contrary to the will of God and is not Christian and must be rejected," Bishop Buchanan told the congregation.

He said he was "horrified" by the "numbness" of whites in this country who had "lost their humanity" and "cannot and dare not see others as human."

"I am horrified by the dusty, drab townships and the one-room shanties where one can never escape the noise," he said.

He was "terrified" by the anger this bred and the "force" used to keep the system in operation.

He said he was not surprised that sanctions had been implemented to try and bring an end to the system of apartheid.

"No-one has the right to deprive others of their fullest humanity," he said.

He was aware how few people "knew one another" across the lines drawn in this land, he said, but one area where this had happened was in the church.

Earlier in the day, the bishop had been consecrated in a service conducted by Archbishop Tutu.

It was announced in the morning service that the bishop suffragan of the west Rand, Sigisbert Ndwandwe, and Father Sipho Masemola, had recently been released from detention under emergency regulations.

Bishop Buchanan was elected bishop nearly 20 weeks after he was installed as dean of St Mary's Cathedral.

He grew up in Johannesburg and graduated from Rhodes with a BA degree in 1956. He also studied at Oxford, where he was awarded a Master of Divinity in 1960, and was a fellow and tutor at the General Theological Seminary. He served as a deacon in Canterbury Cathedral and as a priest in the New York Cathedral.

He spent many years prior to his installation at St Pauls Theological College in Grahamstown as sub-warden and later as warden.

In his address, Bishop Buchanan thanked Archbishop Tutu, who was responsible for bringing him from St Paul's to Johannesburg — "which had been a highlight of his own (the archbishop's) ministry."

The archbishop's "infectious faith has been an inspiration to many," he said, and his "prophetic ministry a gift to the church ... awe-inspiring in its sheer creativity and energy."

In his blessing at the conclusion of the service, Bishop Buchanan said: "May God look with the eyes of mercy on this city and diocese; banish from it all poverty, violence and discord, and make it a place of peace, brotherhood and safety for all its people."

Man Killed When Police Fire on Mourners 5 Oct
MB071026 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1014 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 7 SAPA — A 23-year-old man, Mr Peter Makgae, was shot dead and several other people allegedly injured by Soweto municipal policemen after they opened fire on mourners returning from a funeral on Sunday, the *Sowetan* newspaper reported today. The shootings took place when police guarding the house of Soweto councillor, Mr Patrick Gaboutloeloe, were allegedly attacked by a crowd of about 600, causing damage of R5000, according to the Bureau for Information in Pretoria. "A black man died and two other men were injured when shots were fired by a member of the security forces," the bureau said.

Some of the crowd were armed with sledgehammers and one tried to use a bulldozer to destroy the house. Naledi residents say soon after the shootings irate people attacked the councillor's house and destroyed it. He was not at home at the time. Mr Gaboutloeloe is in hiding in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, where 10 other councillors sought refuge following attacks on councillors in Soweto during August, according to the *Sowetan*.

Mr Lucas Molefe, who was shot and wounded, is in a critical condition in the Hillbrow hospital. Miss Mamasie Khanyile, who was injured in the hand, said she was standing at the door of her home when she was struck by a bullet. She said several other shots missed her. Others who were shot are: Mr Lucas Matsetela, Miss Elsie Kgambotse, Mr Solomon Mbatha, a man known as Morapedi and two unidentified people.

Bishop Mokoena Launches New Political Party
MB061508 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1447 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 6 SAPA — A new political party, formed by black clergymen and community councillors and described as being moderate, was launched in Johannesburg today. The United Christian Conciliation Party was launched at a news conference attended by its two presidents, Bishop Isaac Mokoena, and a former mayor of an eastern Cape township, Mr Tamasanqa Linda, and treasurer, Soweto councillor Mr Edwards Kunene.

Bishop Mokoena, who heads the Black Independent Reformed Churches Association, said the party hoped to promote moderation and conciliation. "The party is open to all who abide by Christian values, regardless of creed, sex or colour," he said.

He said he would be leaving with Mr Linda tonight for a four-day trip to Britain to promote the new party and to collect funds. Bishop Mokoena said the party was in no way funded by the government.

Mr Linda said the party would definitely recruit white candidates to stand in the next white general election.

The party also plans to recruit coloured and Indians to its ranks and has promised to hold rallies for moderate blacks. Mr Linda said he could not yet say whether the party would take part in the proposed national statutory council.

Minister Sees Search for 'Unconventional Trade'
MB040433 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2226 GMT
3 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 3, SAPA — South African "sanction busters" are ready to advise businessmen on "unconventional trade" methods if the latest U.S. or other punitive measures against this country might affect them. In the absence of the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, who is in Washington, the deputy minister, Mr Kent Durr, said today some of the U.S. sanctions would be less effective than others. "We do not believe in sanctions or trade boycotts and do not believe they work," he said. "Sanctions seldom work but they almost always add to costs because of extra middlemen." Individuals and not governments traded with each other and the South African Government had limited private sector dealings with American individuals.

"I think the symbolism of these latest sanctions is more important than the reality. They are limited and therefore will have limited effect and will not promote reform," said Mr Durr. Increased democracy and freedom went hand in hand with a developing economy and sanctions would strike at the ability of the economy to expand. "If we are serious about reform, which we are, then we must be serious about economic development and we must find ways of doing this," he said. "The government's role is to advise — and we do — on unconventional trade methods. "We have developed skills in the departments of trade and industries and finance to advise people on this level." Mr Durr would not be drawn on the details of what he euphemistically calls "unconventional trade."

"Our stance as a government is that we do not believe in boycotts or sanctions and that we will remain reliable and consistent suppliers of goods and will do our utmost to make this possible," he said.

Mr Durr did not think the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, was advocating sanctions when he said South Africa would stop buying American grain if the sanctions bill went through the U.S. Senate. "Any country seeks a balanced trade with one of its partners," he said. "Trade is a two-way traffic which should be

mutually beneficial. If you trade less you must buy less. They may buy less from us and we may buy less from them."

The U.S. sanctions were "ill-timed and misguided" and would hit at the poorer sections of the community and countries which depended on the South African economy.

Security Network Said To Create 'Shadow State'
MB041123 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 3-8 Oct 86 pp 12, 13

[By Anton Harber]

[Excerpts] A massive and little-known network of over 500 committees, effectively controlled by the military and police, is coordinating government and state activity at every level of South African life.

The seven-year-old National Security Management System (NSMS) is giving the Security Forces a crucial say in decision-making in every part of the country's governing structure.

It has led to the creation of a shadow state structure, a complex and elaborate system that exists alongside normal government bureaucracy and is answerable only to similar security bodies above it. [passage omitted] Officials are adamant that the system only deals with security matters. Adriaan Vlok, the Deputy Minister of Defence, told parliament earlier this year that the terms of reference of the committees were "to coordinate government action which has an influence on the security situation in their respective areas of responsibility."

But officials have made it clear they consider almost any matter — from the provision of proper schooling to rent and consumer boycotts — as potential security problems and therefore within the jurisdiction of the NSMS. [passage omitted] The committees plug into decision-making from the highest levels of the state down to local authorities:

— At cabinet level, there is the State Security Council [SSC] which meets twice a week and makes recommendations on national "total strategy" to the cabinet. The SSC heads the NSMS.

— At the level of government department heads and cabinet committees, there is a Work Committee of the State Security Council (SSC). This body coordinates the activities of the directors-general of government departments and the chairmen of the other work committees of the Cabinet Committees with regard to security.

— Thirteen Interdepartmental Committees of the SSC bring together representatives of all government departments at a slightly lower level.

— At a regional level, there are Joint Management Centres (JMC). At the moment there are 11 of these and they use Defence Force command boundaries, but the plan is to cut the number down to nine to coincide with the country's economic development areas. If this is achieved, the JMCs will plug into the system at the same level as the Executive Committees that are replacing the provincial councils. The JMCs coordinate local strategies to deal with security problems or potential security problems.

— There are 60 sub-JMCs, which exert their influence on the system roughly at the level of the planned Regional Service Councils, although their boundaries do not always coincide.

— At the lowest level, 448 mini-JMCs work at the level of local authorities. [passage omitted]

All JMC members are civil servants, rather than elected representatives; all the chairmen — and many of the chairmen of the sub-and mini-JMCs — are senior military or police officers. The only department not participating is Justice.

The system was established in 1979 because of problems with the lack of coordination among government departments and competition between the country's different intelligence networks. Under Prime Minister John Vorster, a chaotic situation of overlap and duplication existed. The NSMS was designed to counter this. [passage omitted]

The plan grew out of the concept of "total strategy" as a response to what was perceived as the "total onslaught" on South Africa. "The philosophy upon which the organisation is based," the State Security Council secretary has said, "is that the Republic is confronted by a multi-dimensional threat — multi-dimensional in the sense that the Republic's enemies attack the constitutional, the economic, the social and the security bases in accordance with a co-ordinated plan or strategy. It is the conviction of the government that this threat can only be met and turned back by the application of strategies using, in the same way as the enemy, the four main elements: constitutional, economic, social and security." [passage omitted]

"You must realise we are not talking politics here," one said. "We are talking survival.

"It has nothing to do with politics. It is carrying out the policy of politicians. The decision to carry it out is politics, but the carrying out is different. I am carrying out the policy of this government because they pay my salary, whether I like it or not." [passage omitted]

[PFP researcher James] Selfe claims the JMCs have detailed information at their disposal. "They know precisely who was at what meeting and what was said by whom. They also keep tabs on those regarded as important community figures." [passage omitted]

Selfe, who has done intensive research into the system as part of an academic thesis, believes this committee may be involved in disinformation. The many fake pamphlets that have appeared in the last year may be attributed to the JMCs.

The State Security Council officials said this was theoretically possible, but highly unlikely. The JMC would not have the power to issue pamphlets itself. Theoretically, it would have the power to ensure that the relevant department did so. [passage omitted]

The JMCs do not have executive powers. They can recommend action, but they cannot order it or make final decisions on it.

But the SSC official made clear the enormous power the JMCs have to ensure their recommendations are carried out. If a department rejects a JMC recommendation, it will go up to the SSC or one of its working committees, which will take the matter up with a director-general or even at cabinet level.

The security system thus has an extraordinary ability to go around normal departmental procedures and ensure that its recommendations are decided on at the highest level. [passage omitted]

The JMCs have played a crucial role during the State of Emergency, the [SSC] officials said. "They are really the people on the ground level. You can't handle all the security from Pretoria, that is impossible."

Selfe believes the JMC system is "fundamentally anti-democratic" because it allows non-representative people to discuss and make decisions on matters that should be decided by elected representatives. Military and police officers are being given enormous influence over the decisions of politicians.

SSC officials counter this by arguing that the JMCs are made up of members of government departments "who are answerable to the politicians or the elected cabinet ministers.

"If this system is undemocratic, then the whole civil service is undemocratic. They are working on behalf of elected people." [passage omitted]

The fact that military and police officers chair almost every JMC, sub- and mini-JMC causes much disquiet among observers, a feeling that would probably only be strengthened by the reasons officials give for this bias.

The Security Forces, they argue, control the intelligence committees and these are the most important part of the system. They are also the trained strategists, most skilled at formulating "total strategy" responses to a crisis. "The defence force and police are used to working with intelligence and the administration of intelligence, like putting things on walls and making deductions," the official told me. [passage omitted]

Transkei Warns Ciskei Against Deploying 'Hit Squad'

MB050513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1759 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Umtata Oct 4 SAPA — Transkei's President George Matanzima, today warned President Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei that any armed Ciskeians deployed inside the borders of Transkei would "never return alive." Speaking at a rally in Ezibeleni near Queenstown, Chief Matanzima said he had received information that Chief Sebe had formed a hit squad to assassinate Transkeian citizens. He told Chief Sebe "not to play with fire."

Chief Matanzima confirmed that Maj Gen Kwane Sebe, the son of President Sebe, and his second in command, Col Zandisile Ngwanya, are in prison in the Transkeian capital of Umtata. He said he did not know how they came to be in prison. The two police officers were allegedly kidnapped at Bisho in Ciskei at about the time of the dramatic escape by the former head of Ciskei's security forces, Maj Gen Charles Xhanti Sebe. Chief Matanzima denied any knowledge of Maj Gen Sebe's whereabouts.

He said there was strong evidence that the two Ciskei police officers were involved in an attempt to abduct Mr Mamba Sebe, a former Ciskei transport minister, who was granted political asylum in Transkei after skipping bail on corruption charges and fleeing Ciskei.

Chief Matanzima said President Sebe had a weak police force and that explained why Mr Xhanti Sebe was able to escape from the Middledrift maximum security prison.

Country Said Self-Sufficient in Nuclear Energy

MB060712 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The executive chairman of the Atomic Energy Corporation, Dr Weinand de Villiers, says South Africa is self-sufficient to a great extent in the field of nuclear energy and will most certainly be able to meet demands for nuclear fuel in the next 10 years. In a television interview, Dr de Villiers pointed out that South Africa, nevertheless, was like every other country dependent on other countries for progress in technical areas. In the field of nuclear energy development it would be more difficult and more expensive to be self-sufficient if South Africa did not have international cooperation.

Dr de Villiers said that South Africa was prepared to cooperate with other countries, especially Third World countries, to help them in the field of nuclear energy, but this would be subject to guarantees from the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

Dr de Villiers said that there was skepticism in many other countries about the South African uranium enrichment process despite the fact South Africa had continually reassured the world that its processes would only be used for peaceful means. Referring to the proposal at the congress of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna last week that South Africa's rights and privileges be suspended, Dr de Villiers said that political pressure had been the main reason for the move. He pointed out that South Africa's rights and privileges could not be suspended under the statute of the IAEA, but that rules were often ignored when politics intervened. At the Vienna meeting it was decided that delegates would vote on the measure in September. [as heard]

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Statistics

MB061623 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1614 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 6 SAPA — The number of unrest incidents during September was the lowest recorded since January 1985,

the Bureau for Information said at a press briefing in Pretoria today.

A bureau statistician, Dr Kobus Neethling, said the revolutionary climate had not abated entirely and in some areas it was still intense.

Other bureau officials said they were not qualified to say whether the state of emergency might be ended due to the downswing in unrest.

During September, attacks on security forces were also at their lowest level in 14 months, Dr Neethling said.

Twenty-eight people died in unrest during September — the lowest figure since February 1985.

The bureau outlined trends in unrest in percentage terms as customary, since it is not permitted to supply figures.

A statistician, Mr David Venter, said stone throwing still accounted for most unrest incidents in September, 38.2 per cent, followed by petrol bombings (18.4 per cent) and arson (15.5 per cent).

In the first 16 weeks of the state of emergency, called on June 12, 25.3 per cent of all unrest incidents occurred in Soweto, 24.1 on the Witwatersrand and 21 per cent in the eastern Cape.

Unrest deaths this year numbered 41 in January, 90 in February, 116 in March, 100 in April, 157 in May, 161 in June, 90 in July, 62 in August and 28 in September.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

6 Oct

MB061558 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1555 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 6 SAPA — Herewith the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"The burnt body of a black youth, who has not yet been identified, was found in KwaZakhele, near Port Elizabeth, yesterday afternoon.

"In Umlazi, near Durban, a large crowd set a vehicle alight late yesterday afternoon. A passenger who tried to escape was attacked and burnt to death. Another passenger was seriously injured.

"A passing motorist, who knocked someone down at the scene, was wounded in the shoulder when shots were fired at his vehicle. The security forces arrived at the scene and dispersed the crowd with tearsmoke.

"In Clearwater, near Durban, the store room of a school was set alight yesterday afternoon, causing R5,000 damage.

"At midday yesterday, a crowd of about 600 attacked the home of a Soweto councillor, causing about R5,000 damage. A black man, Pieter Mague, died and two other men were injured when shots were fired by a member of the security force.

"In Atteridgeville, a man was attacked by a group late yesterday afternoon. The security forces arrived at the scene and dispersed the group with tearsmoke. The victim was admitted to hospital with serious injuries.

"Late yesterday afternoon, members of the security forces, while accompanying a soccer team, were attacked by a crowd throwing stones in Namafubedu in the northern Free State. The security forces fired buckshot at the attackers, wounding six men and one woman. They were arrested.

"Isolated incidents, mainly stonethrowing, occurred elsewhere."

7 Oct

MB071000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0954 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 7 SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest situation report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

"The names of the six SA Defence Force members injured in the landmine explosion on Monday, October 6, in Kangwane have been released. They are Rifleman Y.P. van der Vyver (24) of Carlentonville, Lance Corporal H.H. van der Merwe (25) of Bellville, Rifleman S.J. Pienaar of Vryburg, Corporal B.S. Moir (23) of Empangeni, Corporal D.B. Jordaan (24) of Evander, and, Corporal C.G. Fourie of Benoni.

"A member of the security forces, C. Ngombane, was killed when an unknown person fired three shots at him in the Joza township near Grahmstown. The incident took place yesterday (October 6) at about 1945.

"At about 1030 on October 6 a black man was seriously injured in Soweto when a group of blacks tried to set him alight. He was admitted to the Baragwanath Hospital.

"In Pimville at about 0845 a group of about 15 black persons attempted to set fire to a 15-year-old boy and a man. The security forces fired two shots at the group. Two people were wounded and arrested together with five others."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Agenda For Future Change

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 3 October carries a page 6 column by Hermann Giliomee, professor of politics at the University of Cape Town, discussing prospects for change in South Africa. "The key factor in determining the survival of the state is its autonomy ... the South African state must be considered relatively high on the autonomy scale. Government clearly cannot be seen as lacking in the will to apply 'law and order.'

With between a third and half the black workers unemployed, the state can recruit enough blacks to supplement the police force." "And it is not dependent on foreign powers." "To this must be added the dependence of blacks on wage labour in the service of white employers. There is no peasantry left ... and only 2 percent of blacks run their own enterprises, most of them very small" "In spite of all this, the tide is steadily running against the status quo — am embattled minority clinging to power." "Already the weaknesses of the South African state under its present form of rule is manifesting itself . Firstly, the state is unable to sustain the system of black education — the main agent of black socialisation." "In the second place, the state is showing weakness in its fiscal capacities. Of this, the current rent boycott is a clear indication." "Thirdly, the state is unable to provide the conditions for profitable investment by the private sector and it has been unable to talk the private sector into investing. Total gross domestic investment was down 18.2 percent in 1981 ...." "But if revolution is impossible, so is reform." "In the NP [National Party] we have a government which is strong enough to rule but too weak to transform its political system or even to build reform coalitions." "The deeper truth may be that a middle class reform coalition is impossible because the middle class is too small." "The property-owning class in the black groups is extremely small and even the stratum of white collar workers is very narrow — 8 percent in the case of blacks; 19 percent in the case of coloured people; and 48 percent in the case of the small Indian group. Far from being able to accept the present system in exchange for material benefits, the black, coloured, and Indian middle class are the subordinate population who are most outraged by their exclusion from the political social system. A more determined and prescient National Party leadership may wisely decide to take some steam out of the black townships by allowing relatively affluent blacks to escape to white residential areas and send their children to white schools willing to desegregate themselves." "The major process which will be at work over the next decades may be a dialectic one in which the state will play a central role. On the one hand, we shall see a growing state which, in its drive to attain stability and renewed economic growth, will reduce the power of all social groups ...." "On the other hand, increasing state intervention will lead to a diminution of the state's autonomy as classes begin to unite against the state." "The day workers launch effective strikes against the state as well as their employers, SA will enter a new phase in its history."

Ciskei Power Struggle

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 3 October features a page 10 article by Hugh Robertson on the "theatrical power struggle in Ciskei between members of the Sebe family," which at first glance "seems to be merely an internecine squabble which only cognoscenti of Xhosa tradition and family feuds can unravel. But at the root of it all is an illogical quirk in the Government's Bantustan policy." In creating two Xhosa homelands, Transkei and Ciskei, the South African Government set the stage for current power struggles. "Transkei, the more powerful of the two, has been bent upon unifying the historical land of the Xhosa under its own aegis for more than two decades. In the process it has exacerbated the paranoia and absurdity which has characterised the regime of" President Lennox Sebe. "Whatever the answer, the Sebe circus probably would not have been possible if there had been only one, instead of two, Xhosa homelands and the Government had not shown its true colors by trying to divide and rule the Xhosa people through its often ridiculous surrogates."

Sanctions 'Amount to War'

Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 2 October, in a page 6 editorial, focuses on arguments used by outsiders in justifying sanctions against South Africa. "Sudden discovery of black suffering" is hardly a "wise argument," as blacks have suffered a long time under apartheid. Similarly, the contention that the "engine " of the southern African economy "will be reduced to shambles" has been pushed aside in the race to impose sanctions. "In cases where a nation en bloc goes off its rocker, and has to be called violently to order by the world community, a convincing case can be made out for destruction of the economy, or all-out war. Sanctions, if made effective, amount to war. But to wreck an economy because of the sins of a small group of doubt-filled, race-obsessed eccentrics is overkill." Sanctions will not end apartheid. "If we are wrong and they do end apartheid, they will have to be so savage that in the process they end South Africa as a viable economy. Who wants that?"

IDASA Needs Support

In a second editorial on the same page, *Cape Times* welcomes the creation of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa [IDASA]. "Opportunities on a nation-wide basis for contact and discussion between groups and individuals who might otherwise never make contact" might occur. The group, led by Alex Boraine and Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, will provide a forum for "genuine debate" and "deserves the support of all."

Mandela Magic

Spreading, "indiscriminate" violence in South Africa, and possible ways to head it off, are the subject of Allister Sparks' column on the same page. The state of emergency and continuing government crackdown "all points to one thing — the emergence of what I call a Khmer Rouge element among the black youth ...." Young blacks in the townships "are on a borderline between political protest and habitual wanton violence." "We are producing a whole generation of rage-filled, brutalized young people for whom violence has become a way of life and who are now moving beyond the reach of any kind of political discipline and control." The one person "capable of defusing this bomb" is Nelson Mandela. "Even among the most alienated youths Nelson Mandela's name is still magic." "His long incarceration has made him a symbol of resistance, a martyr, a messianic figure whose reappearance many of them seem to believe will signal their liberation. This is why the government is afraid to release Mr Mandela," fearing a repeat of the Iranian overthrow of the shah. Nevertheless, "he is in the extraordinary position of being a moderate whose martyrdom has made him a hero to the radicals." "But if we wait much longer our [Jomo] Kenyatta will be gone and we shall find ourselves dealing with the Khmer Rouge generation." "A leader unto darkness and death? Or the moderate of national stature and vision who might save South Africa from its deepening crisis?"

Government Reform Dance

Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 3 October, in a page 4 editorial, observes that "watching the government doing its delicate dance on 'reforms' would be extremely amusing if the implications of the dance were not so profound." As a case in

point, take P.W. Botha's "rational reason for the continuation of this key element of apartheid [Group Areas Act]: he is protecting the 'coloured community and the white worker who would be pushed back into slum areas.'" "To eliminate the vertical apartheid separating black from white, the Government must repeal the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act. When that is done we can then turn to the horizontal apartheid that separated those with power from those without; those with wealth from those who do not have; the rulers from the ruled."

Democracy RSA Style

The "Joe's Burg" column on page 6 comments that the South African Government seems to have finally found out that "democracy is a good idea." So the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis has had his department at work devising a new constitution. "They tried all sorts of permutations, setting up institutions for Africa and working hard inventing new terms for old systems, but all in vain." "Now some of us here know better what democracy is, so we make sure that television is a State monopoly." "No, that's not dictatorship. It is the new-style democracy that is being implemented here in South Africa." In addition, "people will keep on accusing the Government of not negotiating with the blacks. But they would be speaking from a position of absolute ignorance. Democracy in this country means on-going negotiations with blacks."

Hope for Reform From Le Grange

Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 5 October [as published], in a page 2 editorial, remarks on Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange's admission to the Cape National Party congress this week that "desperate conditions under which people — black and coloured — were expected to live, were the underlying causes for the discontent." "The fact that Le Grange, a long standing apologist for these conditions ... has come this far, is cause for hope. The government must tackle these issues vigorously and stop depending on the security forces to stabilise a situation that can never be stabilised unless the root causes are removed." "We sincerely hope they will now get on with the job."

Cooperation With Lesotho

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 4 October, in a page 10 editorial, examines the implications of recently announced plans to proceed with the Lesotho-South Africa Highlands Water Project. "It demonstrates the necessity of sharing both resources and material benefits across racial, national, and political barriers ...." The scheme "will help mark another stage in the collapse of apartheid."

Election Fever

In his "Political Commentary" column on the same page, David Braun speculates on reasons why P.W. Botha has not called early general elections for November. The poor state of the voter rolls is perhaps the primary reason, although this probably "would not have deterred the President from calling an election if he really wished." With elections now expected in April, "the unfortunate part about all this is that for the next six months political nerves are going to be stretched to breaking point as every event is seized upon to make electoral propaganda. Very much in the back seat will be the reform process. The Government is not going to want to give too much for the Conservative Party and the Herstigtes [Reformed National Party] to exploit."

Detainee Pay Withheld

Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 3-8 October, in a page 2 article by Pippa Green, reports that several multinational corporations "have stopped all or part of the wages of workers detained in terms of the State of Emergency." "Foreign companies are no more willing to pay detained workers than are local ones, although the former have more scruples about firing detained workers." "Only two American companies — Mobil Oil and 3M — have agreed from the outset to pay detained workers in full." General Motors is paying 50 percent wages, Volkswagen pays 75 percent, and Samcor, owned partly by Ford, remits 60 percent. Unions, meanwhile, push for full pay "because the families are suffering."

Alliance Announces Resistance Campaign

A page 3 article by Shaun Johnson and Sefako Nyaka reports this week's announcement by leaders of the United Democratic Front [UDF], the Congress of South African Trade Unions, and the National Education Crisis Committee of "a momentous campaign for National Unity Against Apartheid and the Emergency. The joint call represents a reorganisation and galvanisation of our forces which have been besieged in the months of the State of Emergency, says Murphy Morobe, acting national publicity secretary of the UDF." "Morobe was reluctant to specify precise actions likely to characterise the campaign." "No duration was specified for the national campaign, but it can be taken to be underway already — the national action by students and pupils planned for Monday is seen as part and parcel of the national unity call."

Delayed Elections

"The decision to defer the anticipated election at least until early next year came after a special meeting of Cabinet Ministers last weekend," says a page 7 article by Patrick Laurence. "Ministers who favored delaying the election until 1987 offered two key arguments: their belief that the slight pick-up in the economy will have gained momentum by next year and their reluctance to seek a mandate from the electorate without concrete proposals on how to accommodate blacks politically. The fate of Botha's proposed national statutory council is singularly pertinent." It has "failed to elicit approval from key black leaders and organisations." Under such circumstances, *The Weekly Mail* contends that Botha had no choice but to delay elections.

Reforms: 'Unmitigated Farce'

On page 13 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 5 October Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column that the passing of the U.S. sanctions bill means that "the trial by innuendo of Archbishop Desmond Tutu and other leaders has finally ended," since they were "vindicated by US legislators when 'constructive engagement' with apartheid was irrevocably thrown out of the window." Qwelane says that now apartheid itself is on trial. "There is a general misconception among many people, particularly white South Africans, that some of us think sanctions will end apartheid. What we believe is that they will herald the beginning of the inevitable end of racism, oppression and injustice." Qwelane says that "everybody except many white South Africans and their leaders saw the 'reforms' for what they were: an unmitigated farce."

THE SUNDAY STAR on Punishment of Racism

A page 16 editorial says that the death penalty awarded a white rapist and murderer of a black girl could not be more warranted. "That this rates as one of the very few cases in which a white person has been given the death sentence for a crime against a black should help to highlight the changing outlooks of white South Africa at the very time when any form of racism faces heavy punishment from abroad," says the editorial.

Presidency 'Up For Grabs'

Political correspondent David Breier says on the same page: "Last week Nat [National Party] betting hotted up in the presidential stakes as President Botha boosted the chances of Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning." Breier points out that Heunis' chief rival is Transvaal National Party (NP) leader F.W. de Klerk and the power struggle between Heunis and De Klerk is regarded as more of a struggle between Cape and Transvaal interests. Heunis could hope to hold nearly all of his 42 Cape MP's and most of the Natal MP's which would "put him within striking distance of the 64 votes for an overall majority in the Nat caucus." On the other hand De Klerk could "win the support of most of his Transvaal MPS, but there is known to be a group of Transvaal 'New Nats' or super-verligtes [super enlightened] who would have problems with him," says Breier. Breier believes that "their champion is at present Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is still a rank outsider in the Presidential stakes." Minister of Education and Development aide Gerrit Viljoen is the third Transvaaler contender. "The Presidency is still very much up for grabs — when President Botha calls it a day," says Breier.

National Party Demoralized

On the same page David Breier comments on the factors which would damage the National Party if a general election were to be held this year. Breier points out the reasons as follows: "The fact that the voters' roll is so out of date would count against the Nats"; the sanctions issue "instead of drumming up white voters to stand behind the Government against the world," became "muddied and confusing"; the poor state of the economy; and the demoralized state of the party. "The Nat rightwing is unhappy at reforms while the leftwing wants more reforms. Whatever the Government does, or fails to do, it upsets a chunk of its support," says Breier.

Reform Initiatives: 'No Meaning'

On page 17 in the "Black Eye" column David Allen writes that the government's "inability to solve the complex equations of our national crisis has acquired an almost mathematical predictability." He says the government has been criticized for "the inverse ratio that exists between the expectations it generates and the changes it implements." If it were possible to plot a graph of the two, the "expectations" curve would "emerge as a mildly fluctuating horizontal" and the "results" curve would "be shown falling away in almost hyperbolic fashion." "As a result of everything that's happened since Rubicon I, that curve is now tending towards infinity. The significance of this is that 'infinity', in political terms, has no meaning — which is pretty much how the majority of this country's educated, informed and aware regard the Government's reform initiatives."

SUNDAY STAR on Group Areas

David Breier says on page 17 of *The Sunday Star* that President Botha faces a "major revolt in the President's Council following the meagre reforms to Group Areas Act apartheid which he suggested last week." "It is reliably understood that several important changes have recently been made to the draft report, reducing its impact on Group Areas apartheid. One of the ways in which the teeth of the report might be drawn could involve omitting the suggestion that compulsory residential apartheid could in the long term be phased out altogether. This is diametrically opposed to the National Party policy and the suggestion may now have been removed from the President's Council report." The President's Council report is "worded cautiously" and "any attempts by the Government to further water it down before it is tabled could lead to coloured and Indian members of the committee refusing to sign it," says Breier.

NP Loses Heart

In the "Review" section on page 13 David Breier says that provincial congresses of the NP are meant to be the highest decision making bodies of the party but instead, the congresses have become "little more than a progression of speeches by President Botha and his Ministers." Breier believes that the party has become lethargic and that President Botha "rules a party that has lost its heart." "Some political analysts trace the downfall of the NP to the 1979 congresses when Mr Botha, then still in his first year as Prime Minister, told the congresses that they could decide on 'principle' but not on 'policy'." Breier believes that Botha "unilaterally usurped the power of the congresses, which represent the rank-and-file, to decide on their own party's policy." He says that an overview of this year's NP congresses leave one with the impression that official NP Party policy is still clinging to three essentials: There must be racially separate government schools; segregation in the vast bulk of suburbs; and real power must still remain in the hands of whites in general.

SUNDAY TIMES on U.S. Sanctions Decision

"The U.S. Congress's decision on sanctions against South Africa is an act of singular, indulgent stupidity," says a page 22 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 5 October. Pretoria's resolve to " 'go it alone' has been immeasurably hardened" and "its isolation deepened." The editorial says white South Africans "should not deflect from the cardinal issue: a political or social system based on the compulsory corralling of people according to race and maintained by untrammelled State force can never be accepted. A glimmering of that perception in our rulers was for a time apparent. We should not allow the U.S. Congress actions to snuff that light among our public. Nor can we allow our Government to be sidetracked by pique, machoism or stupidity from its desperately slow crawl from a disreputable past."

U.S. Cannot Dictate RSA Policy Changes

On page 23 Brian Pottinger writes on a "misunderstanding" between America and South Africa saying: "This transatlantic misunderstanding has sited itself in three areas: black South Africa's perceptions of what Washington can do, whites' fears of what it is doing, and Washington's dilemma about what it should do." Pottinger says that a "conventional wisdom has built within South Africa's black community, fed by celebrity leadership, that the United States has the capacity to dictate policy changes

to the South African Governemnt. It is an intriguing misapprehension founded in the conviction that the tribe which currently occupies Union Buildings stands in a neo-colonialist relationship with the west; that gunboats, economic or political, will soon bring the white natives to heel." However, Pottinger says that U.S. influence can only be in the area of "moral persuasion" or "push and prod".

SWAZILAND

King Appoints Dlamini New Prime Minister

MB061655 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III has appointed Mr Sotsha Dlamini as the new prime minister of Swaziland. Mr Dlamini replaces Prince Bhekimpi, whom his majesty retired today. The appointment was announced by the king at Eludzidzini royal residence this afternoon during a meeting summoned by his majesty. Mr Dlamini is a former top police officer with the Royal Swaziland Police Force and was retired from the force in 1983.

During the meeting, King Mswati III commended the Swazi nation for the untiring effort to execute royal duties, particularly the construction of the royal residence, Eludzidzini. He also thanked all those who presented him with gifts as a token of congratulation for his coronation. Today's meeting was also attended by her majesty, Indlovukati.

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Returns From Zaire Talks

MB060610 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda, who returned from a 1-day visit to Zaire last night, held bilateral talks with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, and not the frontline leaders as earlier reported. It was reported yesterday that Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, along with Dr Kaunda, would meet President Mobutu over the safeguard of the Benguela route in Angola.

The meeting was held at the small equatorial town of Gbadolite in northern Zaire where the two leaders have agreed to extend the Zambia-Tanzania pipeline from Ndola to Lubumbashi in Shaba Province.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 OCTOBER 1986

Libya

In the event of another U.S. "aggression" against Libya, the latter will "have the right to actually practice terrorism against the United States," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in a speech broadcast by Tripoli television. Libya has not practiced anything of the kind in the past, he maintained, but Libyans will respond to a U.S. attack by terrorizing U.S. citizens "everywhere." He stressed the need to plant mines and erect fortifications along the whole of the Libyan coast, adding that "thousands and thousands" of Libyans are expected to participate in this work. The United States will be "burned" if it sets its "dirty feet" on the Libyan coast, he warned. The Libyan leader also reiterated his intention to "leave Libyan soil and begin forming the international army that will finish off the U.S. empire," stating that he is committed to doing this when the U.S.-Libyan crisis "reaches a head." Al-Qadhdhafi pledged that he will "take revenge" against everything American, and "every American will pay the price," if and when he forms such an army.

Col al-Qadhdhafi condemned the forthcoming meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, expressing regret that Gorbachev is willing to shake hands with "Hitler No 2." He warned the USSR that the talks will produce nothing and that the United States will exploit the meeting to create doubts about the Soviet Union among the latter's friends. As for Britain's recent decision to suspend Libyan airline flights to London, Al-Qadhdhafi said he is "happy" that there are no more flights as "it is Britain that has isolated itself." The Libyan leader castigated Italy in his speech, which was delivered on the 16th anniversary of the expulsion of Italians from Libya, and he said Libya is "seriously thinking" of cutting maritime communications cables connecting Libya with Italy.

The Italian Foreign Ministry announced earlier that Italy had exchanged three Libyan prisoners for four Italians held in Libya, according to AFP, which spoke of "improving relations" between the two countries.

Syria

"Competent" sources in Damascus denied that Syria was involved "in any way" with the April attempt to blow up an El Al jet at Heathrow Airport, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The sources reiterated Syria's antiterrorism stand and characterized the charges against Syria as "part of a U.S.-Israeli scheme."

The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited reports of recent tension in Aleppo including an antigovernment demonstration and several explosions.

Lebanon

Fighting continued between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen in the Al-Rashidiyah camp area despite the arrival of a committee empowered to implement the cease-fire agreement concluded in Damascus, Radio Free Lebanon reported. The committee sent to the Tyre area includes officials from Amal, the Palestine National Salvation Front, and a Syrian observer, according to Beirut radio.

Israel

In a Knesset speech broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stressed the importance of continuing Israeli initiatives on the economy, security, the fight against terrorism, and diplomacy. Emphasizing the objective of direct negotiations with the "relevant Arab side," Peres noted Israel "agreed to an international forum which will enable negotiations to begin" because it is unable to hold negotiations without Jordan and without a Palestinian element in the latter's delegation. He reaffirmed Israel's willingness to negotiate with "authentic" Palestinian representatives, adding that Israel, Jordan, and most Palestinians agree that the only way to solve the Palestinian problem is within a Jordanian-Palestinian framework.

In response to the murder of an Israeli taxi driver in Gaza, the defense minister noted the difficulty of preventing such attacks and said that new measures may be necessary, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that the IDF has stepped up its presence in the area. In a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, a military spokesman claimed responsibility for the knifing of the "Zionist intelligence element."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided a large maritime target off the Iranian coast 7 October and hit another such target the following morning, according to military statements cited by Voice of the Masses radio. An Iraqi communique broadcast by the radio noted that 5 civilians were killed and 17 wounded in Iranian shelling of Basra.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 195 *8 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

OPEC AFFAIRS

Reportage on Geneva Conference ..... B 1
Price of $18-19 Sought *[AFP]* ..... B 1
OAPEC Asks Adherence to August Accord *[KUNA]* ..... B 1
Venezuela Denies Noncompliance *[Caracas TV]* ..... B 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

'Arafat on 'Conspiracy' Between U.S., Israel ..... C 1
Prime Minister on GCC, ICO Meetings ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Comments on YAR President's Visit ..... C 1
King Fahd Meets With Salih ..... C 2
YAR President Ends Visit ..... C 2

UAE

President Receives Message From PDRY Chairman ..... C 2
Kuwaiti Amir Sends Message to President ..... C 2
YAR President Calls ..... C 2

YAR

Salih Returns From Saudi Arabia, Makes Statement ..... C 3

EGYPT

Rocket Narrowly Misses Lutfi During Maneuvers *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... D 1
Defense Source Denies 'Incident' ..... D 1
Mubarak Says Peres 'Understanding, Flexible' *[AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION 6 Oct]* ..... D 1
Suez Canal Tolls To Be 'Amended' 1 Jan ..... D 1
Libyan Soldiers Asked To Act Against Al-Qadhdhafi ..... D 2
PRC Vice Premier, Delegation Continue Visit ..... D 2
Lutfi Meets With Li Peng ..... D 2
Technical Talks Begin ..... D 2
Talks Held at Foreign Ministry ..... D 2
Mubarak Receives Li Peng ..... D 2
Li Peng on Talks With Mubarak ..... D 3
Soviet Envoy on Bilateral Relations, Debts ..... D 3
Turkish Justice Minister Arrives 7 Oct ..... D 3
AL-AHRAM Lauds 'Movement' on Mideast Conference *[AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION 3 Oct]* ..... D 3

IRAQ

Five Killed in Iranian Shelling of Basra ..... E 1
Planes Hit 'Large' Maritime Target ..... E 1
Another 'Maritime Target' Hit ..... E 1

Statement Issued on Ibrahim's Visit to Djibouti ..... E 1
'Aziz Meets Kuwaiti, Maldivian Officials ..... E 2

LEBANON

Amal Issues 'Ultimatum' To Tyre Palestinians *[AFP]* ..... G 1
Delegation To Inspect Camp ..... G 1
New Clashes Erupt *[RFL]* ..... G 1
Perez de Cuellar Makes Proposals on South ..... G 1
Karami, Aime Meet; 'Partial Withdrawal' Rejected ..... G 1
Birri, Aime Meet ..... G 2
Syria Accused of Waging Anti-Christian Campaign ..... G 2
Hubayqah Supporters Defuse Car Bomb in Zahlah ..... G 2
Egyptian Envoy Conveys Mubarak Support to President ..... G 2
Algerian Delegation Brings Message for President *[RFL]* ..... G 2

SYRIA

Al-Asad Cables Soviets on Treaty Anniversary ..... H 1
USSR Cables Al-Asad on Treaty Anniversary ..... H 1
Council of Ministers Meets, Views October war ..... H 1
Talas Addresses October War Anniversary Rally ..... H 1
People's Assembly Meets; Al-Zu'bi Speaks ..... H 3
Involvement in Heathrow Airport Incident Denied *[Paris]* ..... H 4
Al-Shar' Returns From UN General Assembly Session ..... H 4
Al-Ahmar Receives French-Arab Society Head ..... H 4
Lebanese Radio Reports Explosions, Demonstrations *[RFL]* ..... H 4

ISRAEL

Peres Travels to Paris for Talks With Mitterand ..... I 1
Peres Sums Up Knesset Debate, Comments on Autonomy ..... I 1
Knesset Approves Hammer's Appointment ..... I 1
Rabin Promises New Anti-Terror Measures if Necessary ..... I 1
HURRIYET Interviews Rabin on Mideast Issues *[2 Oct]* ..... I 1
Levi Says Syria Continuing 'Buildup' for War ..... I 2
Levi on Terrorism, War Threat ..... I 2
On Lavi, Lebanon Situation ..... I 3
MK Edri Leaves for Togo, Morocco ..... I 4
IAF Raid Not Intended To Provoke Syria *[THE JERUSALEM POST 7 Oct]* ..... I 4
Taxi Driver Stabbed in Gaza Dies of Wounds ..... I 4
IDF Searches for Murderers ..... I 4
Gaza Residents to Reemploy Armed Civil Guard *[HA'ARETZ 3 Oct]* ..... I 4
Demonstrators Demand Amnesty for Jewish Extremists *[AFP]* ..... I 4
AL-FAJR Assails Syria's Stance on PLO, Amal Attacks *[3 Oct]* ..... I 5
YEDI'OT AHARONOT on Peres, Prime Ministry *[3 Oct]* ..... I 5
AL-FAJR Views West Bank Press Restrictions *[3 Oct]* ..... I 7
No Improvement in Quality of Life Under Occupation *[AL FAJR 3 Oct]* ..... I 8

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Reportage on 7 Oct Celebration of Italian Expulsion ..... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks at Rally ..... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi, Jallud Attend Celebrations ..... Q 10
Masses Celebrate Anniversary ..... Q 10
JANA Lauds Anniversary ..... Q 11
KUNA Reports Protest to UN Over U.S. 'Interference' ..... Q 11

MOROCCO

King Receives U.S. Official Bearing Reagan Message ..... Q 12

SUDAN

Official on Relief Organizations' Contacts With SPLA ..... Q 12

TUNISIA

Paris LE FIGARO Interviews Prime Minister Sfar *[4,5 Oct]* ..... Q 12

EAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

Iraqi Delegation Arrives, Discusses Cooperation ..... R 1

UGANDA

Persons Arrested for Coup Plot Appear in Court ..... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Agriculture Minister Signs Agreement With PRC ..... S 1

CHAD

Libyan Troops Said Aiding CDR in Chad Fighting ..... S 1
Libyan Troops Accused of Genocide in Occupied Areas ..... S 1

RWANDA

Kinshasa Reports Official Visit of Minister ..... S 2

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

President Sankara Makes Official Visit to USSR ..... T 1

CAPE VERDE

Portugal Suspends Visas to Country's Nationals ..... T 1

GHANA

Four Released Speak of Beating, Torture in Togo ..... T 1
Angolan Delegation Departs, Committee Formed ..... T 1

NIGERIA

Koshoni Appointed New Chief of Naval Staff ..... T 2

TOGO

Further Report On Central Committee Meeting ..... T 2
Eyadema Visits Victims of 23-24 Lome 'Aggression' ..... T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MALAWI

'Several Thousand' MNR Rebels Said Leaving Country *[SAPA]* ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Assessing Nampula Security Situation ..... U 1
Railway Rehabilitation Agreement Signed With Canada ..... U 1
Portuguese Envoy Discusses Aid Possibilities ..... U 1

NAMIBIA

Education Minister Outlines School Desegregation Plan *[SAPA]* ..... U 2
SAPA Views Clash of Security Needs, Civil Rights ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Defense Minister Warns Mozambique of Reprisals ..... U 3
UK Liberal Party Leader Steel Arrives for Visit ..... U 4
Comments on Talks With Pik Botha ..... U 4
SABC Comments on Effects of School Boycott Strategy ..... U 4
Parliamentary Committee on Sanctions Meets ..... U 5
Brain Drain Predicted in Wake of U.S. Sanctions *[Umtata]* ..... U 5
De Klerk Advocates Political Power Sharing ..... U 5
Health Minister Warns of Population Growth Problem ..... U 6
Government Appeals for Ciskei-Transkei Restraint ..... U 6
Former Ciskei Minister Admits Freeing Brother ..... U 6
Ciskei Prisoners Appear in Transkei Court ..... U 6
DPSC Report Estimates 20,000 Under Detention ..... U 7
Synod Opposes Population Registration Act ..... U 7
New Trade Union Federation Formed ..... U 7
Former Opposition Leader Speaks on Ending Apartheid ..... U 8
WEEKLY MAIL 3-8 Oct 'Apartheid Barometer' ..... U 8
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 9

ZAMBIA

Kaunda 'Grateful' for U.S. Sanctions on RSA ..... U 11

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns From New York Trip 8 Oct ..... U 11

Reportage on Geneva Conference

Price of $18-19 Sought

AU071258 Paris AFP in English 1254 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct. 7 (AFP) — Ministers of the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) want to bring crude oil prices up to an average 18 or 19 dollars a barrel by the year-end, OPEC'S current chairman Rilwano Lukman of Nigeria said Tuesday.

Prices have recently fluctuated in the 13 to 15 dollar range.

The 13 ministers Tuesday began looking into the thorny issue of a possible revamping of OPEC national crude oil production quotas and how to raise prices further.

They suspended their talks in plenary session after a 90-minute morning session, and split into three committees to consider the issues one by one.

Mr Lukman said the ministers, who began an "extraordinary" meeting here Monday, were "keen on maintaining stability" in the world oil market. "We want to look at all options available to us," he said.

If stability could be achieved through further restraint on output, "we will do so," he said, adding that the ministers were also "working on new quotas" based on a new set of criteria.

Right from the start of the talks, Saudi Arabia, OPEC'S biggest crude exporter, threw its weight behind a proposed review of the share of each member countries in overall OPEC output, now running at about 16.8 million barrels a day (mbd).

Shaykh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, said agreement on quotas was "absolutely essential" and there was speculation in conference quarters that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait were still looking for a bigger cut of OPEC output inside an increased OPEC world market share.

Mr Lukman said a three-member ministerial panel under his chairmanship and comprising the United Arabs Emirates and Indonesia would work on the question of new production quotas. Another panel made up of Kuwait, Ecuador and Libya would look at pricing, and a technical committee open to all members would report by Wednesday on technical options available to OPEC.

Several delegations were still in favour of extending, presumably up to the end of the year, the compromise solution agreed by the 13 countries early last August, under which a production ceiling of 14.8 mbd was set for 12 of the 13 member countries, while Iraq was left free to produce at capacity, bringing the total to about 16.8 mbd. Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Taki al-Oraibi says Iraq is still producing some two million barrels a day. His Iranian counterpart, Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, says the country's output is now about 2.3 million barrels a day.

Gabon's Deputy Premier and Oil Minister Etienne Tchioba said the August agreement could be improved upon, a view shared by Algeria's Belkacem Nabi and the other OPEC "hardliners", Iran and Libya.

The hardliners back an extension of the provisional output limit, although Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi al-Shakshuki would like the ceiling to be lowered in order to provide additional leverage on prices.

Indonesia's Dr Subroto has joined the hardliners in calling for an extension. Oil industry sources noted that his country, like Nigeria, is now facing growing financial strains.

A few months ago, Dr Subroto commented that reopening the debate on OPEC quotas would be like "opening Pandora's box", because of the conflicting national interests of the 13 countries.

The OPEC conference devoted its opening discussion Monday to a report listing countries that have offended against the output limits that were set last August.

Mani' Sa'id al-Utaybah, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, conceded Tuesday that the UAE was at present producing "somewhere between 1.3 and 1.2 MBD" but said his country had "promised (Monday) to cut production to 0.95 MBD", the quota assigned to it under official OPEC arrangements.

OAPEC Asks Adherence to August Accord

LD071046 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0959 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 7 Oct (KUNA) — OAPEC has called on OPEC to adhere strongly to the agreement of last August that curtailed and fixed production quotas and to develop this into a long-term strategy for the organization.

In the editorial of its monthly bulletin to be published from its headquarters here tomorrow, OAPEC said: "For OPEC to maintain its credibility, it must adhere strongly to what has been agreed and develop it into a long-term strategy."

This call comes while the ministers of OPEC are meeting in an extraordinary conference in Geneva to assess whether it is useful to extend the temporary agreement reached last August or to try to reach a new agreement that would redistribute production quotas among member-states on new bases. [passage omitted]

OAPEC pointed out that the immediate recovery of oil prices after the OPEC agreement came as a result of "the response of oil markets to the hard lessons they have learned during the past period, which saw a sharp drop in oil prices." "We are confident" it added, "that the positive response by OPEC to the last agreement would confirm the change in stances and concepts that will enable OPEC to regain its role as a major power in deciding the prices of oil despite the decrease of this power during the last few years."

Venezuela Denies Noncompliance

PA071954 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The Venezuelan delegation participating in the ongoing OPEC meeting in Geneva has rejected outright that organization's charges against Venezuela. The charges are in connection with production quotas.

[Begin reporter Marbella Molina recording] The denial was of news agency reports that OPEC has accused Venezuela, Ecuador, the UAE, and Gabon of noncompliance with OPEC's production quotas. The representatives of the Venezuelan oil industry in Geneva rejected these reports. They explained that there is no export quota per se, but a production quota, which is in fact the volume of oil produced in the fields. They said theOPEC-appointed commission to verify the quota accord takes this into account. They stressed that Venezuela strictly abides by its production quota, which is 1.555 million barrels of oil per day.

The Venezuelan oil experts told this reporter that a meeting of advisers will be held this afternoon to examine a report on production quotas and on a new uniform OPEC price-fixing system.

The report and the advisers' opinion on it will be discussed by the full conference tomorrow. This report might lead to a decision on the 79th OPEC conference's most important issue: the possibility of extending into November and December the agreement restricting overall production to 16 million barrels of oil per day.

In any event, unforeseen problems are commonplace at OPEC conferences, and despite this one, participants in the meeting have remarked that its climate is much better and more optimistic than the climate that characterized OPEC's previous sessions. [end recording]

KUWAIT

'Arafat on 'Conspiracy' Between U.S., Israel

LD072359 Kuwait KUNA in English 1714 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 7 (KUNA) — Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat Tuesday spoke of a "conspiracy" designed by the U.S. and Israel to normalise relations between the Jewish state and unnamed Arab sides in prelude for a peaceful settlement in the region. 'Arafat, talking to reporters on arriving here tonight, said such conspiracy has "catastrophic" implications because the normalization process is under way before the Palestinian people could attain its goals.

Asked to elaborate, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman said he was referring to "secret agreements arranged in Paris with the Israeli enemy" but he declined to name the Arab side to the agreements.

He, meanwhile, described the ongoing Amal militia's onslaught against Palestinian refugee camps in south Lebanon as a "massacre" devised and led by Israeli Gen. Raphael Etan. 'Arafat said it was the fourth massacre against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon in recent year and the second in one year.

The Sabra and Shatila camps in Beirut took the first two massacre and shared the third with Burj al-Barajinah camp earlier this year, he said.

The Palestinian leader urged all parties "to resort to reason... and to aim all guns at the Israeli enemy which has completed troop massing" in the so-called Israeli security zone in south Lebanon. 'Arafat disclosed that an Islamic good-will committee which has tried to mediate peace between Iran and Iraq will hold an emergency meeting early next month "after its previous meetings were bogged down for several reasons."

He hoped the committee would this time manage to set up a proposed buffer force to disengage Iraqi and Iranian combatants. Responding to a question, 'Arafat denied any "unusual" development in the relationship between the Palestinian leadership and the Tunisian Government which has hosted the PLO headquarters after 'Arafat left Beirut in 1982. He said he had shifted his military headquarters to Sanaa and Baghdad in the wake of the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis last year.

Prime Minister on GCC, ICO Meetings

LD072312 Kuwait KUNA in English 1952 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 7 (KUNA) — His Highness Crown Prince Prime Minister Shaykh Said al-'Abdallah has said if any country of the Gulf Cooperation Council came under attack, all its GCC partners would come to its defense.

Talking of the Iran-Iraq war in an interview with Radio Monte Carlo broadcast tonight, Sheikh Said reaffirmed the Kuwait and its GCC partners continue to seek an end for the "deadly conflict" between the two Muslim neighbouring countries.

His highness the crown prince spelled out hope that Iran would heed peace calls and emphasized at the same time "we are keen on maintaining good relations with all parties."

Shaykh Said was interviewed here last week during a visit to Kuwait by Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, according to the broadcast. His highness the crown prince told Monte Carlo Radio that his talks with the Iranian minister then were not confined to oil-related issues.

Asked if talk in the Arab world about holding an Arab summit conference was a sort of wishful thinking, Shaykh Said underlined the need for clearing the atmosphere and for restoring a measure of Arab solidarity "to halt further disarray and deterioration."

"There are benefits (to reap) in any Arab gathering and at any level. Agreement on holding an Arab summit to be attended by all Arab heads of state is the minimum requirement," Shaykh Said said.

Responding to another question, Shaykh Said said he did not believe Egypt's participation in a summit for the Islamic Conference Organization due in Kuwait next January would affect the participation of the other countries which are at odds with Egypt.

He added that Egypt's participation in the ICO conferences has been discussed during the last ICO summit in Morocco. Egypt was boycotted by 17 Arab countries for signing a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

"Whatever the case might be, Kuwait views Egypt against the backdrop of its strategic, military, political and international standing. Let's be serious, the time has come for Egypt to assume its role in the ICO," Shaykh Said added. The crown prince, stressing that Egypt was "dear to the hearts of Arabs" said resumption of diplomatic relations with Cairo is "a formal" issue which requires an Arab (summit) resolution akin to that which severed these links.

Shifting to the economic situation in Kuwait in the wake of the plunge of oil prices and the Al-Manakh stock market crash, Shaykh Said said solutions drawn up to remedy the economy have started to yield "fruitful" results.

He said he expects clear results in the near future "and then the economy to pick up again."

Asked how he envisages a solution for Lebanon's crisis, Shaykh Said noted that "if the Lebanese fail to agree between themselves, neither I nor the others can find an answer to this question."

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Comments on YAR President's Visit

LD071654 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1445 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Jeddah, 7 Oct (SPA) — In a welcoming gesture to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

as well as to explain the goals of the visit, his beloved majesty, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, replied to questions asked by the Yemeni news agency SABA'. King Fahd asserted: There is no doubt that the visit of my brother, His Excellency 'Ali Abdallah Salih, to his second homeland, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, is distinguished and of particular importance. It has come during a very critical moment for the Arab region. More contacts, consultations, and exchanges of viewpoints on Arab and Islamic issues are needed.

It is my conviction, however, that the joint efforts by the two fraternal countries to consolidate existing bilateral cooperation, as well as to achieve their leadership's goals to the benefit of the countries and the two fraternal peoples, are all good things that stem from our common religion, language, and fate.

These sincere efforts, firmly founded on permanent cooperation, existing coordination, and mutual respect between both countries, have resulted in the best results for the firm establishment of ties and understanding, as well as the consolidation of good-neighborliness between the two fraternal countries.

During this fraternal meeting, the participants discussed bilateral relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the fraternal Yemen Arab Republic. They also covered all of our Arab issues. The primary issue was the Palestinian question, in light of recent developments, as well as the events taking place in our Arab region. I have found in my brother, His excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, a deep understanding and identical views on all matters discussed during the meetings of the two delegations.

At the end of his statement, his majesty the king added: I welcome today the visit of my brother, His excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, to the kingdom, and at the same time I welcome the noble Yemeni people. The Yemeni people have linkswith their brothers, the people of our kingdom, since the dawn of history. The ties between the two peoples are of religion, blood, language, friendship and kinship. We aspire for more common aims for the service of our religion and our homelands, as well as to achieve victory for our Islamic and Arab causes, God willing.

King Fahd Meets With Salih

LD071336 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz visited YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at the president's residence this afternoon. The meeting was attended by the delegation accompanying the president; by Minister of Education Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir; by the adviser at the royal court, 'Ali ibn Musalim; and by 'Ali Qufaydi, Saudi ambassador to the YAR.

YAR President Ends Visit

LD071454 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1506 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 7 Oct (SPA) — Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR, commander of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, left Jeddah at 1530 this afternoon after a 3-day visit to the kingdom at the invitation of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, were at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah to see the president off. [passage omitted]

UAE

President Receives Message From PDRY Chairman

JN071206 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 7 Oct (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, UAE President, has received a message from Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, PDRY chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, on bilateral relations and developments in the region. The message was conveyed by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali during an audience with his highness the amir today. [passage omitted]

Kuwaiti Amir Sends Message to President

JN071444 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1331 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 7 Oct (WAM) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received two messages from the amir of Kuwait and the chairman of the PDRY Presidium of the Supreme People's Council today.

His highness received a written message from Amir of Kuwait His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah dealing with the situation in the Gulf region, as well as issues of bilateral cooperation. The message was delivered by Kuwaiti Ambassador to the UAE Muhammad Sa'ud Zabn al-Lammi' when he was received by the president at the guest palace this morning. [passage omitted]

President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan also sent a written message to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega on bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest. The message, which was conveyed through diplomatic channels, comes in response to a message his highness recently received from his excellency.

YAR President Calls

JN072100 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2012 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Oct (WAKH) — His Highness UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received a telephone call from YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih this evening. They exchanged views on developments in the region [words indistinct], developments in joint Arab action in the coming phase, and cooperation between the UAE and the YAR.

YAR

Salih Returns From Saudi Arabia, Makes Statement

JN071946 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] At 1715 GMT today, Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and his accompanying delegation returned to the homeland from Saudi Arabia after a 3-day visit. During the visit, the president held talks with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on bilateral relations and Arab and international issues of mutual interest. [passage omitted]

In a statement to SABA', President Salih said: Our visit to fraternal Saudi Arabia and our talks with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and brother officials in the kingdom have affirmed the strength and depth of the distinguished relations between the two fraternal countries and peoples as well as the same view on a number of issues which concern our countries, and Arab and Islamic issues, particularly the Palestine question, which concerns all of us. The talks also affirmed the need to achieve Arab solidarity and unity of ranks to enable our nation to confront all challenges, dangers, and plots against it. This situation requires the Arab and Islamic nation to be more cohesive, unite all efforts, and mobilize all the potential to serve the Arab and Islamic people, safeguard their sovereignty and independence, and preserve all their resources.

President Salih added: We are pleased that our talks were held in a fraternal atmosphere. The results of the talks will have a good impact on our two fraternal peoples.

Rocket Narrowly Misses Lutfi During Maneuvers

NC072019 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi and Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah miraculously escaped injury today when a rocket fired by a fighter plane participating in Egyptian maneuvers missed its target and exploded close to the two men. REUTER quotes eyewitnesses as saying that the rocket, which was fired by a MIG-21, exploded 10 meters away from the spectators platform, causing shrapnel to fly about and raising a cloud of dust which enveloped hundreds of the guests who were present.

Egyptian security sources stated later than an Egyptian officer among the spectators suffered leg injuries and was taken to the hospital by helicopter. The MIG pilot was detained for interrogation.

Defense Source Denies 'Incident'

NC072218 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — An official source at the Defense Ministry has denied a report by an international news agency today that an incident took place during an Armed Forces training exercise. The source said that what actually happened was that a target was missed during the exercise. No one was injured as both the target and the missed shot were located far enough from the spectators and within the bounds of the special firing range.

Mubarak Says Peres 'Understanding, Flexible'

PM071351 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 6 Oct 86 pp 1,10

[Unattributed report: "President Mubarak Reviews Internal, Foreign Situations at Meeting With Press and Information Representatives"]

[Excerpt] During his meeting with the press and information representatives yesterday, President Husni Mubarak said Egypt's success in wresting Shim'on Peres' agreement to an international conference and to the formation of a preparatory committee for such a conference now calls for a collective Arab and Palestinian stand to facilitate reactivation of the peace process.

Addressing a 3-hour meeting attended by the press board chairmen and chief editors, a number of prominent intellectuals and writers, and radio and television chief executives, he said the Tabah arbitration terms agreement, reached after 1 and 1/2 years of hard negotiations, was the only way to solve that problem. The president reviewed all aspects of the Arab and international situations and then explained the efforts made by the state to solve the economic problem.

The president said: We are doing our utmost to solve the economic problem, which resulted from the accumulation of debts and the drop in oil prices and revenues from tourism, the Suez Canal, and transfers from people working abroad. He added that there are positive signs of agreement with the IMF.

The president began with a thorough explanation of the efforts made and the discussions held on Tabah and the achievements made in this connection. He said Israel has recently shown considerable flexibility in its talks on Tabah and agreed to everything we asked without any concessions from us.

The president said that during his Alexandria meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres the latter was understanding and flexible and that the talks centered on the Palestinian question. We discussed many details regarding the need for Palestinian representation in the talks, he said. It would have been possible to make more progress had the Palestinians shown a desire to move, but we were surprised at the time by the Prague declaration in which some Palestinian factions suspended the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Despite Egypt's efforts, culminating in the success in getting Israel's acceptance of an international conference, certain Arab sides that had previously called for such a conference began to criticize this and to set new conditions regarding PLO representation at the international conference.

The president said that the Egyptian move for an international conference is supported by most influential international circles and by most Arab states. [passage omitted]

Suez Canal Tolls To Be 'Amended' 1 Jan

NC071809 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Ismailia, 7 Oct (MENA) — Eng Muhammad 'Izzat 'Adil, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, has announced that Suez Canal tolls will be amended as of the beginning of January. He pointed out that this will result in a $40 to $50 million increase in the canal's annual revenues.

This amendment, he stated, will increase fees paid by certain types of ships and a decrease for others to encourage the latter to use the Suez Canal. The authority's chairman added that the tarrif for the net ton of the ship's first 5,000 tons' weight will increase from 4.7 to 5.1 special drawing rights [SDR].

The tariff for the next 15,000 tons will increase from 2.6 to 2.7 SDR. It has been decided to reduce the tolls paid by two types of ships: oil tankers and ships transporting wheat and cement, he said. Ships in the second category carrying more than 20,000 tons will be charged at (?1) instead of 1.15 SDR per ton, while ships carrying more than 40,000 tons will pay 0.8 instead of 1.45 SDR per ton. Eng 'Adil added that oil tankers carrying more than 40,000 tons will only pay 1.2 instead of 1.25 SDR per ton. [passage omitted]

Libyan Soldiers Asked To Act Against Al-Qadhdhafi

NC080857 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic
2045 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Unattributed talk from the "Voice of the Libyan People" program]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] O free men of Libya. The situation has become intolerable. We must all shoulder our responsibility with regard to this calamity called Al-Qadhdhafi. The greater responsibility, however, rests with the Army, which, more than any other group, possesses the arms and the ability to use them. Undoubtedly, it would only take one courageous move by the Army to send this [word indistinct] Al-Qadhdhafi to his destiny.

Come on, put your fingers on the trigger and lead the ranks. You will find an entire people behind you, supporting you. Victory will be yours, God willing. [passage omitted]

You, officers and soldiers of the Libyan people, you carry the weapons. You are a witness to the falsehood and tyranny existing in Libya day and night. There are no bars or restrictions between you and the criminals. What is preventing you from consolidating your word and will. You are a group of believers against a group of hooligans. [passage omitted]

PRC Vice Premier, Delegation Continue Visit

Lutfi Meets With Li Peng

NC071133 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi today met with PRC Vice Premier Li Peng, who is currently visiting Egypt. The two men discussed current developments in the Middle East. The PRC official expressed his country's appreciation for Egypt's efforts to achieve a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace. He also voiced the PRC's support for Egypt's call to convene an international conference to establish peace in the region.

The discussions also dealt with bilateral cooperation, particularly in the field of power generation. Attention was focused on the establishment of small power plants operated by water as well as the manufacture of electric insulators. Eng Mahir Abazah, the minister of electricity and energy, attended the meeting.

Technical Talks Begin

NC071316 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — Official talks between Egypt and the PRC began today at the Ministry of Electricity on technical cooperation in the fields of electricity and nonconventional energy. Eng Mahir Abazah, the minister of electricity and energy, led the Egyptian delegation and PRC Vice Premier Li Peng, who arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 4-day visit, headed his country's delegation.

After the meeting, Abazah said both sides had reviewed the completed studies on the manufacture of certain kinds of electrical equipment, particularly the PRC insulators used in an electricity grid and for the conveyance and distribution of power. A factory to produce this equipment will be established locally, utilizing the calin that is available in Egypt. This will save $15 million annually in imports. [passage omitted]

Talks Held at Foreign Ministry

NC071826 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] A round of talks between Egypt and the PRC was held at the Foreign Ministry today. Ambassador Wafa' Hijazi, assistant foreign minister, headed the Egyptian team; Qi Huaiyuan, PRC assistant minister of foreign affairs, led the PRC delegation. They reviewed international issues of interest to both countries, as well as ways of strengthening various types of bilateral relations.

The PRC assistant foreign minister has told our radio correspondent that Egyptian-PRC relations are excellent. The current visit to Egypt by the vice premier of the PRC State Council on the occasion of the October Day celebrations confirms the strong relations between the two countries, he added. He declared his country's support for the efforts being made by Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO to hold an international conference to bring about peace in the Middle East.

For his part, Ambassador Wafa' Hijazi said the Egyptian-PRC talks dealt with the Middle East issue, the Gulf War, and the situation in Afghanistan and Cambodia. He pointed out that Egypt and the PRC had similar views on these matters. Members of the Egyptian team explained developments in the Middle East issue and Egyptian efforts to hold an international conference, he added.

Ambassador Hijazi said the members of the PRC delegation expressed their support for Egyptian endeavors in this respect and said the PRC was ready to take part in the conference to solve the Palestinian issue. The two delegations stressed the need to end the Gulf war and do everything possible to stop the bloodshed and avert the dangers to the Gulf. Ambassador Hijazi pointed out that bilateral relations in various fields, together with ways of bolstering them, were also discussed during the talks.

Mubarak Receives Li Peng

NC080808 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Li Peng, PRC vice premier for economic and energy affairs, who is currently visiting Egypt, at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. Eng Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy, and Wen Yezhan, PRC ambassador in Cairo, also attended the meeting.

The PRC vice premier arrived in Cairo from Accra 2 days ago accompanied by a high-level delegation. His 4-day visit to Egypt comes at the end of a tour of African countries.

Li Peng on Talks With Mubarak

NC081028 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — PRC Vice Premier Li Peng has reported that he conveyed the greetings of the PRC leadership to President Husni Mubarak and renewed an invitation to him to visit the PRC at any time he deems appropriate. Li Peng said President Mubarak gave him a detailed picture of current developments in the Middle East. He added: We reiterated our support for the just struggle of the Palestinian and Arab people.

Li Peng also affirmed that the PRC supports all the efforts being made to achieve a peaceful settlement to the Middle East problem. Asked about the extent of the PRC's readiness to participate in an international peace conference, Li Peng replied: We support any proposal that will lead to a peaceful settlement for the Middle East problem, as long as it is a just and acceptable solution.

Soviet Envoy on Bilateral Relations, Debts

NC071722 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Gennadiy Zhuravlev has stated that the meeting between Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during the 41st session of the UN General Assembly was held in an atmosphere of full understanding. The two officials' views on matters of security and peaceful coexistence were identical, he added.

The new Soviet ambassador was speaking at his first news conference in Cairo, held at noon today. He emphasized that his government had instructed him, in his capacity as its representative in Egypt, to work for the consolidation of relations between the two countries, to find solutions for outstanding matters that would be satisfactory to both sides, and to activate political dialogue and economic, trade, and cultural cooperation.

Regarding the opening of the Soviet Cultural Center in Cairo, the Soviet ambassador said: This matter is still pending. Asked about the rescheduling of the debts between Egypt and the Soviet Union, Ambassador Zhuravlev said: Financial and economic issues are at the top of my list of priorities, and the point now is to find a compromise between the two parties so as to achieve a satisfactory outcome.

In response to a question on the forthcoming summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev in Iceland, the Soviet ambassador expressed the hope that this summit would have a positive effect in reducing the number of nuclear weapons and solving the problems facing the world as a whole.

Turkish Justice Minister Arrives 7 Oct

NC072005 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) — Turkish Justice Minister Necat Eldem arrived in Cairo this afternoon. He is leading a delegation on a week-long visit to Egypt in response to an invitation by Justice Minister Counsellor Mamduh 'Atiyah.

In an arrival statement, the Turkish minister said he would convey a verbal message to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak from Turkish President Kenan Evren. He added that this is the first time he has been to Egypt; he is returning the visit that the Egyptian justice minister recently made to Turkey. At that time, he added, an extradition treaty between the two countries was concluded. The treaty is expected to be signed tomorrow. [passage omitted]

AL-AHRAM Lauds 'Movement' on Mideast Conference

PM071115 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic
3 Oct 86 pp 1,3

[Ibrahim Nafi' article: "What After Alexandria?"]

[Text] The persistent question on the mind of those concerned with the peace issue is: What can be accomplished after the Alexandria meeting between President Mubarak and Shim'on Peres, at which Egypt for the first time obtained Israeli approval of the idea of an international conference? Israel has long rejected this idea and considered it political taboo, insisting instead that bilateral negotiations were the only way to peace.

In fact Egypt achieved another extremely important accomplishment at that meeting, even though this accomplishment has not enjoyed the degree of political interest that has engulfed Israel's approval of the international conference. This important accomplishment is that at the meeting Egypt obtained from Israel what can be considered commitments supporting the international conference idea in practice. Israel agreed to refrain from adopting any measures and from issuing any laws likely to change the legal status of the occupied territories or to undermine Arab sovereignty over those territories in the period leading up to the convening of the international conference. Israel also promised to take positive steps to build confidence and to improve the conditions of the political climate in the occupied territories.

In this regard, it is my opinion that the importance of the Egyptian accomplishment in securing Israel's approval of the conference formula is by no means diminished by the fact that the beginnings [irhasat] of this idea, especially in connection with holding a preparatory conference to pave the way for the international conference, were born in the meeting between Soviet leader Gorbachev and French President Francois Mitterrand. Egypt embraced and supported the preparatory conference idea and focused its efforts with Israel on that idea. The basis of the Egyptian movement in this sphere is that the Arab states and the PLO have been demanding the international conference formula since the early 1970's, but without any response on Israel's part. The Arab states and the PLO have supported the international conference idea to refute the principle that all peace efforts must be made under the U.S. umbrella to neutralize the other superpower, the Soviet Union, and to end its opposition to any movement toward peace achieved solely under the U.S. umbrella. Moreover, the idea could ultimately offer a proper solution to

some problems obstructing the peace endeavors, such as the problem of Palestinian representation, for example.

Moreover, the importance of this accomplishment is not diminished by the statements made in the wake of the Alexandria meeting by some Israeli politicians, especially by Yitzhaq Shamir, in an attempt to empty the international conference idea of its meaning or to disagree with it on the pretext that what is basic is negotiation within a trilateral framework that combines Egypt, Jordan, and Israel. These statements, which, regrettably, have been used by some Arab politicians to assault this accomplishment, are just political statements that reflect some Israeli contradictions and do not affect the essence of Israel's approval of the international conference idea. In the Alexandria meeting, Egypt did not hear Peres express any wish for the trilateral negotiation framework. The talks focused on holding the international conference, in which the parties to the issue and the permanent Security Council members are to participate. Egypt is moving politically on this basis, on which it has agreed with Peres, and pays no attention to the acts of oneupmanship taking place in Israel.

From what I have learned, the positions of the five permanent Security Council members on the conference have been generally positive. The United States agrees to the conference in principle and on the basis of the Alexandria agreement. Britain agrees to the conference but fears that some people will understand it as an alternative to direct contacts and negotiations to follow the conference — an understanding which could hinder the continuation of peace efforts before they achieve their objectives. France has declared its full response to the idea and China's initial reactions are positive, thus indicating that it will not take a stance that obstructs the efforts to reach a solution. As for the Soviet Union, the international conference idea crystallizes the fundamental objective it has been seeking; namely, to establish a balanced role for the two superpowers in solving the Middle East problem.

All these are important steps on the way, and we must continue them and support them with a large-scale Arab movement. The serious fact that is not understood by some of those who have rushed to cast doubts on the preparatory conference idea and the idea of the international conference that they have long demanded is that the Middle East issue has actually been pushed to the periphery of international interests and that, if we persist in these procedural disagreements and this verbal oneupmanship, then it is most likely that in a few months we will help to drop this issue into the sea of international oblivion, perhaps for generations to come. It is no secret that the coming Gorbachev-Reagan talks do not include the Middle East problem on their agenda or among their priorities.

It is also well known that Reagan's address to the UN General Assembly did not refer to the Middle East issue as one of the world's hot or urgent issues. It is no divination to say that, if we continue to waste time, we will contribute negatively to "eroding" the Israeli position on the international conference and will provide Israel with a ready-made argument; namely, the failure of the Arab position to respond to the idea. We will thus take the issue back to its distant beginnings. This is exactly what happened when Peres said at the Alexandria meeting that Israel does not now agree to the Palestinian self-determination formula as contained in the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement, on the pretext that the Palestinians themselves froze the agreement.

We are in control of the situation now and we must move to unite Arab political thought in the direction of the preparatory conference. We must not wait or expect magical results from the Gorbachev-Reagan summit. Cairo is aware that what has influenced the two superpowers' relations recently are the problem of Daniloff, the U.S. journalist detained in Moscow on a spying charge, and the problem of Gennadiy Zakharov, the Soviet diplomat detained in New York on a similar charge. Cairo is also aware that the agenda of the two leaders' talks is crowded with issues that are hot to them, such as the issues of disarmament and of curtailing the arms race and averting the danger of a nuclear war; that if there is time for any regional issues, then these issues will be the Central America problem and the U.S. approach to the leftist governments there and the problem of Afghanistan; and that these regional issues have priority in the two leaders' interests because there are those who stir them and keep them constantly hot, thus requiring intervention, whereas the Middle East issue is a dormant issue on which Arab views disagree to the extent of freezing it.

In view of all this, it is obvious that the initiatives must come from the Arab side if this side seriously wishes to take advantage of the given facts of the international situation to serve its interest and the interest of the oppressed cause. To achieve this, serious steps must be taken on the path, including the following:

Coordination must be restored between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides and the clouds of the transient disagreements between them eliminated.

Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO must meet immediately. Syria and even Lebanon, which should be given the opportunity to take part in the conference because it has borders and a security problem with Israel, should join them at any time they wish. Moreover, Syria's presence at the conference should under no circumstances obstruct the presence of Lebanon, which is an independent and sovereign state.

These states must have common, or at least close, views on several issues, among which we will note, for example, the issue of determining the states to take part in the preparatory conference. It is my opinion that these states must include all the Arab frontline states, Israel, and the five permanent Security Council members. The issues also include the conference's legal framework and what is required of every party to the conference, and the issue of whether we should go to the conference without prior conditions being set by any party or whether we should agree on specific terms for participation. At the preparatory conference we must reach agreement on the method of action of the international conference itself. Should the conference initially hold open sessions, to be followed by closed sessions for the technical committees, or is there another formula on which we should agree? What guarantees should we demand of the major powers for implementation of the agreement to be concluded by the conference? Should the Arab parties go to the conference in

a unified Arab delegation or in independent delegations? And so forth.

It is truly essential that we coordinate our positions on all these issues, of course, to confront Israel and the United States with a single acceptable Arab concept on whose basis the preparatory conference's task can be defined.

We have ample opportunity before us to achieve this necessary Arab coordination. It is my assessment that the international conference will not be held for nearly 18 months to come. What is now urgently required is that the Arab states follow Egypt's example, intensify their initial contacts with the countries concerned, and cling in these contacts to the formula of the international conference and its preparatory conference. We must then go to the preparatory conference with agreement among the Arab views and demands and later to the international conference with a single Arab voice and a single and undisputed Arab issue.

Egypt is fully prepared to exert its utmost efforts to achieve this necessary Arab agreement with Jordan, the PLO and Lebanon, and even with Syria at any convenient time, especially since Syria agreed to attend the Geneva international conference at the end of December 1973. There is no objection to agreement on any formula acceptable to the Arab countries concerned. Moreover, there is no objection to the demand that the United Nations take part in the international conference formula for the attainment of peace. What is important is to push the peace efforts forward and not to permit the Arab issue to freeze endlessly. This is the real objective for all the sincere Arab efforts being made by Egypt at present. The options available to the Arab nation are clear: Either to continue to drown in the sea of verbal oneupmanship and procedural disagreements, so that more and more years may be lost without a single step taken forward; or to rise above trifles to the level of responsibility and move to prepare for and participate in the conference, especially since the conference, if it is held, will take a year or two to complete its task.

It is a new option for the Arab nation, which can use it to place itself where it chooses: either movement and solution, or freeze and inactivity.

Five Killed in Iranian Shelling of Basra
JN071744 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,392 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious Iraqi Armed Forces continue their triumphant and heroic combat activities, reaffirming the Iraqis' determination to crush any foolhardy adventure and to destroy the despotic remnants and their mainstays in defense of the land and national sovereignty and to safeguard our great people's sound options.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our giant Air Force raided enemy artillery positions and troop concentrations along the battlefronts, inflicting further losses in life and equipment in 104 combat missions, after which our planes safely returned to base under God's protection and guidance.

2. Through efficient operations and intensive fire, our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah continued to deal blows against enemy units opposite our units' positions, inflicting on them the following losses: four large vehicles, one of which carrying ammunition, and one enemy tank destroyed; three ammunition dumps set ablaze; four infantry positions, one mortar positions, and one observation post destroyed with the occupants either killed or wounded; and one bulldozer damaged.

3. Our formations in the VII Army Corps sector continued to pound enemy positions, troop concentrations, engineering works, and weapons emplacements, halting the enemy's engineering works and silencing the sources of its fire. Our formations also destroyed a four-barrel machine gun, one 106-mm gun, and three postions of various types and set on fire one large vehicle and oen ammuntion dump.

4. One of our units in the II Army Corps centeral sector sighted an enemy group of 15 soldiers. Our unit pounded it with its weapons, hitting several and forcing the others to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, two ammunition dumps and two positions of various types were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed.

5. The ruling clique in Tehran confirms that it has no morals and that it practices commits inhumane actions which conflict with humanitarian principles, the norms of international law, and prevailing rules of war. This despotic clique once again shelled purely residential areas in staedfast Basra with long-range artillery, martyring 5 civilians, including a child, wounding 17 civilians, demolishing 17 houses, and destroying 25 civilian cars. We ask God to have mercy on our martyrs and we wish our wounded speedy recovery, God willing. We will avenge these criminal acts.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 October 1986

Planes Hit 'Large' Maritime Target
JN072021 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
2010 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Expressing our great people's decision to destroy all the economic resources and supplies that enable the Khomeyniite rogues to pursue their course of aggression against our country, our planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 1950 [1650 GMT] today, scoring an accurate and effective hit. Our planes safely returned to the homeland, praise be to God.

[Dated] 7 October 1936

Another 'Maritime Target' Hit
JN080636 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0630 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has announced the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Pursuant to our legitimate right to destroy the despotic Iranian rulers' remaining resources which enable them to continue their attacks against our country, our heroic Air Force planes scored an accurate and effective hit during a bold raid today on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0520 [0220 GMT]. Afterward, our brave eagles returned to the homeland safely and triumphantly and in God's care.

[Dated] 8 October 1986

Statement Issued on Ibrahim's Visit to Djibouti
JN072008 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 7 Oct 86

["Text" of 7 October press statement on RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim's visit to Djibouti]

[Text] An Iraqi delegation under RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim paid an official visit to Djibouti 5-10 October 1986. His Excellency 'Izzat Ibrahim and his delegation received a cordial and fraternal welcome wherever they went during their visit there. This reflects the unique and good relations between the two countries. His Excellency 'Izzat Ibrahim laid a wreath on the Martyrs Monument. He and his delegation then visited the port and toured Djibouti city to become acquainted with its most important landmarks.

His Excellency 'Izzat Ibrahim delivered a message to His Excellency President Hassan Gouled from his brother Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, expressing the solid and firm relations between the two fraternal peoples, the Iraqi and Djibouti people, and congratulating His Excellency President Hassan Gouled on his important and valuable efforts to establish peace in Africa and the Horn of Africa. The head of state held comprehensive talks with his guest on bilateral rela-

tions. They also discussed effective ways and means to promote this cooperation in irrigation, agriculture, industry, and trade.

The talks also touched on many issues of special concern to the Arab homeland, as well as African and international issues. A working meeting followed these talks. The atmosphere was cordial and fraternal and there was complete understanding.

With respect to the situation in the Middle East, the two delegations reiterated their solidarity with the Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle to regain their national rights and to establish an independent state on their soil under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

Both sides called for an end to the Iraq-Iran war as it is a destructive conflict between two Muslim people. The prolongation of this war conflicts with Islamic principles. Djibouti praised Iraq's efforts under President Saddam Husayn for the sake of peace and an end to the fighting. The Djibouti delegation also regretted the Iranian regime's intransigence and insistence on pursuing the war and not responding to all the peace initiatives undertaken by regional and international organizations.

The two sides also called on the Iranian rulers to listen to reason and halt this murderous conflict which has lasted a long time -- now in its 7th year. The delegations denounced the racist minority government in South Africa for its disgraceful racial discrimination against the black majority. They also reiterated their unwavering support for the South African people in their struggle against the racist minority regime in view of the delay in the implementation of UN Resolution 425 on the independence of Namibia. Both sides reiterated their support for the South-West African People's Organization and voiced their solidarity with the Namibian people in their just struggle to gain autonomy. They said they were completely satisfied with their commonly heldviews and the friendship and amity that surfaced during their talks. Iraq and Djibouti signed a cultural and scientific cooperation program.

'Aziz Meets Kuwaiti, Maldivian Officials

JN071024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations 7 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with his Kuwaiti counterpart Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah. The talks focused on reviewing the UN Security Council's current deliberations on the Iraq-Iran war and what has been achieved in this regard. Tariq 'Aziz has also held another meeting with Maldivian External Affairs Minister Fathulla Jameel and discussed with him the means to enhance bilateral relations and regional and international issues of common interest.

Amal Issues 'Ultimatum' To Tyre Palestinians

NC071428 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Beirut, Oct 7 (AFP) — Amal Shi'ite Moslem militia, besieging a Palestinian refugee camp south of Tyre for eight days, insisted Wednesday the camp would have to hand over all arms before wounded coulc be evacuated and food allowed in.

Calm returned to the besieged camp at Al-Rashidiyah Tuesday morning, after a night in which Amal artillery opened up without Palestinian response.

Representatives of Amal and the pro-Syrian Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) were due in Tyre Tuesday, with a Syrian military observer, to supervise application of a ceasefire agreed in Damascus on Sunday.

An Amal official, who told AFP of the arms demand for the besieged camp, added that an ultimatum had been issued for all Palestinians in the Tyre region to enter refugee camps within a week, or move out of the region.

Several thousand Palestinians have lived in and around Tyre, a mainly Shi'ite city, for some years.

The hardline Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine has reported the arrest of 70 Palestinians living outside refugee camps.

The Amal official said Tuesday his group demanded the handing over of all arms from the beseiged camp, "from the cartridge to the cannon."

Under the ceasefire agreed in Damascus on Sunday, Amal, the PNSF and left-wing pro-Syrian parties were to set up a joint monitoring committee.

Delegation To Inspect Camp

NC071233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation from the coordination committee, created as a result of the Damascus meeting, left for Tyre at noon today to implement the agreement reached concerning events in the Al-Rashidiyah camp. The delegation will also conduct an on-site field inspection of the situation. The delegation is composed of Haytham Jum'ah, 'Ali 'Aziz, Abu 'Ali Mahdi, Abu Fadi Hammad, Lu'ayy, and Abu 'Isa. The delegation was joined in Tyre by Major 'Uthman, a Syrian observer; Kazim Salih, as representative for the National Union Front; and a delegation of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF]. The PNSF delegation includes Abu al-Fida' 'Umran, Abu Ghalib, and Abd Nasir.

New Clashes Erupt

NC071642 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The security situation in Al-Rashidiyah camp flared up again this afternoon. Clashes erupted and continue between Amal and Palestinian gunmen. Machine guns, 107-mm rocket launchers, and artillery are being used.

Palestinian sources accused Amal gunmen of starting the fighting at 1500, when they opened heavy machine gun fire on the camp. At 1630, 23-mm antiaircraft guns were put into use. According to preliminary reports, an Amal gunman called Mahmud Kamil Birri was killed. Four others were wounded and taken to the American University Hospital in West Beirut. A Palestinian by the name of Nazih Hassan al-Husayn was killed and three others injured.

These clashes erupted only few hours after a committee consisting of Amal and Palestinian National Salvation Front representatives and Syrian observers arrived in Tyre to implement the Damascus agreement. The agreement provides for an immediate cease-fire, the lifting of the siege, and the handing over of the perpetrators on both sides.

Perez de Cueliar Makes Proposals on South

NC072012 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] According to informed sources, the message from UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar that Jean-Claude Aime delivered to President Amin al-Jumayyil today includes some proposals to resolve the situation in the south and implement Resolution 425. Perez de Cuellar has asked for the president's views on these suggestions.

The sources said that intensive consultations will continue between Beirut and the United Nations regarding these proposals.

Karami, Aime Meet; 'Partial Withdrawal' Rejected

NC071514 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] As part of the ongoing consultations concerning the future of UNIFIL, Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Jean-Claude Aime, assistant UN under secretary general, in his office at the Government House in Beirut this afternoon. Ambassador Samih al-Baba, acting secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, and Dr George Dib, the prime minister's adviser for political affairs, also attended the meeting. After the meeting, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] I have met with Mr Aime to discuss the question of sending the Lebanese Army to the south. The defense minister has already discussed this topic with the Military Council, as well as with the commander of UNIFIL.

We have suggested that the Lebanese Army accompany UNIFIL wherever it is deployed. The Army should not be isolated in some specific area, wherever that may be. This is in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 426.

I have also expressed to Mr Aime my view with regard to what the UNIFIL commander has said about a proposal for a partial [Israeli] withdrawal. I told Mr Aime that such a partial withdrawal is inconsistent with UN Security Council Resolution 425. This resolution calls for a full withdrawal, and we insist on its implementation.

These were the topics we discussed with Mr Aime. He promised that he would refer the matter to Mr Perez de Cuellar and then bring us an answer to all these questions.

Dr Subhi al-Salih, a scholar and friend, was assassinated today. This is an immense loss in view of his great learning and high morals. May God fight all those who cause or perpetrate such despicable attacks on innocent people and those who have dedicated their effort and knowledge to serving mankind. [end recording]

Birri, Aime Meet

NC071614 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, received Jean-Claude Aime, assistant UN under secretary general, this afternoon. They discussed the situation in the south in general, and the role of UNIFIL in particular.

Following the meeting, Minister Birri said: We declared our position as follows:

1. The idea of sending the [Lebanese] Army to stand alongside UNIFIL was ours.

2. Regarding the 3-week period [for the implementation of the recent Security Council resolution], we welcome the support of France and the pressure it is exerting to bring about Israel's immediate withdrawal. If it does not withdraw, Israel will be held responsible for UNIFIL's failure to carry out its task, and international and economic sanctions against Israel must then be applied.

Birri added: We stressed to Aime that it is a question of aggression. Lahd has collapsed, as is well known, and Israel has directly taken over the security strip, making use of certain tools, such as the officer we named yesterday.

Replying to a question on the ports issue, he confirmed that the Amal Movement has handed over Tyre port and called on the authorities concerned to relinquish Al-Awza'i port. He revealed that during the dialogue committee sessions, the regime's representative was hesitant and Camille Sham'un became scared when the matter of handing over the legal ports and closing the illegal ones was raised by the appropriate minister. He noted that the Lebanese Forces had been the first to take over the ports and share the profits from them. [passage omitted]

Syria Accused of Waging Anti-Christian Campaign

NC071948 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The Lebanese Forces believe that the statements made by Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas prove that Syria's strategic target is the Christian community, not Israel. An official Lebanese Forces spokesman has urged the Arab League and the United Nations to classify the 27 September operation and Talas' statements as a new document indicting the Syrian occupation of Lebanon. The Lebanese Forces said there is incriminating evidence to prove that Syria supported the military operation carried out against the eastern area. This evidence includes confessions made by prisoners, weapons that were brought to the area, and cables from more than one Syrian official, as well as voice recordings. The Lebanese Forces asserted that Syria, for whom Minister Talas was speaking, declared war on the Christian presence in the mountain area, rather than on Israel. They stated: The daily expenditure of $15 million on the mountain war is something that we place before the Western world so that it may witness the peak of terrorism.

Hubayqah Supporters Defuse Car Bomb in Zahlah

NC072038 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] We learned a short time ago that elements under the command of Elie Hubayqah defused a booby-trapped Honda, with the licence plate no. 255144, in Zahlah at 2030 today. The explosive charge was about 100 kg of TNT. This was done before the military bomb disposal expert arrived on the scene. Our correspondent reports that the car was parked in front of Al-Qadiri Hotel, where Hubayqah's headquarters are located, on a road leading off Al-Barazil Street. Shortly before noon today, an explosion occurred in the Antoine Gharra building on Al-Barazil Street. This building houses a new office belonging to Hubayqah's group.

Egyptian Envoy Conveys Mubarak Support to President

NC080930 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Nihad 'Asqalani, chief of the Egyptian Interest Section in Lebanon, conveyed a verbal message from President Husni Mubarak to President Amin al-Jumayyil today. The message asserts Egypt's support for the legitimate Lebanese Government and the extension of its sovereignty throughout Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Algerian Delegation Brings Message for President

NC071708 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] An Algerian delegation comprising Boualam Bessaieh, minister of tourism and culture, and FLN official Sadek Zouaten arrived in Beirut this afternoon. The delegation will meet with President al-Jumayyil and hand him a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. [passage omitted]

Al-Asad Cables Soviets on Treaty Anniversary

JN071218 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 7 Oct 86

["Text" of President Hafiz al-Asad's cable of congratulations to Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary; and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium — date not given]

[Text] On the 6th anniversary of the Treaty of Cooperation and Friendship between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR, it pleases me to extend in my own name and on behalf of the Syrian people and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Command to you and to the friendly Soviet people heartfelt congratulations coupled with our warm greetings. On this occasion, I would like to express our complete satisfaction with the development of relations between our countries on the bases of this treaty, which past years have proved is a strong basis for promoting relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR in the interest of our peoples' mutual benefit and the interest of the Arab people's struggle against the hostile imperialist-Israeli schemes.

We highly appreciate the USSR's principled stands and support for this struggle and for just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Please accept my heartfelt wishes to you of continued good health and happiness and continued progress and prosperity for the friendly USSR people.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic

USSR Cables Al-Asad on Treaty Anniversary

JN071242 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 7 Oct 86

["Text" of Soviet leaders' cable of congratulations to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad — date not given]

[Text] On the 6th anniversary of the Treaty of Cooperation and Friendship between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic, we extend to you Comrade Hafiz al-Asad and to the friendly Syrian people and leadership heartfelt congratulations. The past years which followed the signing of the treaty have strongly proved that this treaty has given us new opportunities to promote friendship between our peoples and countries, and that it has become an effective means to bolster the Syrian-Soviet manifold ties. This treaty fully responds to all Arabs' struggle for their legitimate national rights and independence, and against the imperialist claims of a neo-global nature and Israel's hostile policy.

Proceeding from the Leninist foreign policy principles, the USSR will continue its resolute struggle to achieve a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. We wish the friendly Syrian people prosperity and further successes on the road to social and economic development.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Soviet Presidium

Council of Ministers Meets, Views October war

JN071445 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus — The Council of Ministers held a meeting chaired by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1100 today. At the beginning of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm discussed the significance of the 13th anniversary of the October War of Liberation and what it means in terms of important military and political facts thath foiled the bogus theory of the Israeli security and proved the importance of an effective Arab stand toward the conflict with the Zionist enemy and its allies — a stand based on pan-Arab conditions just as in the October War.

The prime minister stressed that the impression Zionism has tried to convey of an Israel that cannot be conquered was removed by the October battles, which stressed the Arab ability to repulse Israel and all the forces that support it. Dr Al-Kasm explained President Hafiz al-Asad leadership's role in achieving the October victory militarily, politically, and psychologically and in containing the Camp David conspiracy, which is intended to prevent the Arabs from promoting their cause to the level of the October War's actual results. The prime minister affirmed that Al-Asad's Syria is still following its pan-Arab positions that made the October War of Liberation possible and that it is lying in wait for the capitulationists and schemes of Israeli-U.S. terrorism, which attempt to pave the way for continuous propaganda campaigns against Syria to carry out a premeditated aggression. He said that this time Syria is filling every vacuum that was meant to be created on the Arab confrontation lines more resolutely, strongly, and with a more comprehensive strategic preparedness. He stressed that if the aggressors attempt to carry out an aggression, they will receive a punishment such as they have never received before.

The Council of Ministers stressed the pan-Arab significance of the October War of Liberation and the fact that the Arab nation sees Syria's role under President Hafiz al-Asad as a distinguished role that makes Syria's strategic force on all levels an effective and decisive factor in confronting the Zionist enemy and in foiling all attemtps of hegemony by the enemies of Arabs.

The Council of Ministers also discussed several items on its agenda and made the appropriate decisions in this regard.

Talas Addresses October War Anniversary Rally

JN071335 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1518 GMT 6 Oct 86

["Text" of speech by Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas at a rally held in Damascus on 6 October to mark the 13th anniversary of the 1973 October War — live]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Ba'th Party National and Regional Commands, comrade members of the Progressive National Front, esteemed audience: The third round is over, Golda. With this simple phrase on the third day of the battle Moshe Dayan summed up the October War. The Israeli rulers, who devised the title of the 6-Day War for the June War, have themselves called the October War the earthquake striking at

Yom Kippur. During our long conflict with the enemy, the enemy always believed it was the decisionmaker, that it always fixed the date and place for the battle and defined its results. Then Al-Asad came to confuse the enemy and to give it a shock from which it will never recover. [applause] Syria's Al-Asad has taken the initiative, upset the equation, and cracked the skull of the enemy. The October War was a turning point in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Israel stretched out its hands beseeching its mother the United States to rescue it from hell. The United States moved on all levels to help it. [passage omitted]

Kissinger then began to isolate Syria and bilateral agreements with Egypt were signed under many slogans and flimsy pretexts, including the disengagement of forces and keeping the enemy away from the [Sinai] passes, and unilateral bargains were concluded. It was known who was the winner and who was the loser. To stifle all the Arab voices that rejected these U.S.-Israeli penetrations of Arab ranks through Egypt, the United States ignited the fire in Lebanon. It was the cleverest game by the U.S. intelligence perhaps throughout this century. Choosing Lebanon as an arena of struggle shows an unparalleled ingenuity in evil. Lebanon is Syria's right flank. Its security and stability will disturb its Syrian neighbor. It is true that they are two states, but they are one people. [applause] Therefore, let Hafiz al-Asad's main concern be that of putting out the fires around him. Choosing Lebanon to be an arena of sedition would certainly lead to its fragmentation and to the creation of sectarian ministates, each of which will court the masters of the Israeli empire. The main objective was to embarrass the great man and force him to take a difficult decison under tough circumstances in complete Arab absence. Who else other than Al-Asad can take the decison to rescue Lebanon? The decision to rescue Lebanon embodies such courage and manliness that cannot be found in anyone other than Al-Asad. Therefore, the U.S. Administration not only tried to intimidate Al-Asad through its agents and news media against taking the decision, but also sent him two written messages by two senior officials. The first message contained intimidation and the second threats: If he does not leave Lebanon he will kill himself by himself. Then Al-Asad said: They are trying to threaten me with all-out war. Let it be. [applause] As long as we are defending rights, we will not allow history to record that Israel protected some Arab factions from the injustice done to other Arabs. Intervention in Lebanon was decisive and stability was restored to over 90 percent of Lebanon's area. [passage omitted]

On 8 October 1980, Al-Asad went to Moscow and signed with our Soviet comrades the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which placed Syria on the threshold of strategic parity [with Israel], without which we cannot liberate the land. This was a great step on the road to strategic parity. Back to our subject. The United States believed that external aggression was the only means to deter Hafiz al-Asad. Therefore, it inspired Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn to launch an unjust war against the new Islamic Republic of Iran. The plan was a venomous one and the aim was very clear: engage Iraq and prevent it from assisting Syria if our forces in Lebanon are attacked by sending all the Iraqi forces in the opposite direction and preventing the Iranian forces from assiting the Syrian forces in any war that might erupt in the region. Imam Khomeyni's concern was to liberate Iran from its oppressor and he did so. However, he could not liberate Palestine from its usurper because of Saddam's action. Al-Asad had a clear concept of this barbaric war from the first day. He contacted King Khalid and King Husayn in an attempt to contain it and prevent this dreadful penetration, but Saddam refused arrogantly and continued to implement the U.S. Administration's directives to the maximum.

Brethren, allow me to explain some facts which look like puzzles. The first fact is that Saddam wanted to prove to the U.S. Administration that he, and not the overthrown shah, is the only dark horse in the region; that the Iraqi forces would reach Tehran and liberate the U.S. hostages in no more than 5 days; and that the regime in Damascus would end automatically. However, the unjust war has entered its 7th year and Damascus continues to be a thorn in theoppressors' eyes and a spear in the hearts of the unjust. The regime in Syria is stronger than the eagles of the air.

The second fact Saddam missed is that the United States, which employed him as its agent in the early 1960's when he was a failing student in law school in Cairo — this information came from Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir — would not allow him to grow bigger, as it would not allow any Arab to grow bigger even if he were Al-Sadat, whom it did not allow to occupy Libya despite its antagonism toward the 1 September Revolution.

The third fact, which is connected with the fate of a people, is Saddam's military miscalculations, although he is a marshal, and his political misunderstandings. How can he triumph over an oil-producing country whose population exceeds 40 million? What is the benefit of killing a great people of an old civilization that shares Islam with us? What is our interest in antagonizing this people? Are we not satisfied with our basic enemy — Zionism and U.S. imperialism?

The fourth fact is that involving Iraq in an aimless war, or more correctly, a war whose sole aim is to develop the image of the marshal into the image of the United States' policeman in the region, made the Iraqis fight with low morale. Prayers and muscle-flexing could no longer raise this morale.

Only Hafiz al-Asad discovered these facts during the first hours of the war. Syria therefore condemned the aggressor, upheld justice, and rejected oppression. You and history can record how this honorable stand was influential in preventing the spread of war from one Arab country to another. It also prevented the fanatic Persians from considering all Arabs as their enemies. President Khamene'i has asserted to his brother President Hafiz al-Asad more than once that Iran does not covet any inch of Arab territory because Islam and colonialism do not match. President Khamene'i has also asserted that Iranian forces will withdraw from Iraqi territory at the same moment that the despotic regime of Saddam falls. This is a logic approved by the conventions of war, because he who begins aggression is to blame and must go.

Following this short pause on the Iraqi war, I would like to speak about Lebanon once again. When the United States saw Iraq was preoccupied with its war with Iran, it gave Israel the green light through General Alexander Haig, its secretry of state, to invade Lebanon under the overt pretext of expelling the Palestinian resistance from Beirut and with the covert goal of dealing a blow to our forces in Lebanon. In June 1982, Israel invaded southern

Lebanon and advanced toward Beirut. Although the Syrian deployment was more to maintain security than to fight, they rushed into the battle from the very beginning and reinforced the forces which were confronting the enemy. Following fierce battles, our forces prevented the enemy from reaching the Damascus-Beirut road and occupying the Al-Biqa' Valley. [passage omitted]

In spite of everything that took place, the United States became worried about Israel. It came to Lebanon with its fleets and those of its NATO allies to support Israel and its despotism. What was intended in this operation was to make Hafiz al-Asad realize how powerful U.S. imperialism is. [passage omitted] You all know that when the U.S. planes attacked us and the 6th Fleet struck at us, we shot down seven U.S. planes, killed one pilot, and captured another. We are for confrontation in implementation of Al-Asad's instructions and we confronted the U.S. forces. [passage omitted]

For your information, the United States estimated the cost of the Syrian missiles which were fired in support of the Lebanese progressive forces at $15 million a day. We used to spend $15 million daily to support the progressive and nationalist forces. These forces triumphed in Lebanon as a result of our meticulous implementation of leader Al-Asad's directives. Al-Asad's sun rose once again over the region.

This victory did not please 'Arafat and his clique because he was absent from the battlefield and would pass his time moving from Yemen to Tunis and other countries. 'Arafat came to Tripoli in a boat carrying smuggled Marlboro cigarettes. He began spitting his venom in the region by asking his henchmen to strike at the nationalist forces in Tripoli, while at the same time he screamed and cried for help, claiming Syria was fighting him in northern Lebanon by striking at Palestinian camps. I have never heard or read about a prostitute like him. [Passage omitted]

When our struggler and leftwing Palestinian brothers became certain of 'Arafat's suspect extremism, they told us: Let us teach him a lesson. 'Arafat was forced to leave Tripoli by the forces of the Palestinian revolution factions and some units of the Palestine Liberation Army. Yasir 'Arafat has not paid a single piaster to this army, leaving this burden to be shouldered by others despite the fact that the PLO has $12 billion in European and U.S. banks. Those who want more details should ask former World Bank President MacNamara. 'Arafat began begging his U.S. masters, while the United States began closing all doors in his face because humiliating agents is an art in itself in the United States. 'Arafat found himself in a position that no one envied him. [passage omitted]

Before speaking about the treasonous Ifrane meeting, we must remind you that the CIA has not lost its hope of undermining Al-Asad. It sent a few of its spies to blow up certain buses carrying innocent people in Syrian towns only 1 day after the U.S. aggression against Libya — an aggression that nobody would have believed was possible.

Let us now speak about the treasonous Ifrane meeting. Reagan used to dream that this meeting would take place in the United States. The enemy prime minister went to Morocco and the rulers of the Arab east and Maghreb became pessimistic. Only Hafiz al-Asad condemned this meeting immediately after it took place. Some Arab rulers still ignore that this meeting took place. [applause] Al-Asad's stand was instrumental in preventing the Moroccan king from going all the way and in forcing him to admit at a news conference that Israel did not give him anything. The United States did not attain all its objectives from the Ifrane meeting. This is because of Al-Asad's stand, particularly when CIA reports stated that the Arab state of affairs continues to be fragmented and that U.S.-Zionist interests dictate dealing further blows to the Arab nation so it will give in to the schemes of Zionism and U.S. imperialism. When the Ifrane meeting failed, the way out for the United States came from the son of Dabbah and his mother Al-Turtubbah [reference to an obscene Arab poem] and nobody else: the slave Mubarak. The pro-U.S. Arabs used to say that Husni Mubarak had not visited Jerusalem or Tel Aviv and had not received any ranking Israeli official in Egypt. This claim somewhat saves the face of the U.S. agents. But who can say that the United States wants to save the face of one of its agents? That's why it instructed Husni Mubarak to meet with the Israeli prime minister, whether he liked it or not. Mubarak gave in to the request of the United States, which is his master. The meeting took place in Alexandria on 12 September. The meeting was another failure as all previous meeetings had been. Even the agreement on an international conference, which Israel interprets as it wishes, was retracted by Peres only 24 hours after it was reached. For the thousandth time, Syria proves to the entire world that the leader of October is always right. [passage omitted]

People's Assembly Meets; Al-Zu'bi Speaks

JN072013 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Exceprts] The People's Assembly held its first session of its third ordinary term this evening under Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi in the presence of a number of ministers. The People's Assembly hailed the anniversary of the October War of Liberation, which was and still is one of the greatest achievements realized by our people's struggle and which returned confidence to the Arab spirit and shattered the false myth about Zionsit superiority and its foolish haughtiness. The assembly pledged to President Hafiz al-Asad to continue the march until victory is achieved and every Arab citizen's dignity is secured.

People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi began the session with the following speech:

Brother Colleagues: At the beginning of our current term and on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the October War of Liberation, which is dear to every sincere Arab, I extend to you my best greetings. On behalf of our masses, our militant people, and on behalf of all of you, and in my own name, I extend the sincerest heartfelt wishes and profoundest greetings of appreciation, affection, and gratitude to the leader of our march on the paths of victory and liberation, leader President Hafiz al-Asad. [passage omitted]

Brothers, our nation is facing grave events. Every day witnesses a new plot. It has even become difficult for historians to follow

up. However, we now want to recall some of them. Hassan II proved his involvement in treason against his nation after he prepared the course of agent Al-Sadat and many meetings by Zionists on Arab land and abroad, after he hosted a Zionist conference in fraternal Morocco, and, last but not least, after his blatant conspiratorial meeting with the Zionist entity's prime minister, Shim'on Peres, in Ifrane. There is nothing new in talking about the continuous Al-Sadatist course of Mubarak, who met with Shim'on Peres in Alexandria to add a new contribution to the sinful, aggressive imperialist-Zionist scheme.

We in Syria are are going through a phase in which pressures are being intensified to form a link in the chain of a hostile scheme agains the Arab bastion, Syria, under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. These pressures focus on our economic situation and on critizing it without realizing that our people, who sacrificed souls, money, and sons, are not affected by the chapters of this plot and disregard enemy hoaxes. They are steadfast with all their might and can overcome ordeals and distresses. They are building this brave country and its material and economic basis confidently and optimistically. They affirm everyday that our economic situation is good and continuously improving. [passage omitted]

Involvement in Heathrow Airport Incident Denied
JN072117 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
2000 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus carried within the "Panorama" program]

[Text] Syria has nothing to do in any way whatsoever with the attempt to blow up the Israeli El Al plane at Heathrow Airport in London last April. Any attempt to involve Syria's name in this terrorist operation is an overt and condemned attempt and part of the U.S.-Israeli scheme, which is backed by some media organs whose affiliations and inclinations are well known. Israel and the United States seek though this scheme to tarnish Syria's reputation abroad in a desperate attempt to harm Syria's status and confrontation of the U.S. and Israeli schemes of hegemony and expansion.

I heard these statements from competent Syrian sources when I asked them about their reaction to what the British public prosecutor said yesterday at the beginning of the trial of Nizar al-Hindawi, who is accused of carrying out the explosion attempt. The Syrian sources added that British officials and authorities know this fact very well.

The Syrian officials reiterated to me that Syria condemns terrorism, which does not help either the Arabs' causes or their reputation. They also told me that Syria had repeatedly reaffirmed to those near and far that it clearly distinguishes between terrorism and struggle against occupation, and that while it reaffirms its support for the resistance and those who resist the Israeli forces of occupation, Syria firmly opposes all acts of violence against innocent people, civilians, and civilian flights. The Syrian sources also said that it is worth mentioning that whenever an unjust accusation is leveled against Syria, the masters of the Western media hasten to treat the issue as if World War III had erupted. But when the United States or Israel violate international law, whether by having U.S. planes force other planes to change course or when Israeli planes violate Lebanese airspace and raid residential areas, then these Western media do not raise a hue and cry over the institutionalized terrorism these two countries carry out. The Syrian officials told me that Syria had nothing to do with the Heathrow Airport operation and that this is a theatrical piece that has been arranged, planned, and executed by hostile parties seeking to harm Syria and its relations with other countries. The Syrian sources added that no matter how much the enemies seek to magnify this theatrical piece, they will not succeed in harming Syria's firm stand of confrontation of their schemes of hegemony and expansion at the expense of the Arab land and rights.

Al-Shar' Returns From UN General Assembly Session
JN071814 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus from New York this evening after leading our country's delegation to the 41st session of the UN General Assembly where he delivered Syria's speech. He held a series of meetings on the sidelines of the session with foreign ministers of a number of countries, the Arab League secretary general, and the UN secretary general. He delivered a lecture at the Foreign Relations Council and held meetings with some Arab and American businessmen, during which he explained Syria's principled stands on the situation in the region and important current issues.

Al-Ahmar Receives French-Arab Society Head
JN071244 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Damacsus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received (Lucien Paterlaine), head of the French-Arab Friendship Society, today. During the meeting, the two sides discussed issues of common interest, the most important developments in the Arab and international arenas, and the French-Arab Friendship Society's role in promoting relations of cooperation between Syria and France.

Lebanese Radio Reports Explosions, Demonstrations
NC071910 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 7 Oct 86
[Text] Travelers from Syria have reported that the Aleppo, Homs, and Al-Qamishli areas have been tense for the past 2 weeks and that a wave of explosions and arrests has been taking place there.

A big demonstration was staged in Aleppo to protest the Syrian forces' arrest of three mosque imams, among whom was scholar Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid Shaykh al-Ard. The demonstrators shouted slogans against the Syrian regime and called for an end to minority rule. Three hours after the start of the demonstration, the Syrian Army moved in, using fire engines, and started to arrest large numbers of people.

Two explosions took place the same night near a Syrian intelligence center in Aleppo. Six persons were killed and a number of others were wounded. Another explosion took place the next day in a part of Homs that has an 'Alawite majority.

There were also troubles in Al-Qamishli after a number of farmers attacked a police station, demanding that the government fulfill its promises to give them financial and agricultural assistance.

Peres Travels to Paris for Talks With Mitterand
TA080610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres took off for Paris this morning for a 48-hour visit at the invitation of President Mitterrand. Mr Peres will participate in ceremonies marking the centennial anniversary of David Ben-Gurion's birth and will meet with the French president and premier for working sessions.

Peres Sums Up Knesset Debate, Comments on Autonomy
TA071424 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes that the chapter in the Camp David accords dealing with autonomy is actually a draft for a Palestinian state. He made these remarks while summing up the political debate in the Knesset.

In his concluding statement, the prime minister argued with Knesset members from both the right and left. The MAPAM members pressed him to clarify his position regarding a territorial compromise. Mr Peres said that as prime minister of the national unity government he rejects a compromise, although in his capacity as leader of the Labor Party he supports such a notion. In his opinion, if we get as far as the negotiating table the government may break up over differences on this issue.

In verbal exchanges with Knesset Member [MK] Yosi Sarid of the Citizens' Rights Movement [CRM], the latter confirmed that he favors a withdrawal to the 1967 borders and the partition of Jerusalem. MK Shulamit Aloni told our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli that she has asked MK Sarid to retract his remarks and emphasized that the CRM is prepared to accept certain arrangements in Jerusalem but that the city must remain unified.

Knesset Approves Hammer's Appointment
TA071527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Knesset has approved the appointment of Zvulun Hammer as minister of religious affairs to replace Dr Yosef Burg. Minister Hammer took his oath of allegiance to the government and the Knesset. Prior to the vote the Knesset held a debate in which Dr Burg's 35 years in office were summed up. [passage omitted]

Rabin Promises New Anti-Terror Measures if Necessary
TA071626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The defense minister has said that Israel will not accept terrorism and that if the means employed so far prove insufficient, Israel will employ new measures. He claimed that it is difficult to prevent attacks by assailants who use a knife as their weapon, and that we will have to find new ways to put an end to this phenomenon. Minister Rabin would like Israelis to learn a lesson from the attacks in Gaza and to avoid visiting certain places alone. The report on the defense minister's remarks was brought by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal.

HURRIYET Interviews Rabin on Mideast Issues
NC080507 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish
2 Oct 86 p 13

[Report on "exclusive interview" with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin in Tel Aviv by unidentified *Hurriyet* correspondent on 30 September]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, who was Israel's prime minister from 1974 to 1976, received a *Hurriyet* correspondent at the Defense Ministry at 0745 the day before yesterday. During the interview, he chose his words carefully. When asked to explain his views on "Turkey's role in the Middle East," Rabin replied as follows:

"It is not for me to express an opinion on this. However, we believe that Turkey could play a more active role in the region. It could succeed in bringing the Arab countries and Israel together around the negotiating table. Nevertheless, I do not believe that Turkey could establish peace by itself, without Jordan, Lebanon, and Israel. It could encourage the Arab countries which are fighting against Israel to agree to hold talks. We are prepared to participate in talks that might be held in Ankara."

Asked about the rumored possibility of the establishment of an alliance between Turkey, Israel, and Egypt, the 64-year-old Rabin, who was Israel's prime minister during the Entebbe raid on hijackers, said:

"I believe that it would be a good idea to conclude such a pact. However, I do not know whether there has been any preparation by Turkey or Egypt in this regard. The best thing to do at the present time is to take steps to develop relations between the Middle Eastern countries and Europe, including Turkey, on a reciprocal basis. This would be preferable to the creation of groupings among countries. An alliance composed of more than two parties would cause a reaction in radical countries like Iran and Syria. I do not believe that the region is ready for such a pact at the present time. Relations between Turkey, Iran, and the Arab countries, between Israel and the Arab countries, and between Israel and Turkey should be developed. Nonetheless, I hope that there will be relations among a great number of countries in the region in the future. Only then can the idea of a pact become a reality."

Referring to the attack on the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul, Rabin recalled a disclosure by the Turkish authorities that there were only two attackers. He said:

"However, whom were they connected with? Who supported them? We know nothing about all this. I do not believe that two persons could carry out an attack like that without help. Although I have no evidence in hand, the operation seems to be the work of the Abu Nidal group. Arms are acquired and handed out prior to such operations. The terrorists receive support from within the country where they carry out their operations. Be it

Rome, Vienna, or Istanbul, makes no difference. They receive their arms before their operations. Abu Nidal has bases in Iraq, Syria, and Libya. My contention is that the countries which support that organization or allow its members to operate freely in their territory are directly or indirectly responsible for the synagogue incident."

On cooperation with Turkey, Rabin said he did not recall any suggestion made by Turkey for cooperation on the question of terrorism. Noting that there have been no terrorist acts against Turks living in areas controlled by Israel, Rabin said:

"However, we cannot say the same for Israeli or Jewish targets in Turkey. In view of this, both countries must take care to prevent acts of terrorism from taking place within their sovereign borders. This is the best way of cooperating on the question of international terrorism."

Rabin also stressed that within the concept of mutual cooperation Israel had offered to work with Turkey against any kind of international terrorist action.

He described Syria as a key Arab country that has become very heavily involved in international terrorism against Israel. Assessing the latest situation in southern Lebanon, Rabin said:

"Lebanon does not have a government. That country is in complete chaos. Israel is threatened by terrorism, not by a military force. We do not covet an inch of territory or a drop of water. Until terrorism stops we cannot withdraw the limitednumber of military units we have in the region, which are just enough to guard the security zone and support the South Lebanese Army."

Levi Says Syria Continuing 'Buildup' for War

TA080741 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The chief of staff says that the Syrian Army is continuing its buildup toward a war against Israel. He believes this process has recently gained momentum, although the buildup of the Syrian Army was planned even before the Lebanese war. At the same time, Syria's activity in Lebanon and its involvement in international terror are continuing. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that Lieutenant General Moshe Levi spoke in Giv'at Haviva with senior reserve officers from Hakibbutz Ha'artzi.

On the same occasion it was reported that about 25 percent of Kibbutz members who enlist in the IDF volunteer for officers courses. Since the IDF left Lebanon the number of kibbutz members who volunteer for such courses has risen to its pre-Lebanese war level.

Levi on Terrorism, War Threat

TA041440 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by Alan Ben-'Ami, time and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] The major front, perhaps, on a daily basis for terrorism is across the border in Lebanon. Do you see or anticipate any possibility of events in Lebanon, terrorist events, katyusha shellings, infiltration, dragging Israel, perhaps, into a situation where a war is inevitable? A war with Syria, say?

[Levi] The situation along the border with Lebanon is very delicate, very unstable, but our mission is very clear. We have to defend this border and we have to give defense and security to people living along this border. As a military organization, we are going to do this mission in the minimum force that we have to use. That's how I see the part of this mission along other, and the overall mission, missions of the IDF. The situation changes all the time. Nothing stands still and that's what brings us not only to operate, but to think about how and what's the best way to do and to achieve our missions and that's what we are doing all the time and as far as I see it, we are going to do it for not a short time in the future.

[Ben-'Ami] Would you describe it as a tolerable situation, if not the best one?

[Levi] The best is that nobody will fight anybody else and everybody will sit under his tree and enjoy life. I didn't say that we are finished with the threats, the terrorism threats. Not only along the Lebanese border. Last Saturday one Israeli was killed in the market of Gaza. That's not in the Lebanese border and it is a terrorist activity and we are involved in a very widespread and consistent warfare against terrorism and I think that we can bring it to a lower level, sometimes by being consistent, sometimes by doing and operating and attacking. For example, it's almost a year since we bombed PLO headquarters in Hammam al-Shatt in Tunisia and I think we see the result a year from then and these are very good results, that brought, I am sure we cannot measure to details, but I am sure it brought to a lower level of terrorist activities against us and last week we heard about the expulsion of the last of the PLO people, almost most of them, out of Tunisia. I am sure that to operate from Iraq and or from Yemen will give them less opportunities, less possibilities. It will not stop. And that's how I see the antiterrorism warfare and I think that if more countries for a longer time would have done what, for example, the United States did by attacking terrorists in Libya and the followup of these attacks, it will bring terrorist activities to a very low level that can be tolerated.

[Ben-'Ami] You mentioned IDF operations against the PLO in Tunis. You mentioned the American air raid on bases in Libya, but many of the more recent terrorist attacks, perhaps the most publicized of them as well, have been carried out apparently by Abu Nidal. Small groups of men working in a very underground fashion.

[Levi] But not alone.

(Ben-'Ami] How would you recommend dealing with a man like Abu Nidal?

[Levi] When we'll do something, you will understand exactly what I recommended. It is done by small groups, to put a bomb, to fire at somebody, but the infrastructure I have no doubt is based on national support, assistance, to smuggle the arms, to

give documents, to finance all these operations, so you cannot talk about fighting only the group that did the operation, but the whole structure that backs it, and that's why I said it calls for a better international warfare against terrorism.

[Ben-'Ami] Let me come back to the more military aspects of things. Is there a danger of the gap closing to a point where soon, as many people believe, the Syrians, for example, will believe they have a good chance of getting gains on the battlefield, if not a total victory, gains that would make it worth while going to war? Is this something that concerns you, something that you think could happen?

[Levi] Do they think so? Why don't they do it? I think that some of them think like that and that's why I think that there is a danger of a war with Syria. I didn't say, it's because of my English, it sounded as I am sure they are not going to start a war, it's not what I wanted to say. They, as far as they talk about it, as far as they prepare themselves, as far as they invest in military expenses, even though their economic situation is in a very bad shape, and of many, many other reasons based on the main ideology of the Syrians, of Greater Syria, they are going to start a war against Israel. We cannot say when and at what scale and that's why we are here. We are to be prepared against such possibilities. This is how we behave against Syria, but we are not talking only about Syria and the Middle East is full of countries that some of them are now in different situations, but these situations might change and it's going to bring more potential enemies and that's also something that, in the long run, we have to consider when we come to talk about the IDF, about the budget, about the needs, about the possibilities, the threats. You are talking about a huge organization that the changes takes a long time to do.

[Ben-'Ami] You mentioned other countries. Can you give any illustrations of developments in other countries which concern you?

[Levi] Yes. For example, the war between Iraq and Iran. Its some change in this war, in this situation, it may change the strategic environment and relationship in the whole Middle East, not only against Israel. I think it's not right and not a good evaluation to talk and to measure everything what happens to Israel if something happens, but it might also affect the threats against Israel and we have to consider it.

[Ben-'Ami] Specifically for Israel, what about the dangers of the home front also becoming the battle front, the use of missiles, the use of chemical weapons against the civilian populations in Israel?

[Levi] This threat was always a threat and this ability was within the hands of the enemies during the October War, also, in 1973, so it's not a new threat. There are some weapons that are better now, but this possibility is also something that we faced always and we have answers. We have answers, first of all by attacking. The first and the main operation is to attack and we can attack. The second part of the answer is to have better situation in, to protect the people and the installations in the rear.

[Ben-'Ami] What do you think has been your particular contribution to the IDF as chief of staff?

[Levi] This major organization is not a one person organization and it's a collective effort of thousands and thousands of people, not those who serve in the national or regular service, but almost everybody in Israel that serves in the reserve and gives his part and whatever is done, I think, is first of all due to them and the sacrifices that they give and I believe that the results, to give answers to the threats and, in the meantime, to build what is needed, not only for tomorrow morning, but for the future, these are the main two channels that we are going and in this way we are going and I think that's the way to do it.

[Ben-'Ami] Gen Levi, thank you very much.

[Levi] Thank you, and I would like to send a holiday happy, New Year greetings to everybody, those who serve in the IDF in every way of serving in the IDF, to the families, and to those who lost the dearest that somebody can lose and they suffer. I know that its not easy, but I can assure that whatever we do is our best to maintain the security and the defense of the State of Israel. Thank you.

On Lavi, Lebanon Situation
TA071855 Tel Aviv IDF in Hebrew
1500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said today that the Lavi project is ideal for the Air Force and will also contribute to the development of the Israeli economy. The chief of staff was addressing reserve officers assembled in Kibbutz Giv'at Haviva, from where our correspondent Natan Guttman reports:

[Begin recording] [Gutman] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Moshe Levi today expressed unwavering support for the Lavi project. He claimed that the production of an Israeli combat aircraft here will contribute both to security, while meeting the Air Force's demands, and to the country's economy.

[Levi] From one point of view this will be a superior aircraft, in accordance with the Air Force's requirements. Judging by what I have read, it will be a tailored suit, made to order. The other aspect is what the entire process of planning, development, assembly, production, and everything else related to the project, can contribute to the Israeli economy.

[Guttman] The main subject in the chief of staff's speech today at Giv'at Haviva was the IDF since the Lebanon war. He claimed that at present the main problem in Lebanon is maintaining routine security and fighting terrorism, to which we are required to provide an immediate answer. Nevertheless, the chief of staff said, many of the social and public aspects of the war no longer exist. Following the war in Lebanon, the chief of staff said, it is obvious that the increasing strength in the Syrian Army that we are witnessing today have occurred even without any IDF involvement in Lebanon. Chief of Staff Moshe Levi was addressing a group of reserve officers from the Kibbutz Ha'artzi [MAPAM-affiliated] Movement in Giv'at Haviva. The inter-

action between the kibbutz and career military service was one of the topics discussed at the meeting.

The last topic the chief of staff was asked to comment on was the war for his position. He said that he regrets the norm that has been established on ascension to the chief of staff throne. I had nothing to do with that, he said. [end recording]

MK Edri Leaves for Togo, Morocco

TA071400 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Knesset Member [MK] Rafi Edri, chairman of the Alignment faction, has left on a visit to Togo and apparently to Morocco as well. This is reported by our correspondents 'Oded Ben-'Ami and Hayim Zissovitz. In his visit to Morocco, MK Edri is accompanied by Sam Ben-Shitrit, one of the leaders of the Association of Moroccan Jews in Israel. They will confer with government officials to discuss arrangements for bringing to Israel the remains of the Jews who sailed aboard the steamship *Egoz* [which sank in 1961 on its way from Morocco to Israel]. In his visit to Togo, MK Edri is accompanied by Ben'ad Avital, director of the Foreign Ministry's Africa Division. MK Edri recently conferred with the vice president of Togo in Paris and was invited to visit there. However, the visit was delayed by the attempted coup d'etat in Togo a few days ago.

IAF Raid Not Intended To Provoke Syria

TA071202 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
7 Oct 86 pp 1, 10

[Report by defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman and agencies]

[Excerpts] Israeli Air Force jets yesterday morning bombed pro-Syrian Palestinian terrorist bases 20 kilometres northeast of Tripoli, close to the Lebanese-Syrian border. Though the aircraft were within the range of Syrian Sam-2 and Sam-6 anti-aircraft missiles, none was fired. All planes returned safely to base, according to the IDF spokesman. [passage omitted]

Israeli military sources reiterated last night that the attack was part of Israel's ongoing policy of taking preemptive action to prevent terror attacks. They would not elaborate, but said that no special significance should be attached to the decision to launch the raid so close to the Syrian border.

"Provoking the Syrians," *The Jerusalem Post* was told, "was certainly not our intention. But we will act to defend ourselves regardless of where the Syrians place their missiles." [passage omitted]

Taxi Driver Stabbed in Gaza Dies of Wounds

TA071525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Yisra'el Kitaro, age 43, a taxi driver from Ashqelon, was murdered before noon today in Gaza. He had gone to Gaza to have his car repaired in one of the garages around Medina Square. [passage omitted]

IDF Searches for Murderers

TA080539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The security forces last night carried out searches and detentions in Gaza and in the nearby refugee camps in an attempt to capture the murderers of Yisra'el Kitaro, the Ashqelon taxi driver. A senior security source told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that it is apparently one of two terrorists who are active in town.

The IDF has increased its activity in the Gaza Strip, which includes impromptu roadblocks and searches in cars, in passersby's belongings, and in refugee camps. According to military sources,the Gaza Strip residents will soon find that the IDF has increased its presence there and that the pressure applied to them will not ease for a long time. At the same time these sources said that care will be taken not to hurt innocent residents beyond what is called for in the framework of routine security activity, in order to prevent unnecessary tension which is harmful in the long run.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports from Ashqelon that police reinforcements have been present at the entrance to the town since the early morning hours. The police evacuated dozens of Gaza Strip workers who usually assemble at the intersection at the entrance to Ashqelon every morning. The police are also preparing for the funeral of Yisra'el Kitaro in Ashqelon this afternoon.

Gaza Residents to Reemploy Armed Civil Guard

TA031006 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
3 Oct 86 p 1

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] A series of incidents in which stones and Molotov cocktails were thrown at Israeli vehicles and citizens in the past few months, culminating in the murder of Hayim 'Azran, led the Secretariat of the Jewish Residents of the Gaza Strip to decide yesterday that the Jewish settlers would reemploy the civil guard in the strip beginning Monday.

Armed Gaza Strip residents had previously patrolled the streets of Gaza but, as a result of public protest, they were ordered to cease the patrols.

Demonstrators Demand Amnesty for Jewish Extremists

HK080014 Hong Kong AFP in English
0003 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Jerusalem, Oct 8 (AFP) — More than a thousand people turned out here Tuesday night to call for an amnesty for Jewish extremists including six jailed members of an anti-Arab terrorist organisation. The demonstrators, most of them members of the

ultra-orthodox Gush Emunim (Bloc of the Faith), marched through the streets calling for the release of Jewish extremists and the death penalty for Arab terrorists.

The march culminated in a rally at which speakers said the Jewish activists had "acted in self-defence". The organisers said they had collected 300,000 signatures to a petition calling for the release of the six.

Twenty-seven Israelis were arrested in spring 1984 in connection with a spate of terrorist strikes aimed at Palestinian Arabs including the mayors of three west bank towns: Nabulus, El Bireh and Ramallah. Twenty-one of the extremists have now been released. The six still in jail include three people given life sentences for killing three students from the Islamic University in Hebron in 1983.

"The murderers of our sons are free while our brothers are in prison," said Azriel Barak, chairman of the Association of Parents of Terrorist Victims. He criticised the release by the government of 1,150 Palestinian prisoners in May 1985 in a controversial swap for three Israeli soldiers captured in Lebanon.

AL-FAJR Assails Syria's Stance on PLO, Amal Attacks

TA071606 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
3 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "The Nominal Goal"]

[Text] At a time when Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was announcing Damascus' clear position of hostility toward Palestinian national unity, as well as the Syrian regime's insistence on exerting direct pressure on the Palestinian factions based on Syrian soil in order to prevent them from participating in the conference of Palestinian dialogue in Algeria, the Shi'ite "Amal" gangs were escalating their intensive aggression against the Al-Rashidiyah Palestinian camp in south Lebanon for the third consecutive day. Thus, in its renewed aggression against our camps in Lebanon, this military tool and agent was in concord with the Syrian regime, which continues with its announced hostility against the PLO and Palestinian national unity.

The threat by the Syrian vice president to expel from Syrian soil any Palestinian party that intends to participate in the Palestinian national dialogue, reveals without the slightest doubt the dimensions of the immense pressures exerted by the Syrian regime on some of the Palestinian factions that the "geography" of the time has placed on Syrian soil.

In this connection, the Syrian threat coincides with the threat of other Arab parties against the PLO, in all its factions, in order to subdue the Palestinian factor and render it subject to this or that equation in the region. Naturally all these equations do not serve the Palestinian cause.

Therefore, since the announced goal of the pressures and practices is to foil the current steps toward Palestinian national unity, the nominal Palestinian goal at this stage should necessarily be the achievement of this unity, regardless of the obstacles.

Perhaps PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's talk on preparing to convene a unifying meeting of all the factions in Baghdad heralds the certainty of this achievement, and confirms that the aim of uniting the PLO factions is being followed up despite the variety and growth of conflicting pressures.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT on Peres, Prime Ministry

TA031825 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT (ROSH HASHANAHsupplement) in Hebrew 3 Oct 86 pp 2, 3

[Article by Yeshay'ayahu Ben-Porat: "The Rotation — A Balance Sheet"]

[Text] Two years ago nobody would have imagined it, not even Shim'on Peres. But now, post factum, we can already state that the rotation that constituted the foundations of the unity government was the best possible gift ever given to an Israeli prime minister. Somwhere along the way what had at first seemed to be a time bomb turned into an edge never enjoyed before by any of Peres' predecessors in the premiership.

All the prime ministers have ended badly, lost the battle, reached the end of the race worn out, not to mention the tragic case of Levi Eshkol who passed away while still prime minister. It is sufficient to remember how Ben-Gurion went, how Sharett was dismissed, what defeated Golda Meir, how Rabin's term in office ended, and under what circumstances Menahem Begin disappeared from the public stage.

Not one of them was able to plan and direct the departure, because not one of them knew in advance when and under what conditions his fate would be determined. Prime ministers, by the nature of the job, leave against the background of a political crisis, after a resounding failure, or as a result of an election defeat. One way or another, they are doomed to end badly.

Peres was lucky. From the very beginning he knew when he was to finish and was thus able to plan his actions in such a way that everyone is now talking about his wonderful "finish" which definitely warrants applause: a flying trip from one success to another, from the king of Morroco to Cameroon, from Mubarak to Reagan, from Canada to a talk with the Soviet foreign minister, and his hand is yet extended to shake those of Mitterrand and Chirac next week in the last moment before the rotation.

Yitzhaq Shamir, in the second half, cannot expect the same. There will, first of all, be no rotation after him. After him we have elections. And this is the great and significant difference between the first and second halves.

Altogether, both Peres' friends and critics now agree that it would be difficult to imagine anybody more suitable than he to head such a double-headed creature as the unity government and guide it as he has done. This is because among all the leaders to be found among both the large camps it is hard to find one with traits similar to those of Peres, traits which have made it easier for him to function as he should and maintain the dialogue which was the condition for the government's existence. That is: the

overwhelming desire to succeed and prove his personal credibility, a good quality that was denied him for years by his rivals; after that, endless patience to sit for days and nights and listen to everyone just in order to preserve the dialogue. There is yet another important trait, with which not many politicians have been blessed and which, in the case under discussion, can be described as positive, although some people also depict it in negative colors: Peres' verbal artistry and his unlimited skill in maneuvering between contradictions and opposites, which has turned him into a unique political manipulator, not only at home, but also on the international stage.

Among all of Peres' predecessors there has not been one leader with similar traits, apart, perhaps, from Levi Eshkol, who also succeeded, and not by chance, in establishing a unity government. Ben-Gurion, Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan, and Menahem Begin, hard and unambiguous leaders, would have failed where Peres succeeded. Even Yitzhaq Rabin lacks the flexibility, and, as far as can be seen, so does Mordekhay Gur, who has not felt comfortable with the unity, and could not have stood up to it. It was by virtue of Peres' qualities that this government has been saved, time after time, from a premature explosion.

Altogether, we must say that this government has functioned much better than was predicted by observers at the beginning. The two-headedness — two streams contradicting each other's views, behavior patterns, political culture, and overflowing with the most profound personal antagonisms — had been depicted as a sword laid over the neck of the government and destined to put an end to it while it was still in the womb.

Now, when he looks back, Yitzhaq Shamir, who likes to recall that he was the first to propose national unity as far back as the eve of the election, says with satisfaction: "It was good that it happened, despite everything we had to swallow, which made the Likud show skill in overcoming all this." The outgoing vice prime minister and prime minister designate, who says his relations with Peres were "correct" at the beginning and "correct plus" at the end, admits that Peres did not look for an opportunity to blow up the government. "Because of the sacrifices that were required the support of the entire public was essential," Shamir concludes his evaluation.

It is true that the Likud alone would certainly have also left Lebanon, but not so rapidly, so as not to admit the terrible failure of the Peace for Galilee War. And would the Alignment alone have succeeded in pulling the IDF out with Shamir, Arens, and particularly Sharon, in the opposition?

The same applies to the economy. "Had the Alignment alone brought the Histadrut to accept a 30 percent salary erosion," Minister Moshe Shahal admits, "David Levi and Ari'el Sharon would have brought the masses out into the streets and incited them against the government."

Lebanon and the economy are the two greatest and most tangible achievements of the unity government, apart from the no less important psychological achievement that takes the form of the retreat from the street corner style that prevailed in Israel during the 7 years of Likud leadership. But in both fields, Lebanon and the economy, the "finish" is still far from being within hand's grasp. Some of our forces are still in southern Lebanon, covering for the South Lebanese Army and defending the border, with the last few week's events pointing to the danger of a deterioration in the situation. In the economy, the curb set to inflation is an existing fact welcomed by the public. But the price paid by both salaried and self-employed has been a heavy one. At least partially the curb and the stabilization of the economy were achieved thanks to such external elements that were good for us as the fall in oil prices, the developments on the international money market, and the massive U.S. aid. In contrast to this, genuine economic growth has not yet begun, and a change in the structure of the economy and the reforms in taxation — inseperable parts of the great economic program, in the view of Minister Gad Ya'aqobi — have not yet been implemented.

Yitzhaq Shamir says he is aware of the situation. Therefore, he adds, he is entering into office "facing inward:" putting the emphasis on the goals of the Jewish state, on Zionism, immigration, settlement andh "settlement within the framework of the coalition agreement, with preference being given to reinforcing and fleshing- out what already exists." That is to say, not settlement in imaginary proportions as envisaged by Matityahu Drobles [Jewish Agency official who wants many more settlements in the territories] "And above all else," Shamir adds, "an attempt to overcome the bureaucracy in the public mechanism that is making it difficult to attract investors and obtain a growth impetus."

We will have to wait and see how Shamir cracks this hard nut with which Shim'on Peres did not manage to cope.

From the beginning this government was described as a "national paralysis government," because half of it absolutely rejects what the other half wants to achieve. Now, on the brink of the finish, Peres says: "Those following me will have to cope with the standards of activity and initiative I set." In other words, Peres thinks, and he may be deluding himself, that toward the rotation he has succeeded in paving new political paths that will be binding on those who are to follow him. All the more so as Peres does not intend to step aside at all and is already preparing for a continuation of his initiatives.

To this Shamir, who does not conceal the fact that he does not intend to concede the prerogatives of a prime minister in the major foreign affairs, answers: "Formulas do not solve problems. Only facts solve them."

What he means by this is that it must be admitted that there is considerable justice in this, although a trace of envy is also not lacking, that Peres, perhaps not deliberately, created many expectations, a tiny amount more of delusions, but did not succeed in bringing any political issue to a final decision.

Peres has altered the climate toward Israel in the world. Now, 2 years later, we appear more beautiful and sane than we did before, and, above all else, more than ever before we appear as lovers of peace with a willingness to negotiate and pay the price. This is something fantastic that will be engraved to Peres' credit. At an insane speed, without a letup, there was nowhere that was relevant from his viewpoint in the world where he did not visit

and tell presidents, princes, and heads of state of his desire for peace.

In time to come he will say, with a trace of self-mockery: "In Israel I feel like a politician, abroad I feel like a statesman. This is why I make so many trips." Whether or not this is so, Peres' period as prime minister will be remembered as the time of political activism, not because of his desire to fly from place to place, but because of his unremitting desire for formulas with the potential to break the deadlock, get the process moving, and in some way push it forward. This includes hair-raising, spine-chilling verbal maneuvers accompanied by a cold sweat breaking out on Shamir and his colleagues.

The following list is only a partial one: international accompaniment, international umbrella, international forum, proximity talks, international conference, preparatory conference, and a return to "accompaniment," after Washington; authentic Palestinians, Gaza first, abrogation of authority, gradual self-rule; a Marshall Plan for the Middle East, and, the latest, an international organization for a war against terrorism.

This has been a virtuoso performance of a score saying that to say yes, even through the use of impossible formulas, is preferable to saying no, and even more so than saying "where's the fire?" a la Shamir. This is the case although it is impossible to completely deny the analysis that claiming to run so hard and make hasty peace efforts could be interpreted as a sign of weakness and invite pressure.

How have the verbal inventions helped, and what does the political balance sheet look like? As stated, there have been no great decisions, reality has not been changed, and, in the final analysis, it is only our image in the world — including the Arab world — that has become more beautiful. Peres has been afflicted by the political paralysis imposed on the government by the very nature of its composition.

The channel of dialogue with Egypt, that had almost been closed, has been somewhat cleared. Not by virtue of an invention, but after our agreement to arbitration. Had it not been for the Likud's delaying tactics this result could have been obtained more than a year ago, and then we might have been released from the disgraces involved in holding the hasty summit in Alexandria. Even now normalization of relations is still a vision for the future. After all, the Egyptian Government, according to Mubarak, "cannot force its citizens to visit Israel and conduct business with it."

The Palestinian issue is more or less where it was before, other than the fact that the PLO's political status has been very much weakened, among other things thanks to Peres' moves in isolating 'Arafat. But the longed-for meeting with Husayn and moderate Palestinians is still a long way off and the preparatory conference — with the Soviet Union, China, and the PLO, or without them? — is still being depicted as something very much in the air.

"There is a positive climate," a senior Alignment minister says, "but there is still no rain."

In contrast to this, there is a noticeable improvement in relations with Africa and the Eastern Bloc, and there is even hope of normalizing relations with the Soviet Union. But we would be unjust if we noted all of this to the credit of Peres alone and ignored the honorable roles played by Yitzhaq Shamir and his director general, David Kimche.

If, other than curbing inflation and getting out of Lebanon, it is difficult to enumerate any impressive successes, we must admit that neither have there been any big "foul-ups," apart from one, Peres' inept handling of the Shin Bet affair. From the moment he learned of the coverup and dismissals and lies he acted like somebody who wanted to sweep the affair under the carpet and ignore it. There is no doubt that on this matter, too, what was decisive was his feeling that he could be accused of having tried to take advantage of the affair to get Shamir in trouble and stop the rotation. Nevertheless, the affair floated to the surface, involved the government in complications by granting amnesties that set a dangerous precedent and damaged the immunity of the Shin Bet.

Peres' greatest true success has been that this government has existed for 2 years and he will faithfully keep his promise to hand the keys over to Shamir. Anybody who thinks that now that his credibility has been restored Peres will rush to disband the unity and shorten Shamir's term in office is mistaken. If he takes such a step, a chorus will emerge saying that the Likud treated him decently, but he is incapable of returning the favor. The question of credibility will again be the decisive one for him. In any event we cannot assume that Knesset Members from all factions will volunteer to commit political suicide through calling early elections and it is reasonable to assume that the Likud will not find it difficult to recruit the required majority for a narrow-based government. For Peres, going to the president [to submit his resignation] ends on 14 October. Afterward he can only take over the opposition benches or try to prompt early elections. A condition for this is that he must be confident that his party's victory is guaranteed.

This will not happen tomorrow. Peres has surpassed his personal popularity barrier. This does not apply to his party, although over the past 2 years it is actually the Likud that has been shown up to be a body quarrelling and split up over the struggle for leadership.

Israel is taking leave of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres who certainly is worthy of a renewed meeting. For the moment, Israel is not taking leave of the unity government.

AL-FAJR Views West Bank Press Restrictions

TA071825 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 3 Oct 86 p 2

[Unattributed report]]

[Excerpts] Citing a statute concerning freedom of the press from the 1945 British Mandate Emergency Laws, the Israeli Interior Ministry last week rejected a three-month-old application by a Palestinian physician to start a daily newspaper in Jerusalem.

Dr. Sufian al-Khatib had hoped that his paper would be a platform for the Palestinian left, especially after Israel closed two leading left-wing publications, damaging the voice of the local Palestinian left-wing.

In their letter of rejection, Israeli Interior Ministry officials offered no plausible reason why Dr. al-Khatib should not start a new daily. Rather, they bluntly pointed out that they are exercising the power entitled to them by the British Mandate Laws of 1945. (The letter mistakenly called them the 1954 Emergency Laws). [passage omitted]

The authorities last used this article three months ago when they closed the daily *Al-Mithaq* and the weekly magazine *Al-Ahd*. Dr. al- Khatib's elder brothers, Mahmud and Ghassan, owned and ran the two publications. [Passage omitted].

In a related development, Mahmud Abu al-Zuluf, the editor of *Al- Quds*, the widest circulating newspaper in the occupied territories, has charged that the Israeli authorities have been blocking the distribution of his new evening paper *Al-Masa'* in the West Bank and Gaza to pressure him into giving the paper a "moderate" and "pro- Jordan" line. Abu al-Zaluf, who has been granted a permit to publish the new paper in the Jerusalem area only, applied three months ago for a permit to distribute the paper in the West Bank and Gaza. The authorities were quoted in the Hebrew press as saying that Abu Zuluf "has taken a more radical line lately." Abu al-Zaluf, however, charged that *Al-Masa'*, which would be the only evening paper in the occupied territories if it is allowed, is primarly a business rather than a political venture.

No Improvement in Quality of Life Under Occupation

TA071935 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English
3 Oct 86 pp 5, 13

[Article by Ghassan Bish a, *Al-Fajr* Washington correspondent]

[Text] Palestinians inside Palestine are among the few remaining people in the world living under occupation. They have carried the struggle against the occupier until the present; they are not now about to give it all up under the guise of economic development, or improvement in the quality of life. It appears that the roots of this tragedy have been blurred.

The Palestinian-Israeli conflict has never been a conflict over real estate or, for that matter, over an improved quality of life. In fact, in many cases Palestinians may be willing to admit that their standard of living, defined in economic terms, has already improved. The conflict, however, is much greater, yet very simple: the loss of a Palestinian homeland, and their integrity.

The latest plan is to try to inject money into the occupied territories through Jordan, not through Israel as has been customary. The hope of the U.S., Israel, and Jordan is that the Palestinians in the territories, contrary to what history dictates and students of history know too well, will simply forget about their national claims.

A few years ago when U.S. policy-makers thought they needed to introduce a new concept in the Middle East, Secretary of State George Shultz came up with a catchy phrase that has been reappearing: improving the quality of life for the Palestinians under occupation. His hope was - and still is - that Palestinians will take it and forget about their greater nationalist objectives.

The U.S. $4.5 million which the U.S. will grant the Jordanian authorities in order to buy influence in the territories is in addition to U.S. $14 million American private voluntary organizations receive from the U.S. for distribution in the territories. What made this insignificant sum of money important is that it is to become part of a larger Jordanian-West Bank development plan, geared at minimizing or eliminating the PLO's influence while increasing Jordan's. The Jordanian authorities believe it to be in their best interest that Palestinians stay in the territories. Any voluntary or forced Palestinian mass immigration into Jordan will not be in Jordan's interest.

Improving the quality of life for Palestinians in the territories, just like improving the quality of life for any people or community anywhere in the world, is a noble idea. If, however, the objective behind the improvement is to create certain expectations and maybe even obligations, and if those obligations include denial of the national rights of a people, it is essential then to make that clear to the people on the receiving end so that they may act in their best interest.

Shultz' phrase, "improving the quality of life" for those under occupation, is a confirmation that the U.S. prefers a continuation of the status quo over a comprehensive solution under which Israel, at least, would have to surrender part of the territories. The intention is to bribe the Palestinians with promises to raise their standard of living in exchange for accepting the status quo, in other words, continued occupation. Mr. Shultz believes that "improving the quality of life" for people under occupation through financial means makes them more tolerant of it.

All these believers have to do is look at South African blacks who, despite their relative financial gains, still oppose and fight the white occupier and apartheid. Shultz and other American officials, apparently have forgotten that there are those in the world who still would rather die free, than continue to live in the shackles of occupation.

How can life's quality be improved under occupation? To live under occupation is to lose a vital part of one's life that financial gains can never compensate. Under the conditions of occupation, the only meaningful improvement of life's quality, is for the people to rid themselves of occupation and the occupier. In the final analysis, there is a negation in terms between occupation on the one hand, and improving the quality of life for those under occupation on the other hand. The two can never exist together.

LIBYA

Reportage on 7 Oct Celebration of Italian Expulsion

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks at Rally

LD071840 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1620 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at rally in Surt to mark 16th anniversary of expulsion of Italians from Libya; date not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Brothers: Today, as we celebrate the 16th anniversary of the destruction and elimination of the Italian colonialist's traces after the revolution, we feel that we are still the target of the same colonialism and from the same source. The enemy is still planning and dreaming to subjugate our country, to confiscate our independence as well as to exploit our resources for its own benefit.

Colonialism had, however, thought it would triumph over the Libyan people and that it had succeeded in fulfilling its aims to settle in Libya as well as to annex the Libyan coast to Italy to become a fourth coast, as the Italians used to say. The arrival of the Italians on the Libyan shore did not take place easily, as the world knows. The Italians went through colossal difficulties that they, themselves, had not foreseen. It was an abortive war for Italy. Brothers, Italy, as well as America and the whole world, should know today that this anniversary we are celebrating today is the anniversary of the elimination of the traces of Italian colonialism from Libyan soil.

This aggression took place in 1911 and was carried out by a state that at that time was regarded as a big power, namely Italy. It formerly possessed fleets and formidable military might as well as an air force. It used to ride at the crest of the wave of colonialism in the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Thus, the colonial tide was the dominating one. The map of the world used to be changed in view of this tide to be colored according to the ambitions and nationality of the colonialist. Italy used to believe that, with its military power and by riding atop the wave of the European colonial march toward the Third World, and compared with the poverty of the Libyan people at that time and the the Libyan people's shortage of weapons, ammunition and equipment, and owing to the treason committed by Turkey in abandoning Libya at the Treaty of Ouchy in 1912 — all those factors worked in favor of colonialism.

Italy also used to believe that reaching Libya, and in occupying and annexing it so that the Libyan coast would become the fourth coast of Italy, could be achieved quite easily only by a sea trip. But what happened? Decades of torture and blood; decades of killing and heavy losses were inflicted by Italian colonialism so that it could realize its ambition. The sea trip was turned into death and Hell and gruelling war. That went on for about a quarter of a century. For a quarter of a century, the poor and unarmed Libyan people, whose power could not be compared with the power of Italy at that time, fought the warships. They fought an enemy that had artillery. They fought that enemy with rifles, and sometimes with daggers. Finally, our fathers and forefathers realized great glory in every part of Libyan territory. In every bit of Libyan territory there are memorials in honor of the battles fought by our fathers and forefathers.

Finally, we wrote — our forefathers and ancestors wrote — in the line of great glory, there are commemorative statues all over Libya to commemorate the battles of our fathers and forefathers. [break in transmission for few seconds] After that, the Libyan people won. (slogans, chanting] After all this, Italy was defeated and the Libyan people recovered their freedom, not because of World War II, nor because of its alliance with Britain. Yes, the Libyans allied themselves with Britain during World War II against the Axis states. And Libya provided services that Britain and Germany are now denying. They are rewarding the Libyans for their services with harm, which proves the baseness of British and German morality. They did not reward the Libyan people with goodness, they rewarded it with aggression and harm and by allying themselves with the United States against us until now. The Libyan people allied themselves with Britain against the Axis states. They provided the Allies very important services, but the Allies to whom we gave these facilities and assistance have tuned into a colonizer and replaced Italy.

What is more, they plotted with Italy itself and handed over all of Tripoli Province to Italy. The Allies shared Barqa and Jazzan. The British forces occupied all Libyan territories: land, sea, and air. Libya became a British colony after World War II. We all know that the independence, particularly after the revolution and when this era was exposed, was a masked independence. The colonial agents, the king, his ministers, his senior ministers and deputies were brokers for the colonizer and subservient minions of the colonizer; they were lackies. The Libyan people are innocent of all those who served after the masked independence under the forged royal flag, because they harmed the Libyan people. If we carry out research, we will find that they do not belong to the pure Libyan Arab people, but belong to non-Arab families. They are families of foreign tramps who came to sell their homeland with their stomach. They left their homelands and settled in Libya.

From these despicable families there came prime ministers at the time of the king until the rise of the revolution. There also came a number of ministers and deputies, as well as all the middle men, traders, contractors and all the dogs of the old era, all the foxes of the old era, all the despicable people, middlemen, cowards and traitors of the old era, the followers and agents of colonialism who we curse at every chance, and which history and heaven curse.

On this occasion, O brothers, on this occasion we wish to declare that everyone who collaborated during the royal era and betrayed this people, and everyone who betrayed and offered services to the Italian colonialists, we must expose them and uncover their past. We must expose their families and children and register them in a black book. This is so that they will be in the hands of the Libyan people and so that that these families and their children will be at the mercy of the Libyan people who will do with them as they please.

O brothers, we say that the Libyan people have regained their independence and freedom — however, not by allying itself with the Axis or Allies. However, Libya remained colonized, and its

land occupied until the rise of the revolution in the dawn of September 1969. On that day we snatched our independence and freedom, not by alliance with Britain, France, the Allies or others, but in alliance with ourselves. By the sons of Libya and through their free will, independence and freedom was regained, dignity was achieved and once again pride returned to the great Libyan people. Pride on the Libyan land returned to the Libyan people alone. This was achieved in the dawn of September 1969 and not by alliance with the Allies, not by foreign assistance or help, not by action with a foreign source, and not with the help of U.S. intelligence or any other foreign entity. The revolution was achieved by the free unionist officers and their brave soldiers. This was done by our will, planning, and courage as well as our readiness to shoulder our responsibilities and our prepardness to sacrifice in order to regain the independence of our country and the dignity of our people.

Brothers, we must remember that Italy did not leave Libya during World War II. It left Libya following the Al-Fatih revolution of 1969. Italy was still then controlling whatever territories it wished to control. When we undertook the revolution, Tripoli was still colonized by Italy and was dependent on Rome for everything. Even the Libyans, who the Italian colonists proposed to take seats in the Libyan parliament, used to defend the right of the Italians to colonize Libya when speaking before Libya's Representative Assembly as well as before the Libyan Senate, which existed on the eve of the revolution.

We remember very well those despicable people who were members of the Representative Assembly and Senate, who used to defend Italy's presence in Libya and used to work toward connecting Tripoli to Italy. The proof of this was that all communications, maritime cables, telephones, postal services, airlines, sea links, and commerce, as well as all other dealings, were connected to Rome. Italy was colonizing those who themselves were colonizing Libya and thereby it connected this colony with its capital.

This was the situation when the revolution took place and even now it is still difficult to cut off the thousands of maritime cables connecting Libya to Italy, the colonial power. However, we are seriously thinking of cutting them off. We do not want ourselves connected with the capitals of colonialism nor do we want to be connected with Europe at all. It is Europe that needs us, we do not need it. We are still going through a stage of development, during which we do not need Europe's complications and its complicated industrial and electronic industries. Europe is the one that needs us. We are thinking seriously of cutting off all communications that colonialism has established with our capital. Among these means are maritime cables, thousands of which connect Libya with Rome. Libya no longer has any interests in Rome.

We did not triumph against Italian colonialism and expel it by allying ourselves in World War II with the Allies, the Allies who reneged on this alliance. We have expelled it with revolution. Although Italy colonized this people when it was poor and unarmed, with time, this people, thanks to the revolution of its sons, was able to expel the Italians and send them back across the Mediterranean on the same ships they came on to colonize Libya. They were expelled to Italy on the same ships on which they came. This, brothers, means that peoples, however weak, small, or poor they may be, will win in the end against their colonizers, those coveting them, and against the tyrants.

Brothers... [cheers and chanting of slogans] Brothers, today we learn this lesson from history because today we are before a colonial power to which we are absolutely unmatched. This power wants to colonize this land. It wants to occupy this coast once again. But by observing this day and recalling the colonialism that we defeated on this day, remembering how we triumph, we are celebrating, singing, dancing, challenging, and chanting because we are free. We say that we have achieved this freedom though our will and through revolution. We are prepared to resort to such will once again.

Brothers, we are now called upon to face new aggression and new colonialist ambitions in our country. At this time we must rise, men and women, and be ready to face this aggression. Brothers, we must now undertake serious work in order to strengthen the defensive capabilities of the Libyan people to face the new ambitions. We must, brothers, head toward the coast in order to mine it, to fortify it, to militarize it, and to train for fighting over it as well as to defend it. We must, brothers, go from (Ras al-Jadir) to Tubruq; men and women must be mobilized through the battalions of the armed people and plant strategic mines along all Libyan shores as well as erecting defensive forticiations along these shores; we must arm all the towns and turn them into armed fortifications; we must train for the defense of these shores. We must not allow the United States, Italy, or any other power to gain a foothold on Libyan shores. We must, brothers, erect defensive lines and battle lines deep within, line after line. We must erect more trenches, fortifications, and barbed wires; plant more mines; and train ourselves to use arms, own weapons, and turn every house into a trench, every building into an armed fortification, and every town into a barrack.

Brothers, thousands of people have begun working on the coast. During the coming days we expect that thousands and thousands of armed people will join in — each one within the framework of the military unit that trained him. Units of the armed people will occupy their sectors along the coast and they will defend these positions and die in defense of them. We have to prevent the enemy from setting his foot on this free coast — this free land — this land over which the banners of freedom and dignity of the free Arab citizen wave, the banners of the Jamahiriyah — the revolution of the masses which has decided that it will never be defeated and will defend this free land to the last Libyan man and woman. [audience cheers]

When we say that we have to sing, dance, and fight, this, brothers, does not mean that Libya's military force or armed force is so powerful that it makes us overly confident, that we can sing and dance. I want to explain the meaning of this expression, so that no one can say — as some have — how could U.S. aircraft reach Tripoli or Bab al-Aziziyah? No one has said that they did not reach Tripoli or Bab al-Aziziyah. These aircraft may even reach Moscow. Their arrival at Tripoli or Bab al-Aziziyah is not important. This is because any air defenses in the world are estimated to take out 30 percent of an attacking force, and therefore it is inevitable that the rest will arrive at their targets. Despite the fact that those aircraft dropped their laser-guided bombs while they were over the sea and not over Bab al-Aziziyah

— but the important thing is the confrontation — whether the raiding aircraft reached their targets or not is not the issue; the issue is what we should do ourselves: Do we submit? Do we surrender? Do we fear? Do we flee? Or do we stand our ground, fight and challenge, and decide to die? This is the important thing.

Therefore, when I say to you, we must dance, sing, and fight, this does not mean that the enemy will not reach us, and that his power will not overcome us, and we can dance, sing, and fight. Therefore, we are singing, dancing, and fighting because we are safe from the power of the enemy.

I am telling you that anyone who has [changes thought] We... [changes thought] [audience chants slogans]

Let me explain this by saying: Anybody who possesses a great power might not need to sing, dance, or chant slogans because his power compensates for this, but anybody who faces a strong and powerful enemy such as we are now facing — the United States and NATO — there is no comparison between this force and our force; therefore, we need to sing, chant, dance, and fight because in doing so we compensate for any lack in our military power while confronting this enormous international force, and we compensate for the smallness of our population in confronting this force's army. This is our source of strength in the battle because if we do not sing, dance, and fight, or if we only fight, this means that we are afraid of this force and we have not used our effectiveness against it, or it has damaged us and paralyzed our ability to confront it and there is nothing before us but fighting and the sounds of the gun, the machine gun, and the tank. This force — the gun, the machine gun, and the tank — in reality does not meet the U.S. force of NATO force which is confronting the Warsaw Pact and the whole socialist community and the big Soviet Union; but the one who sings, dances, fights, and chants slogans is the one who challenges; he is the brave one; he is the one who is not concerned that his force is small and the enemy's force is large; he is not concerned that, afterward, the enemy will annihilate him, kill him, or defeat him; this does not concern him. What concerns him is to shout the challenge.

The proof of this is that he shows contempt, defies, resists, and fights; he sings, dances, chants, and fights. This is what we must do in the coming days. We must prepare ourselves to sing, chant, dance, and fight the great power, the power that has no comparison with us.

But at the same time we must understand... [changes thought] It must not be understood from this that there is no possibility of victory. On the contrary; I gave as a first example the fact that we finally triumphed over Italy which was then a great power, as America is now. Despite all that Italy did, it failed to liquidate this people. The Libyan people is still free and its population is now bigger. It still sings and celebrates. It still challenges Italy and those who are behind Italy. The United States is like the Italy of that time.

Even if the United States comes, even if it occupies this land, in the end we will triumph over it because this is our land, our right. We are more brave than the United States. Our soldiers are more courageous than U.S. soldiers, and our people is more brave than the people of the United States because our people is authentic while the U.S. people is a bastard people, without glory, without glory, history or past. It is not linked by a national or religious unity.

No matter what is said about us now we need to seek help in our authenticity, our nationhood, our Arab character, our civilization and our deeprooted glory, because all this represents ammunition in the battle to confront a power that does not possess this ammunition, this authenticity. We are the ones who possess ideals, the courage passed on by history. We are the teachers of the world. We taught the world about civilization in the Middle Ages. We are the ones who possess the eternal missions. We are the builders of civilization. All this is ammunition that makes us realize that whatever the power of the United States, we will triumph over it in the end, because we have authenticity, greatness, and great glory. History is witness to our heroic deeds and sacrifices. Even if we are not at this moment at the same military level as they are, we know that in the end we will triumph, given this authenticity, this greatness, this deep-rooted glory, our right to our land, and with the decision we have made to die.

Brothers, we must prepare ourselves, only prepare ourselves. We do not want to declare war, or to say that we have to prepare for attack, or what we should prepare for war. We must prepare ourselves for defense, and we must be determined to smash aggression.

We must resolve on this land, on this coast, that if an aggression is launched on this coast it will inevitably be destroyed and that we will inevitably trample American flags as we trampled the flags of Italy which were made of silk [cheers and applause] — as our fathers and forefathers trampled the flag of Rome which was made of silk — they trampled that flag with their bare feet. [cheers and applause] If the United States wants to set its dirty feet on this pure coast, we tell it today, and it must listen, that its feet will be burned.

We announce to the United States that we have decided to transform the Libyan coast into embers — into Hell. If the United States wants to occupy Libyan towns then it should know that during the coming days these towns will be transformed into fortresses of mighty, stubborn resistance. They will not be like the Arab towns that were invaded by the Israelis. There will be no women with their hands raised up high to shield themselves from the enemy's bayonets. They will not cry. They will not be afraid. There will be women who will raise their arms holding their rifles and machine guns. There will be women firing guns. There will be no crying, but resistance, fire and defiance!

The United States should know that Libyan towns are different from the Arab towns and should realize that these towns are more developed than the towns of Vietnam used to be, and that the Libyan coast will be more developed than the Vietnamese coast was. The United States should know that it will be facing a real problem from the Libyan coast. In this event, cowardly America will resort to the long stick of the coward, and this does not frighten us. No matter how long his stick may become a coward does not frighten anyone. Peoples are not afraid of a coward no matter how long his stick may be. The long stick of the coward

does not frighten us. If the United States strikes with its long stick, we will then use our special means, which are not aircraft carriers nor intercontinental missiles. We will then have the right to actually practice terrorism against the United States and against the U.S. presence everywhere. We have not practiced anything of the kind in the past. We were continuously opposed to terrorism and have condemned terrorism in the past. We are revolutionaries. We are fighters for the sake of our freedom and dignity, and defend our borders only. However, if the United States commits aggression, bypasses its limits and humiliates the Arab people represented by the Arab nation, the Libyan people, then we will open a new page in the confrontation with the United States. We will then turn into real terrorists. We will then declare that we are terrorists and will practice any kind of terror on the United States. We will terrorize the citizens of the United States and terrorize the U.S. presence everywhere. We will then have the right before the world, before the United Nations and before the Security Council to practice terrorism against the enemy who wants to bypass all limits, shows disdain of all international norms and laws, and wants to humiliate peaceful peoples and encroach upon them.

The first stage, brothers, is to declare with firmness, courage, and challenge that we will fight over the Libyan soil with bravery. We will fight over Libyan soil without respite, and we will deny the enemy the chance to put his foot on this coast. As for America, by God, if we had aircraft carriers and intercontinental missles, we would not hesitate to respond to it and strike its capital and its streets. We retain this right forever. However, today we are a small people that does not possess aircraft carriers or intercontinental missiles. We possess our right to defend our country. We have to become prepared, in the first stage, to fortify Libya and turn it into a fortress. We must make it impossible for the United States to put its dirty feet on this pure soil. The first thing we should do is not chant. Chants are not for now, they are for the time of work and struggle.

The first thing we should do is to divide the coastline into sectors where units of the militarized people will be sent. These units will carry out the fortification of these sectors, and they will be prepared to die for it. We declare before the world that we are prepared to fight, and we will raise large placards saying: O Americans! We are waiting for you, and so are the fish. We will say that when we have fortified this coastline, when we have planted large strategic minefields, built strong fortifications and armed the cities — then we will be prepared to sing, dance, and fight, and say: We are waiting for them, and so are the fish.

Brothers, the second stage will be when we are certain that the United States is prepared to continue with its encroachment, its tyranny, its unjustified aggression that is aimed at the homeland of the Jamahiriyah as well as at subjugating the Arab nation. If the United States continues in this manner, the second stage will be, after the mining, the planning for and the militarization of the Libyan shore as well as preparing it to be turned into a hell — fighting firmly over it with men and women. The second stage will be what I have already committed myself to before the world; what I had repeated in front of the Nonaligned Movement, before the representatives of more than 100 countries in Zimbabwe: I will leave Libyan soil and begin forming the international army that will finish off the U.S. empire not only in other parts of the world but in its own territory. The fighting will continue year after year until the empire of evil, aggression, the new fascist crusade, is finished off. Brothers, I can assure you that the only thing that frightens this arrogant empire and this new Satan is the international army, because it knows that its end will be the emergence of this phenomenon, the emergence of this international army, which I have committed myself to form and lead when things reach a head.

The United States, its National Security Council, and its analysts, know, however, the exact meaning of these words. This army is not the resistance army of Vietnam that put an end to the U.S. presence on Vietnamese land. It was not Libya that put an end to the U.S. presence, bases and allies on Libyan soil; it was not the resistance of Lebanon that liquidated the U.S. presence — the soldiers of its Navy and its ships — from Lebanese territory, from Lebanese beaches. This army will turn the whole world into a Vietnam; this army will turn the whole world into a Lebanon. This army will be in every part of the world, every U.S. presence will be a target, civilian or military, because the aim is to put an end to the United States as a colonizing empire that threatens the people, threatens peace, threatens mankind.

The Soviet Union is afraid of confronting the United States because it fears a world world — that the United States might not be defeated by the Soviet Union. If any country, on its own, cannot defeat the United States, the conclusion then is that we, mankind, must defeat the Devil. The conclusion is, out of necessity, that an international army will be established to put an end, on behalf of the Soviet Union, Grenada, Nicaragua, Libya, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, South Africa, on behalf of all peoples confronting this obstinate enemy — on their behalf the international army will uproot this evil.

The aircraft carriers cannot confront the international army; intercontinental missiles cannot hunt one single squadron of the international army. The international army will not finish until the end of the world. It will be in every street, every forest, every shop, every house, every office, every plane, every ship. When time comes and the international army is established, the United States will be finished. It will be eradicated as an empire from the world.

The United States might be pushed toward this end because of its satanic policies that only serve Zionism. When we said that Reagan is Israel's rabid dog, this is because Reagan has no job but to use the United States to guarantee Israeli presence on Arab land. He does nto want to limit the battle between Arabs and Israelis, he does not want to limit the battle between Palestinians and Israelis, he does not want to adopt neutrality, he does not want respect for himself as a major power, he does not want to work for peace — he wants to use the force of the gigantic United States to confirm the Israeli presence on Arab land. He is pushed by hatred for the Arabs, he is pushed by feelings of anti-Semitism which run deep in his blood — feelings against the Arab Semitic nation. He is pushed by the crusading spirit: He hates Islam, he hates the Arabs, he hates the East; he seeks to destroy, he seeks to kill. His method is to terrorize us, to destroy us — his direct military intervention against any position that might represent a danger, in the future, against the

Israeli presence. Therefore, Reagan has deserved this adjective; that is, he is Israel's rabid dog because he acts insanely. Like a rabid dog, he does not think before acting.

When he attacks children with aircraft — attacks houses with aircraft, attacks streets in Tripoli and Banghazi with aircraft — even Hitler did not behave like that. Hitler was a war criminal, but he was not mad. This one is a war criminal and mad too; he works in Israel's interest. He is a mere dog of Israel. He wanted to avenge the Rome and Vienna operations — those were operations against the Israelis, carried out by the Palestinians against the Israelis. What has that dog got to do with those operations? He decided to avenge the Rome and Vienna operations in the interest of his masters — the Israelis. We want to point out to the American people themselves that such a policy leads to the abyss and danger of confrontation with the Arab nation and to the seeking of revenge [by the Arabs] against everything which is American. If I form an international army I swear that I will take revenge against everything which is American, and every American will pay the price.

But there is still an opportunity before the Americans. We do not care about life. We let their bombs drop on our heads and destroy our houses over our heads and therefore we no longer covet life. To hell with life and to hell with those who care about it and those who try to preserve it. And to hell with the United States. When we take revenge we do not think about life at all; we think only about revenge. [applause, cheers]

He is now facing a scandal similar to Watergate, which Nixon had to face. Now it has become apparent that all the talk you have heard on the radio and which was repeated by the Americans — it has become apparent now that the national security adviser of U.S. President Reagan prepared a plan which he outlined in a 3-page memorandum submitted to Reagan on 14 August, which Reagan signed — and they believe that it will remain secret. That memorandum said that we [the U.S.] should create a campaign of lies and misleading statements and launch it in the Western, U.S. and Arab media. You have heard this campaign on Egyptian radio and the radios of the rest of the lackeys around us, and you have heard it on London radio and the Voice of America, and you have seen it in the U.S. papers, and the Iraqi media was entrusted with broadcasting this plan — now they have been exposed. The 3-page plan that was signed by Reagan stated that we [the U.S.] should lie — create a plan of lies — against Libya and against Al-Qadhdhafi and say that Al-Qadhdhafi is facing opposition and that Al-Qadhdhafi's colleagues have turned against him, and that the Libyan people are demanding rice, flour, chocolates, and underwear which Al-Qadhdhafi has failed to provide, and that the Libyan people are attacking Al-Qadhdhafi and his revolution, and that they side with the United States for the sake of obtaining these goods. They say let Al-Qadhdhafi silence the Libyan people. They say that the Libyan people have begun to hate Al-Qadhdhafi, hate the revolution, hate dignity, freedom, and Arab unity and also Palestine, and love the United States. Why? Because money has become scarce or because there is a shortage of clothing. Let the Libyan people — they say — doubt. Al-Qadhdhafi has challenged us with the Libyan people, saying that the Libyan people — men and women — will fight on water and bread because they do not care about life and do not care about sweets or clothing — they say this is the plan, and every day the radios of Iraq and Egypt and the U.S. and Western radios talk about it, and it was published in the papers. They say that such things do exist, that the Libyan people are looking for food, clothing. They say that every Libyan is doubting his Libyan compatriot. They say that every Libyan is saying: Other Libyans are no longer with me as they look for food and clothing and want the United States. These are lies, as every Libyan knows what the other Libyans are doing. But when a Libyan hears such things on the radio he begins to believe that other Libyans have abandoned resistance, confrontation, dignity, and freedom — every Libyan doubts other Libyans — look at this plan! The plan says: We [the United States] tried assassination but that did not materialize; we tried to attack the military but that did not work; our aircraft have failed; our challenges have failed; the reactionary Arab regimes have failed while the revolution continues. We pinned our hopes on Numayri, and he has been toppled; we pinned our hopes on Al-Sadat, and he has failed. We pinned our hopes on the shah of Iran, and he has been toppled; we pinned our hopes on Haile Selassie, and he has failed; and so on and so forth — the rest of names on the list will eventually fall — the names of their lackeys around us on this or that side — their days are numbered. They [the United States] said that there was no alternative but to resort to lies — imagine, the president of the most powerful state, saying that they should resort to lies — he signed and endorsed this. He said: We resort to lies and say that Al-Qadhdhafi is facing a problem and that the Libyan people are facing a problem, and that the United States would attack and that we would strike at such and such a place.

I have told you from the very first day that you will be subjected to psychological warfare and asked you not to believe what you hear from London radio or the Voice of America, or what you read in the Western papers, or what you hear from the reactionary Arab radios. I have told you that they will try to sow doubt in your hearts and make you doubt your own capability.

We are well, our country is well, and we are brave. It is they who face an adverse situation because they have been defeated — defeated, crushed, disgraced, and lost before the world on all levels — politically, economically, and militarily. This despite their might and strength. Lately they have resorted to psychological warfare. Now there is a scandal in the United States. If there were a vital force in the United States that could salvage the U.S. reputation and save it from the mistakes of Reagan and his Zionist secretary of state and all his gang it would put them all on trial. This scandal is even dirtier than Watergate. The whole world is talking about this scandal in which Reagan is involved. Reagan has misled the American people and deliberately fed them false reports about Libya. You heard them allege after their failed aggression that fighting broke out with mutineering forces in Bab al-'Aziziyah. They [not further specified] brought a journalist from the Grand Hotel after he had sent a news dispatch; they brought him to Bab al-'Aziziyah and told him to have a look. Do you see any fighting in Bab al-'Aziziyah? Is there anything, they asked him. He said: I had my orders. That is the United States, the intelligence, not the U.S. intelligence. [sentence as heard] This is Reagan and his gang.

Even U.S. intelligence opposes such falsehoods. The United States is no longer credible before the world. It is not believed

even by its own people because of resorting to this method. The U.S. Government had charged this journalist with disseminating reports of this kind. I often heard them saying that Al-Qadhdhafi — didn't they say it to you; I was in Bab al-'aziziyah when they said it — Al-Qadhdhafi had gone to Yemen. Certainly you heard it in London [as heard]. We laughed at this report. We are here and we resist them and yet they claim that Al-Qadhdhafi has arrived in Yemen. They said that Al-Qadhdhafi's plane was seen in Greece or somewhere. Al-Shahhati, or someone from the People's Bureau for Foreign Liason, went to Greece. They said Al-Qadhdhafi is over Greece. They want to raise doubts in you. If Al-Qadhdhafi has gone to Yemen or to Greece it means that you are finished. But the fact is that I am among you. This was what had prompted me to address you on the radio and to dismiss their falsehoods. I, we, do not escape — they are the ones who escape. We fight to the end. This is not our character, nor is it that of our fathers and forefathers. [words indistinct drowned in cheers]

This is not the first time Reagan has lied to the U.S. people and deceived them. We would like to remind you once again of what [changes thought] Reagan announced years ago that there was a squad that Al-Qadhdhafi sent to the United States in order to kill Reagan. Up to now the entire world wonders about the fate of this squad and its whereabouts. We now tell the American people to ask Reagan and to question the vile devils once again and ask them: where is the squad that you said years ago that Al-Qadhdhafi had sent to kill you? Where is this information?

When he says that Libya is a terrorist and has carried out a terrorist action, it comes within the same plan, lies, deception, and fabrications. Even though Britain has prohibited Libyan airline flights, we are very happy that there are no more journeys to Britain. What would we want there? What is our interest in Britain to make us want to go there? We have gotten rid of it and its products. It is Britain that will be blockaded and it is Britain that has isolated itself. We have a future and the masses and the peoples are with us. It is these peoples that are going to triumph, and they are the ones that are going to lose and regret it one day when regrets will not do any good.

This action that has been carried out by Britain is in reality not surprising because Britain is a crusader state. It is just like the United States — a state that has a historical hatred for the Arabs. It is Britain that implanted the Zionist entity on Arab land. It is the one responsible for this historical crime. Britain is now a state that is very anti-Arab people, and very anti-Arab nation. It is just like the United States and has now become a mere follower, a follower of the United States and has lost any respect and balance.

So when the British government decided to stop the flights of the Libyan airlines, it became clear that the British paper *Newsline* had uncovered this scandal. The paper said that this was carried out according to a decision issued by a British court in a case based on what the agents of the defunct royal regime in Libya said — agents, who work for the British police amid uncertain circumstances. It added that Thatcher's decision to ban the Libyan airlines flights is based on imperialist hypocrisy that spans decades. Even while the flights of the Libyan airlines were banned, the government closes its eyes to the fact that many airlines smuggle arms for regimes that are pro-imperialist, such as South Africa, Israel, Indonesia, and Chile.

This British paper revealed that the decision of Britain to ban Libyan airlines flights is based on the report of a Libyan spy who works for the British police and is an agent of the defunct royal era.

The paper ridicules the British Government, which adopts this decision based on this trivial foundation. Obviously, this is Britain's hatred for the Libyan people and for the Arab nation. In reality, these countries have become morally debased, morally backward. They have manipulated the situation through a crusading spirit and hatred. Therefore, we should be aware of them and prepare ourselves to confront them because they are motivated by hatred. They seek to annihilate the Arabs, annihilate the Semites, annihilate Islam and destroy the complete foundation. These countries do not want the Middle East to wake up and become industrialized, to become electronic or to invade space. Now they are talking about the emergence of Islam, the emergence of pan-Arabism, the emergence of the Middle East. Imagine, therefore, that there are no justifications, the stories of airlines, the stories of explosives, terrorism — this is all lies.

The essential motivation is a crusading hatred on the part of the imperialist capitalist in Western Europe and the United States, a rooted hatred against the Middle East. This is what makes us, the Arabs, the non-Arabs, the Chinese, and others, compelled to establish one front against this danger which is aimed against the entire Middle East. If Islam is the target, all Islamic peoples should form one front, if pan-Arabism is the target, the Arab nation should form one front. If the Middle East is the target all the East should form one wall of resistance against this enemy. The matter is now up to Italy.

I am not now talking to the president of state or republic, no flattery and no diplomacy. First of all, Italy knows that relations of friendship exist between our countries: Their companies are cashing in billions, Italian diplomatic-level attitudes toward Arab matters are very good, even the Italian intelligence services are embarrassed about the Zionist and U.S. interference in Italy's affairs. There are friends on the official level; I am talking about the official level. We, as Arabs, have friends [word indistinct, while the Italian people is crushed, it is exploited, it is enslaved by the capitalist institutions, by the United States. The Italian people and the Italian youth consider their country a colony since World War II. The people consider themselves a U.S. colony.

One day we will see a new Garibaldi, not to [word indistinct] Italy, but this time to liberate Italy from U.S. bases. We will then be their base of support for the Italian youth and people to liberate Italy from U.S. dominance. Italy now represents a real danger against you brothers, Italy is now [words indistinct]. Italy is now the base of U.S. official terrorism, the state that is sheltering the U.S. 6th Fleet. The fleet departs from Italy to destroy our houses and cities, this, the state's enemy number one. I am not interested in flattery or any interests between our countries if this hides the real dangers represented and manifested by Italy. Italy of the year 1911, Italy of the year 1986, Italy of 1986 is the same Italy of 1911. Grasiani's campaign which departed in 1911 is the same

one being launched now in 1986. We are not children, we can compare 1911 with 1986. Italy must understand that it is taking a hostile attitude toward the Libyan people.

Italy is still a colonialist state. It shelters U.S. bases aimed against the Libyan people. The agreement between Italy and the United States, along with NATO, is not aimed against the Libyan people, it is aimed against the Warsaw Pact. The Italian people should judge its successive governments and should tell them that the U.S. bases in Italy are basically not aimed against the Libyan people but against the Warsaw Pact. U.S. forces in Italy are there to oppose the Warsaw Pact.

It was out of fear of communism, fear of the Warsaw Pact, of the Soviet Union, and in the interests of defending the West that Italy accepted joining NATO and establishing U.S. bases on its land.

But now these bases have become a source of aggression against the Libyan people. This means that Italy has accepted these bases of aggression against the Libyan people. Italy is indebted to us because of the black colonial era. The Libyan people demands revenge. Italy took thousands of Libyans prisoner, men and women, and transferred them to Italy. Where are they? We are now asking for them. Where, even, are their tombs? And their children, their descendants?

Italy had destroyed our land, which is still planted with mines. Let it come and remove these mines. After having refused to disavow the ugly crime, Italy refused to show the film "Umar al-Mukhtar." Italy has now refused to show the film "Umar al-Mukhtar" because Italy is sympathetic to the fascist era. The film "Umar al-Mukhtar" exposes fascism and Italian pre-fascist colonialism. Italy has sympathy and so is accused of being fascist, colonialist. Why should it not show the film "Umar al-Mukhtar?" Let the Italian people hear this. Why does it not compensate the Libyan people? Why did Adenauer compensate the Israelis for the Nazi era? Is this because the West is allying itself with the Israelis against the Arabs? Or is it because of an alliance of the Christians with the Jews against Islam?

If the European states perpetrated crimes against these peoples and must then pay compensations, why did West Germany compensate, during the Adenauer era, the Israelis for what Hitler and Nazi Germany did to the Israelis? This is a precedent we stand by. Italy must therefore compensate us for the fascist and colonial eras. As long as Italy does not do this, [words indistinct]. We will never accept that U.S. forces move from Italy for aggression against our country.

If U.S. forces move from Italy against our country, then Italy will be considered to be the number 1 aggressor state, and we would then direct all military acts of violence against it. Let Italy understand: We will attack any land from where forces hostile to us move, if we can do this.

Italy is to blame for the destruction it inflicted on our country and the price of colonialism must be paid so that it may not be repeated. Yes, a price must be paid for colonialism so that it may not be repeated — so that it may not be repeated again in the world. If Italy fails to take positive positions on these two grave points: making its country a base for U.S. forces for aggression against Libya, and its obduracy in not paying compensation for the losses and damage it inflicted during the colonial period, I tell you the Libyans who have suffered — all the Libyans have suffered from Italian colonialism; every Libyan family has suffered from Italian colonialism: he who has not been killed by Italy was killed by Italian mines. The Libyans must be ready to exact revenge, individually and in groups, not on behalf of the Libyan state — no, never — but on behalf of every family, every individual: Anyone whose grandfather had been taken prisoner by the Italians must look for an Italian and take him prisoner until they tell him where the body of his grandfather is, and he is entitled to this before the world [chanting]. Libyans would then be permitted to exact revenge on anything Italian.

This means that we will enter a very bad stage in relations across the Mediterranean. Unless Italy gives up its intransigence and proves that it has renounced the fascist and colonialist era [words indistinct] the Libyan people, and unless it puts an end to military aggression from its territory against Libyan territory — unless Italy does so then it has not yet disavowed the fascist era and colonialist Italy, and we would therefore regard it as still being the (?fasict) Italy.

If the European countries are allied with Italy and wish to defend it, then the European countries must understand this fact — to convince Italy to compensate the Libyan people for the losses it incurred so that colonialism will not [words indistinct] once again. Colonialism must pay the price so that it will not recur in the world. The European countries, before participating with Italy in defense or in aggression or in defending Italy, must realize the facts of the situation in Italy — namely, that the U.S. bases on Italian territory are now being used for aggression against the Libyan people, threatening its independence, and terrorizing it. If the European countries agree that Italy can be used by U.S. forces and bases in order to terrorize and destroy the Libyan people if they accept this, then they must bear the responsibility. They will all be regarded as being responsible.

For our part, we can also deal with them in our own way. But to say that they defend Italy without knowing is wrong; they must understand the reason. They must understand why we attack Italy when we do so. We attack it because it has turned its land into a base for aggression. Italy must be ashamed of its aggression against Libya in 1911, its [words indistinct] the Libyans, its occupation of their land, and its intransigence over paying compensations. After doing all that it committed another aggression this century. It receives U.S. aircraft carriers and the 6th Fleet and allows them to be refueled, to be ready, and to carry out exercises as well as to carry out landing maneuvers on the Sicilian coast so that they will be able to make landings on the Libyan coasts. Italy is now a base of aggression. Italy must understand this; [words indistinct] the common interests between us. There are no common interests. Our interest is that they should respect us, adopt a neutral stand, [words indistinct] we are not in need of their electronics — to hell with it; we are not in need of ther technology — to hell with it. [words indistinct] no aviation, no navy, no tourism, no [word indistinct] no rice, and no shit on their face.

The European countries that reduced the staffs of the Libyan people's bureaus and banned arms sales to Libya are unjust; they are unjust governments that mislead their people and world opinion. No European country has a justification to take any steps against Libya. Libya is 100 percent wronged; Libya has been persecuted; they attacked it and tried to humiliate it and terrorize it. This is a terrorist action committed by Western Europe. Western Europe is hypocritical; it speaks to the United States with one voice and to us with another. I do not care for diplomatic language. I [words indistinct] before its peoples and its masses and our own masses. Hypocritical Western Europe took measures against Libya, such as the reduction of the Libyan people's bureaus. Britain banned the airlines; sales of arms to Libya have been banned. Why is this? What is the reason? No European country has any evidence against Libya. Why do they take such measures? We reject these measures on the grounds that they are unjust and a kind of collective official terrorism against this people.

We (?mention) Western Europe [words indistinct] they say, let us cooperate with you. [words indistinct] we are not in need of them. Otherwise they should say and declare that we are under U.S. terror, and so we are compelled to apply these sanctions [words indistinct] in the United Nations.

Unless they admit this we tell them: produce any evidence against Libya and then we would allow you to take these measures against this small nation.

Look at this collective official terror. Western Europe adopts unjust measures without justification.

We are not aware of the events of which they are talking; we do not know anything about them. We, too, ask for evidence of these events, and we say: Who blew up the night club? Who blew up the U.S. airplane? Who attacked... [changes thought] even the Palestinians who attacked Rome and Vienna... [changes thought] we do not know to which Palestinian organization they belong. We know that some Palestinian organizations or some sons of Sabra and Shatila exacted revenge themselves on the Israelis. We do not know who undertook these operations. How can they punish us, not knowing who the culprit is.

Well, if a Libyan undertook this act then let them show him to the world and try him. If it transpired that such a Libyan were an official sent out by the Libyan state then the Libyan state would assume its responsibility. If we undertake an action we assume responsibility for it. If we were to engage in terrorism we would declare so and we would announce any act of terrorism. But we have not undertaken this so far. This would be undertaken by the internationalist army if they were to continue their high-handedness and their attempts to humiliate us.

Let the foreign and Western ambassadors hear and report to their governments. Every European state ought to show the world any evidence it holds justifying any measure against Libya; otherwise such a measure would be considered unjust. Libya would then be able to take an unjust measure and not be held accountable for it. We could close any embassy and expell any ambassador. Why? According to our whims. They have done these things whimsically. Why did you do these things? They say: Well, it was a whim. Well, we too can expell ambassadors; we can take away their cars; we can prevent them from walking in the streets. Why? Well, it was a whim, we could say. You also have taken measures against our country without any justification, whimsically. On the other hand, you could say: The United States has ordered us to do this; Libya has been wronged, and it was the United States that ordered us to do this. In this case we would consider you U.S. colonies, and we would ally ourselves with you to struggle against the United States.

We told them: We are for any international action against terrorism. Libya is a state against terrorism, ready to contribute with the states of the world to fighting terrorism. If they consider Palestinian action terrorism, well then, resolve the Palestinian question. If the action of black Americans is terrorism, well then, resolve the problem of black Americans. resolve the question of the dispersed nation of American Indians; resolve the problem of the Kurds, the Kurdish nation; resolve the problems of the African peoples, South Africa, Namibia; hands off the Lebanese people, the Lebanese land.

Well, we sit down and discuss these issues. What is the cause of terrorism? They are the ones who have the Red Brigades, the Basques, the thing in Germany — I do not know what it is called; they have the Irish Army, the Red Army; they have Direct Action; all these organizations exist among them. They are the ones who (?created) terrorism. We are people struggling for independence. Libya is defending its independence, the unity and honor of the Arab nation; Palestine is defending its freedom and independence; a people which wants to recover its farms and homes taken by the Israelis with the help of the West. Iran is defending itself. The African people are defending their freedom. The blacks are defending their right to their land in South Africa and in Southwest Africa. Is this terrorism? These are struggling people.

They are the ones who commit terrorism. The Europeans are the ones who commit terrorism, and they are the ones who sponsor the Arab terrorist organizations among us. There are anti-Syrian terrorist organizations in West Germany, France, and Italy. These countries sponsor anti-Syrian terrorist organizations, and these terrorists hasten to condemn Syria. They murder the innocent. A bus full of passengers — they blow it up. A bus full of military college students — they blow it up. A factory — they blow it up. A military barracks — they blow it up. Where does terrorism come from? It comes from Europe. Europe [words indistinct] terrorism. Europe sponsors the Muslim Brotherhood, sponsors the CIA agents who are the Muslim Brotherhood, and sponsors all those who escape and run away, who were part of the royal and fascist eras toppled in the arab homeland.

These people — they are not people. They are states that are obstinate and need someone to make them understand, otherwise they need a knock on the head [words indistinct]. Western Europe. They sponsor terrorism against us, then they say to us, you are terrorists! There are Libyan terrorists in West Germany, in Italy, in Britain, and in the United States. The ones you caught in the apartment building and slaughtered, were they not trained in the United States [terrorist caught in Tripoli last year and executed]? Did they not bring explosives from the United States? Is that not terrorism? They want us to keep quiet about their

scandals and crimes. We are not afraid of them. Raspberry to them.

Add to that, the fact that we are not the police. Those who pretend to combat terrorism, let them combat terrorism.

The peoples will gain their independence. Their borders should be respected; their waters should be respected. The Gulf of Sidra is part of Libya, not part of the United States. This is an injustice, an aggression. What do they think after 100 countries recognized the Gulf of Sidra as being part of Libya. [words indistinct] the United Nations recognized that the Gulf of Sidra is part of Libya. They are still committing aggression against it, and they say it is an international gulf.

They combat terrorism! The whole world combats terrorism, and we are with it. As for Libya, it is not responsible for the lives of Americans. We are not international police, and we are not an insurance company. If Reagan, Thatcher, or any such dog dies, we are not an insurance company with which the lives of the Americans or English are insured. (?They think), if Reagan dies, then Libya should pay the price. If Libya is an insurance company that insures the lives of Americans, then they should come to us, and then we will pay the price when one of them dies. If they fall on their heads, why should Libya pay the price? Is Libya an insurance company for U.S. aircraft? They think that if the United States wants to protect its aircraft, then this would require an agreement with Libyan intelligence. All right; Let them make an agreement with Libyan intelligence. If Libyan intelligence agrees to become responsible for protecting U.S. aircraft — but there is no agreement specifying that Libya protects U.S. aircraft or the U.S. interests, or U.S. embassies.

This is an injustice. These are very feeble justifications. This is a crusade and an aggression against the Arab nation, Islam, and the East. This is neocolonialism and imperialism, and an attempt to control the oil deposits and the Bab al-Mandeb Straits, the Hormuz straits, the Suez Canal, and Gibraltar — the entire region, and it moves gradually toward the Soviet Union to destroy it. The Soviet Union is the one who pays the price at the end. If the United States vanquishes us and the other peoples, the ultimate target is the Soviet Union. Therefore, it is in the interest of the Soviet Union to defend the frontlines, because there is a mutual enemy crawling toward the Soviet Union.

Before the revolution, when the United States occupied the Libyan coast and established five military bases there, that was not against Libya, because Libya was in the hands of the United States, but that was aimed at using the position of Libya against the Soviet Union. Now the United States wants to return again to Libya in order to use it against the Soviet Union. Because of this the struggle between us and the Soviet Union is a joint struggle against the United States.

We are extremely sorry that the leader of the Soviet Union is still relying on Hitler number two, and wants to meet with him. We condemn this meeting. In the name of all the peoples who fight against imperialism, we declare that this meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan will lead to nothing, that it is a meeting that will fail even before it is held. Even before this meeting is held we are convinced that it will be a failure whose price will be paid by the peoples friendly to the Soviet Union. This meeting is aimed at hurting the credibility of the Soviet Union, and making the friends of the Soviet Union, and friends of friends of the Soviet Union, doubt the credibility of the Soviet Union.

We say to our friend the Soviet Union that imperialism is conspiring against you and against your friends. Something might happen to Libya and then be attributed to this meeting, so that we will interpret the aggression againstus, if it happens again, to be the result of the meeting in Iceland, as when the aggression took place against us and imperialism gave us the impression that the aggression against Libya last April was because of the summit.

Where did they meet?

[Unidentified individual] In Geneva.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] In Geneva between Gorbachev and Reagan. We know that Gorbachev does not plot against his friends, and that he is an honest friend of the Arabs -- the Soviet Union is an honest friend of the Arabs. However, imperialism wants to involve Gorbachev because he harbors good intentions toward peace. Imperialism wants to exploit this and transform it into a weak point in the Soviet Union and in Gorbachev himself. As a matter of fact, the ordinary citizen how has a question mark before him about the credibility of the friends of the Arabs, not because these friends are not honest in their friendship but because imperialism has conspired agianst the Soviet Union and created doubts about the Soviet Union among the friends of the Soviet Union.

We condemn the upcoming meeting. And because Gorbachev is a man of peace he should not shake hands with the war criminal and child-killer, the rabid dog of Israel, the enemy of peoples, the enemy of humanity, the enemy of peace — Reagan, the warmonger. It is not becoming for anyone to shake hands with Hitler, Hitler number two. When Gorbachev shakes hands with Reagan he is shaking hands with Hitler. This is the view of the peoples, the view of the revolutionaries in the world, the view of the universal and international front, the view of the revolutionary pan-Arab forces, the view of the liberation forces throughout the world, the view that I am expressing now about the coming summit. We declare profound regret that Gorbachev accepts to meet Hitler, the child-killer and war criminal.

We also declare beforehand that this meeting will not produce anything but harm to the credibility of the Soviet Union, more skepticism in the Soviet Union, more plotting against the Soviet Union, and more schism between the Soviet Union and its friends. It will be another gain for imperialism in its plotting against the Soviet Union and the cause of liberation in the world. We salute the European peoples and even the U.S. people because these peoples are on our side. They have staged demonstrations against their governments. They look up to the Green Book and to the final liberation.

We will defeat imperialism with its new generations of men and women; with this generation, which is seeking to liberate itself from imperialist establishments, from capitalist establishments. The youth of Italy and the Italian people are with us. The U.S.

youth and the U.S. people are with us; the white, the black, and the red. The peoples of Western Europe are all with us. Every day you read the letters addressed to me from the citizens of all these countries. We will defeat them with their own citizens. These peoples are with us. We will defeat them by our theory and by the fundamental solutions that we put forward. We will defeat them by our thoughts. At that time their weapons will become mere rusted iron. We invade the minds, and if they invade our land, we invade their thoughts, we enlighten their thoughts. We wash the thoughts of their youth and rid them of the rot of capitalism. Those who support me in the United States now amount to more than those who support Reagan. The European peoples support us and do not support their governments. The Italian people support (?their government), support our stands. They write on the walls: We support Al-Qadhdhafi, we support Libya, we want Al-Qadhdhafi as leader, we want Jamahiriyah, we want a revolution like the Libyan revolution. The Italians write these sentences on the walls in their streets. [chants]

We want the West European governments to [word indistinct] the government of Greece, the government of Malta and the government of Austria. These governments are Western, and some are members of NATO, like Greece, but all are governments that stem from the people, from the masses, which express the interest of their masses. They have established good strong relations with us and the Arabs, and now Greece has priority, Malta has priority, and Austria has priority. As to the rest, they are all on the black list until they review all their shameful terrorist stands against the Libyan people.

Dear brothers, we do not stop at applauding and cheering, and forget what we have said. What I have said today, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow turns into action, turns to sweat and could at times of need, turn into blood. [words indistinct] We stand here with only the sea behind us. As the Jordanians say: There is no going from this place, after this line, there is nowhere to go. Now we stand with nothing behind us but the [words indistinct]. In front of us is the water and behind us is the land. We intentionally celebrated this anniversary of the elimination of the traces of Italian colonialism in the city of Surt, on the shore of Surt city, because this has significance. First, this place is the heart of Libya. This is also a place that Italy stepped on and wanted to [words indistinct] of Libya. But all the Libyans, from the west, the east and the south, gathered in Al-Qardhabiyah and destroyed the campaign of [name indistinct] which formerly split Libya into two parts, and tried to destroy Libya totally. They used to believe that 1915 was the year of decisive victory, because they massed their force in Surt and staged a huge campaign southward in order to split Libya into two. But the Libyans were the ones who (?foiled) the campaign at Al-Qardhabiyah in 1915 and destroyed this campaign. The Italians fled and drowned in the sea and they began to run to [words indistinct] on their feet out of fear. And the ones who felt fear threw themselves into the sea and died. We took their cannons in Al-Qardhabiyah and their vehicles and weapons as the spoils of war because all Libyans were united in this battle.

This was the battle of national unity, the battle of Al-Qardhabiyah, a decisive war that Italy knows very well. It is recorded in history with letters of light and fire, with blood, the blood of our fathers and grandfathers. We are here in Surt marking this anniversary in order to recall the picture of Italian colonialism that has begun to renew itself in 1986, because the same military campaigns that set out from Italy to this place are now setting out in the name of the U.S. 6th Fleet and want to reach this place once again. But now we must fortify this place. If in the past we destroyed aggression in Al-Qardhabiyah, the next time we will destroy them on the beach. We will even deprive them of reaching this place. Forward! The struggle continues until victory. [cheering and applause]

Al-Qadhdhafi, Jallud Attend Celebrations

LD071936 Tripoli JANA in English 1836 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The Gulf of Sidra, Safar 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution, the leader of victory and defiance attended this evening the massive people's celebrations (?here at) the Gulf of Sidra — the gulf of victory and defiance — to commemorate the 16th. anniversary of the eviction of the remnants of the Italian colonialism from the Libyan Arab land.

This big people's exhibition was attended by Staff Major 'abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud.

On the arrival of the leader of the revolution to the place of the celebration, the masses joined solidly with him loudly chanting 'long live the Great Al Fatih revolution' which had liberated the will of the Libyan Arab people from all its chains and made it head towards building, construciton and establish the new civilization of the Arab land which it cleared from U.S. and British military bases and smashed for ever the feeble thrones of the abolished era.

Masses Celebrate Anniversary

LD072318 Tripoli JANA in English 1635 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 3, al Tomor 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The masses of the basic people's congress and the international congress have placed in Tripoli this morning a wreath of flowers at the historical monument of the martyrs in Al-Hani battle. This comes in the midst of the people's celebrations in the 16th revenge feast on the occasion of expelling the remnants of the invading italians.

On this occasion a massive people's celebration has been conducted in which groups of art school have participated in addition to the buds, cubs and arms of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution together with the groups of people's arts in Tripoli.

The combatants laid a wreath of flowers at the above monument to commemorate this battle of jihad (holy war) conducted by the Libyan Arab people against the invading Italians. Also, they recited the chapter of Al-Fateha from the Holy Koran to bless the souls of the martyrs. Meanwhile, the assembled masses chanted in support of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution which has scored a victory expelling the remnants of the invading Italians from the Libyan Arab soil.

The masses of the basic people's congress in the municipality branch of Ain Zalah [name as received] in Tripoli have celebrated in this feast placing a wreath of flowers at the historical monument of Ain Zalah martyrs.

The speakers have stressed the greatness of this occasion made immortal by our forefathers baptizing it with their blood while repulsing the Italians, the invaders.

In their chants, the masses have reiterated their resolve the repulse all schemes and conspiracies that are directed against the people's power and their revolutionary choices. They stress that they are on the standby to defend the civilized gains brought about by Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

JANA Lauds Anniversary

LD071910 Tripoli JANA in English 1748 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 3, Al Tomor 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Basic People's Congresses, national and international congresses on the land of the Great Al Fatih together with all the free people of the world celebrate today — Tuesday — the 16th anniversary of the revenge feast of expelling the remnants of the fascist Italian invaders from the Libyan Arab soil thanks to the Great Al Fatih revolution which liberated the will of the homeland from all its chains amongst which were the remnants of the fascist invaders who used to form a fifth column. Their existence symbolised the brutal ugly crimes and massacres the invaders committed during their colonial occupation of Arab Libya since al Tomor Month — October 1911.

JANA's editor greeted this anniversary by confirming that the revenge feast embodies the victory of the Libyan Arab People's will and determination, which was freed by the Great Al Fatih which smashed the thrones of the abolished monarchy era. That monarchy that laid its sympathies with remnants of the invader and had enabled them to continue their colonial role and rob the wealths of the people, looting its resources, controlling its destinies and sucking its sources of its well being.

In a commentary today, he said: "Our people's celebrations with the free people of the world of this anniversary has deep meanings in reminding nations that the Italian invasion of Libya and the imposition of direct colonial rule on its Arab people for 35 years was a barbarous savage invasion. This people fought a bitter struggle and offered more than half of its enemy successive caravans of martyrs and will never forget those dark years of despotism, tyranny and the catastrophic destructive sabotage inflicted by the Italian invaders which regretable secrets still draw the attention of historians, research and documentation centres, authors and journalists".

"People's masses in Libya and in the Arab homeland will never forgive or forget the 700,000 martyrs who were brutally executed on the hands of the invaders in the concentration camps because they had risen to defend their country, the honour of their dignity, religion, language, inheritence, culture and their nation's history".

He added: "Our Libyan Arab people had scored on the 7th of al Tomor — October 1970 another victory in the battles for liberty the Great Al Fatih Revolution had fought under the leadership of the revolutionary thinker Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who crowned the struggle of the forefathers and ancestors by unleashing the revolution and consolidating the freedom of the Libyan Arab people, by confirming its liberty, Arabism and religion after it had offered caravans of martyrs and had suffered bitter hardships, need and abject poverty under invaders' despotism and the might of the reactionary authority and its tyranny and treachery".

He said: "The 7th al Tomor — October — will remain one of the decisive immortal days in the history of nations' struggle that was embodied by the will of the Libyan Arab people as a bright victory thanks to the revolution and its leader who always stress the greatness of sacrifices our people offered for the sake of liberty".

He confirmed: "On this day we are inspired by our past struggle to make, from our material and moral strength, our aspired future. We will increase our insistance and determination to combat our enemies — imperialists, Zionists, racists, agent reactionaries until the final victory is ours and the pan-Arab unity is established".

He said that the Libyan Arab people, which courageously had confronted the invaders and had defeated the forces of the most viscious fascist imperialist power on the face of the earth then, today continues its confrontation and challenge the most formidable imperialist forces on the face of the earth inflicting on it material and moral defeats and at the same time it continues its revolutionary role in instigating the peoples of the world to destroy the American empire of evil which aims at the freedom of mankind by setting a broad front that includes all the forces of liberation to confront a U.S. imperialist front and who ever goes around its orbit.

KUNA Reports Protest to UN Over U.S. 'Interference'

LD072051 Kuwait KUNA in English 1904 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, Oct 7 (KUNA) — Libya urged the U.N. secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, Tuesday to fully assume his responsibilities to establish peace and security in the Mediterranean region.

In a letter addressed to the U.N. chief the Libyan permanent representative to the U.N., 'Ali al-Turayki, accused the U.S. of intervening in the internal affairs of Libya, endeavouring to disrupt its stability and security and escalating tension in the Mediterranean region.

"Your assumption of the responsibilities placed on you by the Charter has become more imperative and urgent than at any time in the past," he said.

Al-Turayki said it has become clear from the statements of the U.S. Administration that it has misled world public opinion through the use of the American press for the purpose of attaining its goals of committing military aggression against Libya.

Al-Turayki reiterated his country's desire for dialogue, the solution of problems by peaceful means and the taking of all possible action to put an end to the state of deterioration deliberately created by the U.S. Administration in the Mediterranean region.

MOROCCO

King Receives U.S. Official Bearing Reagan Message

LD071756 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, received, in the presence of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, at the Royal Court in Rabat, Mr Clarence J. Brown, the American deputy secretary of commerce. During this meeting the American assistant of trade conveyed a private message from President Ronald Reagan to his majesty the king.

The audience was attended by the U.S. Ambassador in Rabat, Thomas Nassif.

SUDAN

Official on Relief Organizations' Contacts With SPLA

JN071113 Khartoum SUNA in English 1042 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 7 (SUNA) — The military governor of the Upper Nile Region (Simon Manang) described the contacts made by the relief organizations with Garang's movement, concerning the transporting of relief supplies to the south, as a flagrant intereference in Sudan's internal affairs and as a recognition by these organizations of Garang's aggressive movement.

(Manang) also described the delay of (Rainbow) operation for transporting relief supplies to the south as not serious, adding that he touched this during his meetings with some officials of these organizations.

(Manang), in a speech published by the daily *Al-Usbu'*, today, appealed to the government to depend on itself and to carry on its responsibilities towards the citizens by adopting operation of the transporting relief supplies to the south. Security in the Upper Nile Region is stable, (Manang) affirmed.

TUNISIA

Paris LE FIGARO Interviews Prime Minister Sfar

PM071428 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4-5 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview with Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar by Pierre Branche in Tunis — date not given]

[Text] [Branche] You have just drawn up a voluntarist economic policy and there seems to be agreement that this is a step in the right direction. Why did it take so long to diagnose the problem when it was obvious?

[Sfar] Yes, you are right, the Tunisians had observed a deterioration in the situation. But, on the one hand, the scale of the deterioration in the terms of trade was greater than expected and, on the other hand, those responsible at the time were anxious not to introduce reforms which would clearly not be popular. These are the two factors which explain the delay in taking certain steps. We can say that a few rather precious months have been lost. But we have prevented a serious situation for Tunisia in the sphere of its overseas finances.

[Branche] Are you not afraid of being unpopular?

[Sfar] We are firmly convinced that when the Tunisians know about the situation and when they feel that the sacrifices they are being asked to make will be spread out as fairly as possible, they are sensible enough to do their duty. Moreover, before increasing some prices we took a series of steps to support the poorest people. [Branche] Surely there is a limit to the struggle against corruption if it is not to permanently upset the running of the machine?

[Sfar] President Bourguiba is trying to get us used to the rotation of officials. The struggle against corruption is seen as an action which strengthens the state. The people do not tolerate dishonesty. And the president, who is an example of integrity, cannot allow all that he has built to be threatened by the behavior of a minority who are seeking dishonest gains. There is an important parallel between democracy and honesty. You cannot ask people to accept austerity while tolerating misuse of power. But we must avoid giving the impression that we are falling into a different kind of abuse of power, that we are calmly carrying out a kind of witch-hunt by strengthening control structures. In the future we will try to prevent corruption to avoid having to punish people.

[Branche] Surely there is reason to fear that in the November parliamentary elections there will be criticism of the problems the opposition has in expressing its views and also of the legality of the election?

[Sfar] The multiparty system is taking its first steps in our country although we had a multiparty tradition during the liberation struggle. To some extent we had to get over our teething troubles. When you examine our present system you have to place it in the context of a country which is consolidating its institutions. It is in this context that you have to examine the question of freedom of speech and of the press. The press has developed greatly in recent years and every time it broke the rules and the law it deliberately ran the risk of sanctions. In this case officials were not detained but the publications were suspended. This is the price to be paid for learning certain traditions.

With regard to the imminence of the elections, it is a coincidence that some newspapers are still under suspension. If you look at some of the articles which were written, these newspapers knew that they were heading for suspension. And — as I said to some officials — some newspapers tried to be suspended. However, with regard to the campaign on radio and television, applications must be submitted in accordance with the law. The information minister's decisions apply to all parties, including the majority Destourian Socialist Party. I think that in 1981 we had pluralist elections and there was no dispute over the use of the media. The

parties will be on an equal footing for the elections. The government will obey the law. The electoral code is modern, pluralist, and extremely democratic.

[Branche] In the recent past the university has been a hotbed of opposition and a window on the troubles which affect young people and the teaching staff. Do you think you can find a permanent remedy to this situation?

[Sfar] The university is Tunisia's darling. The government gives it a good budget. We would like to hope that the teachers and the young people — our hope for the future — will help us overcome the conflicts in this institution. There are a few extremist minorities who sometimes behave violently. They terrorize the large silent majority who would like to work and prepare to shoulder responsibility in the future. The government will strive to help the university overcome these problems and prepare the country's future calmly and energetically.

DJIBOUTI

Iraqi Delegation Arrives, Discusses Cooperation

EA052058 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The deputy chairman of the revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim, arrived in Djibouti today for a 36-hour official visit to the country. [passage omitted]. The leader from Iraq will hold talks with Djibouti leaders, especially with President Hasan Gouled Aptidon. The deputy chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim and the prime minister of Djibouti, Mr Barkat Gourad Hamadou, held a meeting at the VIP lounge of Djibouti airport. This afternoon, the Iraqi leader paid a courtesy call on the president of the Republic of Djibouti, Al-Haji Hasan Gouled Aptidon. The 1-hour meeting was also attended by the prime minister of the republic and the minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah. Later, the Iraqi Government delegation led by Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim and a delegation of the government of Djibouti held a meeting at the presidency. The meeting discussed the existing cooperation between the Republic of Djibouti and the Republic of Iraq. The meeting was co-chaired by the president of the Republic of Djibouti and the deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim. The Iraqi leader is accompanied by a high-powered delegation, including the minister of agriculture and the minister of state for foreign affairs. The purpose of the visit is to improve relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

UGANDA

Persons Arrested for Coup Plot Appear in Court

EA072302 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The three ministers and 17 other people arrested last week have appeared before Kampala chief magistrate, Mr Aloysius Liiga, charged with treason. The ministers are of commerce, Mr Evaristo Nyanzi; of energy, Dr Andrew Lutakome Kayiira; and of environment protection, Dr David Lwanga. Out of the 20 accused, three did not appear before the chief magistrate, Mr Aloysius Liiga. They are: former vice president, Paulo Muwanga, Joseph (Kiyabogu), a businessman, and Anthony Ssekweyama, editor in chief of *Citizen* newspaper.

The prosecution alleged that between the 20th August and 3rd October 1986 at Rubaga, the accused contrived a plot to overthrow the government of Uganda by force of arms.

The other accused who appeared before the chief magistrate today are Dr Charles Lwanga of Rubaga Hospital; Francis Bwengye; Joseph Mukasa of Mubiru and Company Ltd; (Joseph Subi Ntambi); Maj (Alochet Ndibarara) an ex-soldier of NRA [National Resistance Army] attached to Republic House; Nyanzi of NRA, Makindye Barracks; Thabit Matovu; Mary of (Nalukulungu) Village; John (Serunku...a) a mechanical engineer of English Motor Garage Ndeva; Warrant Officer II Denis (Sebugwawo); an ex-soldier of the Ugandan Freedom Movement; Israel (Mayengo), Joseph (Kyabugo); Sergeant (Kasubi); and Commander (Muchwa), an intelligence officer with the 1st Battalion, Entebbe.

The accused were remanded by the chief magistrate.

CAMEROON

Agriculture Minister Signs Agreement With PRC

AB071651 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Agriculture Minister Jean-Baptiste Yonke (?is back home) from an economic and trade prospection visit to the PRC. During the visit, Mr Yonke delivered a message from President Paul Biya to his Chinese counterpart, Li Xiannian. He also signed an agreement creating a Sino-Cameroon joint commission. Cameroon and China have also agreed to cooperate in the domain of agricultural mechanization, market gardening, and the production of edible mushrooms.

CHAD

Libyan Troops Said Aiding CDR in Chad Fighting

AB071355 Paris AFP in French 1100 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 7 Oct (AFP) — According to Mainan Fahanaye, representative of the People's Armed Forces (FAP) in Paris, Libyan troops are believed to be assisting in northern Chad the supporters of Mr Acheikh Ibn Oumar, who have been fighting against Mr Goukouni Oueddei's forces since last Sunday.

The FAP faction is one of the components of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT, opposed to Chadian President Hissein Habre), which is presided over by Mr Goukouni Oueddei.

A communique delivered to AFP on Tuesday affirms that "the direct and open intervention" of Libyan troops in support of "a part of the CDR" [Revolutionary Democratic Council, whose secretary general is Mr Acheikh Ibn Oumar who has left the GUNT] began at 0800 local time on Monday.

According to the communique, "an air lift" was established 3 days ago between Libya and Fada and "fierce fighting" is now going on between "GUNT's brave liberation forces and the Libyan Army and its local stooges."

FAP's representative calls on "the national opposition and the active Libyan forces" as well as on international opinion to take note of "these historic facts" so "the voice of reason may prevail before it is too late."

Libyan Troops Accused of Genocide in Occupied Areas

AB072145 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is now confirmed that fierce fighting is currently under way in the Fada area, between supporters of Goukouni Oueddei and those of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), strongly backed by the Libyan forces that are in control of the Fada palm grove. According to overwhelming evidence by civilians who have fled the combat zone, the violence is at an unprecedented level. The Libyan people have used this opportunity to engage in a veritable massacre and have spared neither women, children, nor the elderly.

We must say that the ultimate aim of these bloody clashes, which resumed on 5 October after a short break, is to annihilate everything Chadian in order to better impose a Libyan stronghold on the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti [BET]. It is now clear that the diplomatic babbling, marked by deceptive statements by Libya designed to cover up its bellicose intentions against Chad, has resulted in a genocide perpetrated by the same forces of evil. The world has realized that Al-Qadhdhafi is far from withdrawing his 7,000 mercenaries that he placed at major military bases built on Chadian territory, in defiance of the rule of law. On the contrary, the Army (?called on) the expansionist and terrorist leader to continue to send his hundreds of heavy combat tanks and his dozens of aircraft of all makes as well as sophisticated Soviet-made war equipment, because Libya is pursuing its plan of genocide in our country. Chadians in the occupied zone are being massacred daily and the enemy is disregarding the reactions of the international community which is fully aware of the identity of the aggressor of the Chadian people.

Why the sudden fighting? Well, because Al-Qadhdhafi, who is prepared to listen only to the voice of violence, thinks that he has succeeded in deluding those who listen to him. But the Chadian people, who are guarantors of their own sovereignty, are ever mobilized and determined to bar the way for the mad Libyan. The horrible conditions in which our compatriots of the BET are finding themselves today only show to what extent a man can push his madness, and this is precisely what the Libyans are doing in Chad.

While thousands of our brothers are being massacred, Libya has continued to spew out its propaganda at full force and Al-Qadhdhafi has been making vicious statements. The Libyans were only looking for a pretext to attempt another large-scale attack on the Chadian National Armed Forces. We know the Hitlerian methods used by Al-Qadhdhafi who (?can do anything) to dominate Chad.

The recent provocative statements were aimed at preparing what has been happening since last Sunday at Fada, which is already occupied by the Libyans. That is Al-Qadhdhafi's way of thinking. So, the Libyans pounced on the Chadians in that town, with the aim of total extermination of our compatriots. According to Al-Qadhdhafi's diabolical plan, everything Chadian must be annihilated in order to better impose the Libyan stronghold on the BET. The Libyans have given a new form to their adventurism — they no longer leave behind any evidence of the atrocities that they are committing on Chadian territory.

In the face of this unbearable escalation, national solidarity must be strengthened. No Chadian patriot will stand by and allow the on-going genocide organized by Tripoli to be diminished by irresponsible statements from anybody. We must strengthen the common front which the President of the Republic El Hadj Hissein Habre has always spoken about, in order to prepare ourselves for anything Libya is trying to achieve through its current operations in the BET. We cannot cross our arms in the

face of the massive extermination of part of our population by the Libyans. No, Chadians of the BET must not give up. The international community, which has been alerted, must also react. We must give an urgent response to the sadistic provocations of Al-Qadhdhafi.

RWANDA

Kinshasa Reports Official Visit of Minister

AB071115 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Citizen Mwando Nsimba, state commissioner for territorial administration and decentralization, has begun a 3-day official visit to Rwanda at the invitation of his Rwandan counterpart, Thomas Habanabakize, minister of interior and communal development. At a reception hosted in his honor in Kigali, the state commissioner for territorial administration and decentralization stressed the privileged nature of the relations existing between Rwanda and Zaire as well as the common desire of the two countries to further strengthen these relations in the interest of the two brotherly peoples. After explaining that his visit to Rwanda falls within the framework of attaining this objective, he added that his discussions with his Rwandan counterpart will center on the problems of peace and security between the two countries.

State Commissioner Mwando Nsimba will be received in audience today by Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana.

BURKINA FASO

President Sankara Makes Official Visit to USSR

For reportage on the visit of President Thomas Sankara to the USSR, see the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 8 October Soviet Union *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

CAPE VERDE

Portugal Suspends Visas to Country's Nationals

AB031841 Paris AFP in French 0916 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Praia, 3 Oct (AFP) — The decision by the Portuguese Government to stop issuing visas to Cape Verdians travelling to Portugal has had a serious effect on the archipelago and is about to become a national affair. The Portuguese Embassy in Praia announced at the end of September that it had suspended the issuance of visas in Cape Verde. In a communique, the embassy stated that this was a "temporary measure, which was in no way directed specifically against Cape Verdian citizens," adding: "Portugal and its leaders have profound feelings and great friendship (for Cape Verde)."

The Portuguese Embassy justified this decision by saying that it was an "anti-terrorist measure" taken in support of France and Spain in their fight against terrorism, and following recent terrorist attacks in both countries.

No official explanation has been given in Praia where it is nevertheless recalled that eight members of the Basque separatist movement — ETA-Military — including several leaders of the movement, have been living in the Island of San Vicente, in the northwest of the archipelago, since their expulsion from France.

The Portuguese ambassador to Praia was received by President Aristides Pereira and by Prime Minister Pedro Pires to provide an explanation. Cape Verdian authorities released no details on these talks.

For his part, President Pereira, who has been in Lisbon since the end of September for a medical check-up, is expected to meet his Portuguese couterpart, Mario Soares, to discuss this matter.

Meanwhile Lisbon's decision has caused discontent among several Cape Verdians for whom Lisbon constitutes a gateway to Europe. This measure has created problems expecially in the health sector, particularly the evacuation of sick people to Portugal, a field in which Portugal and Cape Verde are bound by a treaty.

While waiting for this measure to be lifted, the Cape Verdian leaders, who have no time to waste, are turning to other suppliers, especially in the Canary Islands and Brazil. The latter organized an exhibition of its products last July at Mindelo, on San Vicente Island, which could be of interest to the Cape Verdian market.

GHANA

Four Released Speak of Beating, Torture in Togo

AB071406 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Four Ghanaian occupants of a Voradep [Volta Regional Agricultural Development Project] vehicle who were arrested by the Togolese authorities during the recent attempted insurrection in Lome have been presented to the press in Accra. They are James Willy Kwame Attah, an assistant security officer; Alugi Amarkwei, storekeeper; Bobson Dediya, driver; and Jeffrey Sunnu, a driver's mate, all employees of the Voradep.

They told the press of beating and torture and displayed wounds and scars inflicted on them by the Togolese security and gendarmerie. They said they were in the Togolese capital to take delivery of some spare parts from the harbor and while awaiting clearance from Togolese customs, they were caught in the cross fire and fighting as a result of the attempted uprising. Eyadema's loyalists identified the GVB registration of the Voradec vehicle as Ghanaian, and its occupants were ordered out and told to lie on their bellies and beaten up with truncheons before being thrown into a mosquito-infested cell. They said there were 17 others in that cell including Ghanaians, nationals of Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Mali, and Niger.

Mr Attah, the spokesman for the four, told the press of wanton bribery and corruption in Togolese cells. He said only those who had money and managed to bribe the gendarmes had food. He said they were escorted and allowed to cross into Ghana, leaving their truck full of spare parts still at the Lome harbor, after they had been detained for 3 days.

Angolan Delegation Departs, Committee Formed

AB072101 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The Angolan delegation which attended the third session of the Ghana-Angola Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation in Accra, left for home today. The delegation which was led by Mr Domingos Evaristo, minister of agriculture, was seen off at the airport by Dr Don Arthur, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. Dr Don Arthur disclosed that a technical ad hoc committee has been set up under the joint commission to work out details in areas that were not fully covered during the commission's meeting.

He said the areas include fisheries, where the Angolan Government will give landing rights to Ghanaians to fish in Angolan waters. On his part, Mr Evaristo gave the assurance that Angola will do everything possible to honor its part of the economic and cultural agreement signed with Ghana.

NIGERIA

Koshoni Appointed New Chief of Naval Staff

AB071528 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni has been appointed the new Chief of Naval Staff by President Ibrahim Babangida. He succeeds Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu who was yesterday appointed the new Chief of General Staff. Rear Adm Koshoni was, until his appointment, the minister of employment, labor, and productivity.

TOGO

Further Report On Central Committee Meeting

AB071230 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The RPT Central Committee met yesterday morning at the Presidential Palace under the chairmanship of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and president of the Republic of Togo. During the meeting, which was devoted exclusively to the situation in our country following the terrorist attack on our capital in the night of 23 to 24 September 1986, the Central Committee, first of all, made it a point to express its sincere and profound gratitude to President Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and chief of defense staff, for the calm, courage and patience he displayed by heading, at the risk of his life, the operations of the Togolese Armed Froces. [passage omitted]

The Central Committee vehemently condemns this terrorist attack directed from outside and requests the government to take all steps possible to make the terrorists and their masters face the rigors of the law. The Central Committee members also prayed for God's blessing for the president so that in peace, security, and dignity he may continue the great work of national construction that he began almost 20 years ago as the head of our country.

Also, to preserve the atmosphere of peace and good-neighborliness that has always prevailed in our subregion, the Central Committee urges all countries, without exception, to pool their efforts in order to combat terrorism, the illness of our time that does not spare any nation.

Eyadema Visits Victims of 23-24 Lome 'Aggression'

AB071433 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The events that took place in our capital in the night of 23 to 24 September is a tragedy whose horrors nobody can forget very easily. The horror of this event was at its peak when General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and president of the Republic of Togo, visited the injured at the Lome University Teaching Hospital this morning and saw a dozen children and women seriously wounded during the aggression. [passage omitted]

The head of state visited the beds of all the injured civilians at the military pavilion and encouraged and comforted each of them. In all, the founding chairman, accompanied by the ministers of health, interior, equipment, as well as the minister delegate to the Presidency of the Republic visited 12 injured people.

The most painful thing to see was the candid look of these defenseless women and children who are now here, savagely mutilated, simply because they have chosen to live peacefully in their own fatherland. [passage omitted]

The chief medical officer at the military pavilion disclosed to the head of state that a woman who was cooking in the yard of her house with her baby on her back was hit by bullets from the attackers. She died on the spot. She fell on her back and her child burned to death in the pot in which she was cooking. [passage omitted]

The people of Togo will always remember this barbaric aggression carried out against our country from Ghana. We are now experiencing with sadness the pains and sufferings that this aggression has sown in our country. [passage omitted]

MALAWI

'Several Thousand' MNR Rebels Said Leaving Country

MB080959 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Harare, Oct 8, SAPA — Several thousand Renamo rebels have crossed the border from Malawi into Mozambique with their weapons after receiving an "expulsion order" from Life President Kamuzu Banda, the semi-official Zimbabwean daily newspaper, *The Herald*, reports. *The Herald*, controlled by Zimbabwe's para-statal mass media trust and which is usually very close to official sources, says in a front page article that expulsion of the rebels from their cross-border refuges follows a warning given to President Banda at a meeting last month with President Samora Machel of Mozambique, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

"Officials point out that the bandits were not handed over to the Mozambican authorities, an action that would have conformed with demands that Malawi cease supporting the bandits," says *The Herald*. "The bandits were said by official sources to be wreaking havoc in Mozambique's border areas," it adds.

The Herald says mass infiltration from Malawi has now been going on for several days, with the rebels building up a large force near the town of Zumbo on the headwaters of Lake Cabora Bassa, close to the junction of Mozambique with Zimbabwean and Zambian territory.

Heavy fighting is reported in the area, and civilian refugees are crossing into the Luangwa District of Zambia. It does not yet appear to have affected the southern bank of the Zambezi and there are no reports of refugees crossing into Zimbabwe at an increased rate. This country already has over 70,000 Mozambican refugees in three camps along its eastern border.

The Herald reports that neither Mozambique nor its Frontline State allies know how many rebels have been using Malawian territory for sanctuary.

In some of its most strongly worded phraseology to date about President Banda, the semi-official newspaper says he was confronted with the evidence at last month's Blantyre meeting, when President Machel and Kaunda and Mr Mugabe "virtually read the riot act to the life president." On return to Maputo from the meeting, President Machel threatened to blockade Malawi and move his Soviet-supplied bombardment rockets up to the border. It was agreed at the meeting to form a Malawi-Mozambique joint commission similar to the Zimbabwe-Botswana one which has successfully curbed dissident infiltration into Matabeleland.

"There have been numbers of visits of relevent personnel between the two countries of late," says *The Herald*. But it adds that in expelling the rebels, Malawi may have been only trying to create a semblance of compliance with Mozambique's demands and other MNR forces may remain in their cross-border hideouts.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Assessing Nampula Security Situation

MB070757 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] President Samora Machel yesterday began a working visit to the city of Nacala in Nampula Province. He is accompanied by Minister of Defense General Alberto Chipande. At the (?Mavola) air base the presidential entourage was received by Nampula Governor Pascoal Vumba [name as heard], by the second secretary and Nampula military commander, Major-General Eduardo da Silva Melia, and by other party and government members. Soon after his arrival, President Samora Machel met with the Nampula governor and the military provincial commander to assess the situation in Nampula province.

Railway Rehabilitation Agreement Signed With Canada

MB071240 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Mozambique's minister of transport, Alcantara Santos, and Canadian ambassador to Mozambique, (Roger Bow) signed an agreement in Maputo yesterday regarding the second phase of the rehabilitation of the Mozambique's northern railroad line from the port of Nacala to the Malawian border. Canada is contributing to the renovations with a donation of about $21 million. Money will be used in purchasing 30,000 tons of rails, turnouts, and other equipment that will be used in rebuilding the 336 km stretch of the line between the Nampula city and the town of Cuamba in Niassa Province. Under yesterday's agreement, the first shipment of Canadian rails for the second phase should arrive in Mozambique in early January. The rehabilitation of the Nacala line is already financed by France, Portugal, Britain, Italy, Finland, and the European Economic Community, the EEC, as well as the Mozambican Government itself.

Portuguese Envoy Discusses Aid Possibilities

MB071306 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Portuguese Ambassador to Mozambique Paulouro das Neves has said that, despite the war, it is possible to do many things in the context of the cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal. Paulouro das Neves was speaking to Radio Mozambique in Nampula at the end of a visit to that province, with special emphasis on Mozambique Island.

The Portuguese ambassador was accompanied by a delegation which included the ambassadors of Great Britain, the United States, Sweden, and Denmark, as well as the director of the Noraid agency [Norway Agency for International Development].

Paulouro das Neves emphasized Portugal's contribution to the rehabilitation of the Nacala-Entrelagos railway link with Malawi. He said that a financial rescheduling agreement worth $170 million was signed with Mozambique in Lisbon recently.

The agreement was designed to reschedule the Portuguese credit loans in view of the Mozambique debt.

NAMIBIA

Education Minister Outlines School Desegregation Plan

MB071929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1831 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 7, SAPA — Schools in SWA/Namibia would be opened to all races form next January subject to certain entrance requirements, the minister of national education in the transitional government, Mr Andrew Matjila, said today. The proposed desegregation of schools was in terms of a cabinet decision taken on September 16 and would mainly affect government schools previously reserved for whites. Speaking in the National Assembly in Windhoek, Mr Matjila said desegregation would be closely monitored to ensure it adhered to accepted educational principles in the best interests of pupils.

He said whites should not expect to see "hordes of black children", as had been remarked, turning up in buses and trucks to enroll at white schools next year to the detriment of pupils already there and a subsequent immediate deterioration of teaching standards. It was the policy of the transitional government to ensure that teaching standards were maintained at a high level and to raise those standards in schools where they did not comply with accepted educational criteria.

Mr Matjila said the decision to do away with race and colour as norms for admission to schools was designed to be acceptable not only "to the children and people of this country but to the international community," and was in the interests of building a nation.

While entrance qualifications would still be refined, the broad requirements for admission of pupils to schools would be:

— schools should be the nearest possible to the homes of parents;

— pupils had to be proficient in the language used in any school;

— pupils had to be within a certain age set for each standard and revised periodically;

— vacant classrooms at schools would be made available to those communities that needed them; and

— the principle would be applied that secondary schools were to be "fed" by specific primary schools and areas.

Mr Matjila was speaking to a motion asking representative authorities to indicate to the central government before November 7 what progress had been made in preparations to open schools to all races from next year.

It was understood from sources close to the cabinet that a decision to open schools to all races was adopted unanimously by the different political parties represented in the cabinet.

SAPA Views Clash of Security Needs, Civil Rights

MB072020 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2004 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 7, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian bush war has produced an inherent clash of interests between the security forces and the civilian population of the territory. This in essence is one of the messages contained in the report of the Van Dyk Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation in SWA/Namibia.

The commission, chaired by Mr Justice H.P. van Dyk, began work on September 12, 1983 and heard representations from various interested parties, including the SWA Bar Council and the SWA/Namibian security forces.

Of the Defence Act, the report said Section 103 Ter was juridically indefensible. The section exempts members of the security forces from criminal or civil court proceedings for acts of commission or omission performed in good faith in combating "terrorism" in the operational area of northern SWA/Namibia. Representatives of the security forces argued before the commission that their function was conducting warfare and that Section 103 Ter bestowed virtually unlimited powers on the defence force in waging war. Should soldiers commit unlawful (onregmatige) or criminal acts in good faith they were entitled to the protection afforded them by the Defence Act.

The commission said: "An analysis of Section 103 Ter (2) shows that the applicable principles of law remain unaffected in the operational area and (the act) neither explicitly nor implicitly confers powers on the state president, the minister of defence or any member of the South African Defence Force to act unlawfully or to authorise unlawful action."

The real aim of Section 103 Ter was to deprive the courts of their usual jurisdiction over certain acts committed in the operational area, the commission said.

It suggested that an alternative procedure would be the publication in the Official Gazette of regulations conferring clearly defined powers on the security forces in an operational area and the definition of the operational area. "The announcement of such powers could coincide with the declaration of a certain area as an operational area which will fulfil the important function that the public, whose rights are presently drastically affected in such areas, will be officially informed of the powers to be exercised by the security forces and that members of the security forces will know exactly the extent of their powers," the commission said.

Representatives of the police had argued before the commission that Section 335 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, was ineffectual. The legislation stipulated that an accused was entitled in a trial to obtain a copy of any statement he had made to a justice of the peace. The police argued that such statements in insurgency-related trials had ended up in SWAPO military bases where the documents had been used for training insurgents in the techniques of providing misleading information. The planners of insurgency campaigns were also able to glean up-to-date information from statements by captured insurgents, which enabled

SWAPO's military wing to adjust its military tactics accordingly.

According to a police proposal, an accused should be explicity prohibited from having access to such statements. The commission disagreed and said an accused should be entitled to access to a statement made by him in its entirety, even if only a portion of such a statement was put to him by the prosecution. "The reason is that it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for an accused who made a statement a long time before the trial to reply properly to cross-questioning about possible contradictions in his evidence... if he could not study the statement in its entirety," the report said. "It will be equally difficult for a judge to assess the credibility of an accused if the accused is not afforded the opportunity to explain an alleged contradiction in a particular paragraph in relation to the context of the whole statement."

The commission said the problem of keeping the identity of witnesses secret had not yet been satisfactorily resolved anywhere in the world. It appeared that certain policemen, out of fear of reprisals against themselves or their families, were hesitant to give evidence in security-related trials. "This fear is not unfounded when one bears in mind that an armed struggle is being waged in the northern areas of SWA (cq) and that police informants and/or policemen have already been murdered," the commission said.

Trials in terms of security legislation were often attended by large crowds as a gesture of solidarity with the accused. "The singing of revolutionary songs, even inside the court, occur and when certain witnesses are giving evidence subtle hand signs are made to intimidate the witnesses, including police witnesses."

Section 153 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Procedure Act made provision for trials behind closed doors but the security forces submitted that the courts were reluctant to exclude the public from the administration of justice. The prosecution often had to submit in public "information of an extremely sensitive nature" to motivate an application for proceedings to be held in closed session. Besides, the accused was present at all times in a trial and the revelation of certain information in his presence would be contrary to the security of the state.

The commission said several methods to protect the identity of witnesses had been employed elsewhere in the world, such as hiding witnesses behind curtains, masking their faces and distorting their voices with electronic devices, but none of them had proven entirely satisfactory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Defense Minister Warns Mozambique of Reprisals

MB071329 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1322 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 7 SAPA — The minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, has warned Mozambique of possible reprisals following the landmine blast which injured six South African solidiers yesterday in Kangwane.

The men, Rifleman V.P. van der Vyfer, 24, of Carletonville; Lance Corporal H.H. van der Merwe, 25, of Bellville; Rifleman C.J. Pienaar, of Vryburg; Corporal C.S. Moir, 23, of Empangeni; Corporal D.B. Jordaan, 24, of Evander; and Corporal C.G. Fourke, 26, of Benoni were flown to 1 Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte after the blast and are in a satisfactory condition.

Approached for comment on the incident, which occurred at about 8am near Mbuzini in a spur of South Africa south of the Kruger National Park and close to the Mozambique and Swaziland borders, Gen Malan warned that President Samora Machel held the future of the Nkomati Accord in his hands.

He also hit out at the United States and Russia and said it was possibly time for the southern African sub-continent to be declared a neutral zone with no military access for the U.S. or the USSR.

Gen Malan said recent events in Mozambique were of concern to the South African Government as he appeared to have lost control of the country. He said the Nkomati Accord was especially aimed at improving the security situation between the two countries, but Mozambique continued to launch subversive propaganda against South Africa.

Against this background it was not strange that terrorist activities still continued from Mozambique, and Gen Malan said it must be clearly put to President Machel that these conditions could not be allowed to go on.

He said with the U.S. economic sanctions, and the revolutionary war backed by Russia, South Africa could no longer allow itself to be caught in a "pincer-movement" between the two super powers. "This reality must also be realised by President Machel, and if he allows a Moscow-inspired revolutionary war against South Africa he must also be prepared to take the responsibilities.

"President Machel has the Nkomati Accord in his hands. Nkomati and landmines cannot exist side by side; if President Machel chooses landmines South Africa will react accordingly," said Gen Malan.

He said the stage had been reached where terrorism in southern Africa "could no longer be seen through one's fingers" and the sub-continent's leaders had to decide for themselves which road to walk. South Africa had repeatedly expressed itself in favour of conciliation, but because of the warring factions in Mozambique found itself being too easily blamed for problems in that country. "But if President Machel chooses terrorism and revolution he will clash head-on with South Africa," said Gen Malan.

He said South Africa wanted neither an economic nor a revolutionary war, but would be prepared to fight both with all the strength it could command. But South Africa must not be regarded as being in the last trench and would not only survive but come out stronger and with a political and economic system to meet the demands of its peoples.

The question was whether peace could be achieved in southern Africa while the super powers were involved in the region. "Events in other parts of the world have shown that super powers involvement does not necessarily bring peace. Perhaps the time has come to declare the region a neutral zone with no military access for the United States or Russia. This sub-continent will in the future need all the aid possible to survive but we can do without conflict involving the United States and Russia," he said.

UK Liberal Party Leader Steel Arrives for Visit

MB071336 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1324 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 7, SAPA — The leader of Britain's Liberal Party, Mr David Steel, arrived in South Africa today on a four-day visit and said at Jan Smuts Airport that although he had come with an open mind it was not likely his visit would change his party's policy on South Africa.

Mr Steel said he had come to see as many people as possible and to hear as many different views on the situation in South Africa in the short time he was to spend in the country.

He said he had spoken to the South African ambassador in London, Dr Dennis Worrall who had granted some requests concerning his visit, but "others had been denied, such as a visit to (jailed ANC leader) Nelson Mandela."

Mr Steel told reporters he would not say who he would see during his stay but would "give a full report after the visit."

The departure of the British Airways flight from London carrying Mr Steel was delayed by four hours by technical problems. Due to the delay a scheduled visit to Soweto today has been postponed.

Mr Steel, who was met at the airport by Progressive Federal Party MP for Johannesburg north Mr Peter Soale, left for a meeting in Pretoria with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Comments on Talks With Pik Botha

MB071911 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1908 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 7 SAPA — It was important that dialogue on the South African situation continued, the leader of the British Liberal Party, Mr David Steel, said here today following talks with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, shortly after his arrival in the country for a four-day visit.

Speaking briefly to newsmen outside the Union Building Mr Steel said his 60-minute discussion with Mr Botha had been "a courteous but quite frank exchange. We didn't talk about sanctions very much but about the prospect of constitutional changes in South Africa and the obstacles to this."

Replying to questions, Mr Steel said he had not accepted some of the points made by Mr Botha, and vice versa, but that he felt it was important dialogue should be kept going.

In this regard he fully supported the recent mission to South Africa by the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and his efforts to promote dialogue in the country.

He preferred to wait until the end of his visit before giving some of his impressions.

Mr Pik Botha, who emerged from union buildings a short while before Mr Steel did, told newsmen "I have no comment," before he and an aide walked in the direction of the state president's office.

Mr Steel leaves for Durban tomorrow morning, where it is understood he will be meeting KwaZulu's chief minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, for a round of talks.

Mr Soal said earlier today details for Mr Steel's visit would only be released "day by day."

Mr Steeel will be in Cape Town on Thursday for more talks. Archibishop Desmond Tutu is likely to be one of the people he will see.

On Friday, he will leave for Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia for further discussions before returning to the United Kingdom.

SABC Comments on Effects of School Boycott Strategy

MB080521 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to reports from black community leaders, the radical strategy of using education as a political instrument in South Africa is having unforeseen consequences for some of those associated with it. Youngsters who had been led to believe that boycotting school would somehow make a useful contribution to political change are said to be turning against those leaders who evidently do not have much faith in the strategy when it comes to their own kith and kin. A black educationist spoke out this week on such leaders whose children, far from taking an active part in the campaign, were pursuing their studies at South African private schools or abroad. Mr John Gogota warned that youngsters were threatening action against them if that situation continued.

Actually it is not surprising that some intelligent black adults, whatever their political views, should make special arrangements for their children to continue with their schooling. For one thing, no parents would want their own children to be the sacrificial lambs for experiments in political activism. For another, there can be few who really believe that requiring thousands of youngsters to abandon their prospects for further education will in fact bring about constitutional change. At most mass school boycotts are socially disruptive. For that derisory return the young people who are being used to implment the strategy will

have to make lifelong payment for lost educational opportunities. No wonder the Motlanas, Qobozas, and Tutus sent their children away to school.

As individuals and parents their actions make good sense. But the controversy that has now erupted highlights another aspect of the issue: The responsibility of community leaders for acting in the best interests of the people as a whole. Those involved with organizations that claim to act on behalf of the people have at the very least a responsibility not to exploit the innocence of their followers by launching them on campaigns that can do no good but much harm. When the National Education Crisis Committee draws up lists of blatantly political demands as preconditions for children to return to school, its leaders must be well aware that the effect of their actions will be to deprive those youngsters of education. When groups assiduouslypropagate among credulous teenagers the slogan, liberation before education, their leaders must know they are condemning the children to a lifetime of stunted achievement in the slender hope of making short-term political gains.

It is time such leaders reassess their moral obligations not only to their own children but to a whole generation of young black South Africans.

Parliamentary Committee on Sanctions Meets

MB061037 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1030 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 6 SAPA — A spokesman for Parliament confirmed that the Joint Standing Committee on Sanctions and Boycotts was meeting in Pretoria today.

Details of issues discussed could not be disclosed because all meetings of standing committees are confidential.

However, it is understood that among the topics discussed was the implication and effect of the overriding of the U.S. Presidential veto by Congress last week would have on the Republic.

The committee was appointed after an unopposed motion by Mr Harry Schwarz, the Progressive Federal Party finance spokesman, that the house "considers that sanctions and boycotts are not in the interests of South Africa and are not conducive to peaceful processes which will help to ensure the place of the Republic in the free world."

The motion continued, the house "accordingly cautions the governments ... of the democratic free nations to give further consideration to the implications of such measures for the whole of southern Africa".

The motion called for it to inquire into and report on the effect on the South African economy of existing and future sanctions and boycotts; the steps taken to deal with sanctions and boycotts and their adequacy or otherwise; and further steps to be taken to deal with them.

Other standing committee meetings in Pretoria are:

— The Standing Committee on Education and Development Aid, is due to meet tomorrow and Wednesday this week;

— The joint committee dealing with the electoral act will be in session from next Monday to Friday, Ocotber 17;

— On Monday, October 13, the Standing Committee on Mineral and Energy Affairs, which is working on the mines and works amendment bill, and the coal amendment bill, will be in session; and

— On Thursday the Own Affairs Housing Development Bill will be discussed in Durban by the relevant standing committee from the House of Delegates.

Brain Drain Predicted in Wake of U.S. Sanctions

MB070850 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Economists and opposition politicians predict an increase in South Africa's brain drain. The economists, backed by PFP MP Reuben Sive, say the United States sanctions package is likely to lead to a reduction of opportunities for young professionals and their subsequent emigration. The loss of professional and qualified South Africans was heavy in the 6 months of this year to July. Home Affairs Director General Gerrie van Zyl, however, does not believe the number of South Africans leaving the country will increase.

De Klerk Advocates Political Power Sharing

MB071926 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1809 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 7 SAPA — It is impossible to forge all the peoples and groups in South Africa into one harmonious entity, Mr F.W. de Klerk, minister of national education, said in Zurich today.

He toid the Swiss-South African Association that effective provision had to be made to prevent group domination in order to avert a devastating power struggle in South Africa. But it was also impossible to separate peoples into watertight compartments, consisting of geographically devided countries, he said.

"Therefore, political power must be shared within common political structures on the basis of joint decision-making in respect of all matters of common concern to all groups," Mr de Klerk said in his prepared speech, a copy of which was released by his Pretoria office today.

He outlined to the association the government's constitutional reform programme and blamed the Western world's stance on the programme on a lack of trust in the government's intentions and a media propaganda campaign. "One of the great tragedies of this decade is the failure of most governments of the free world to exercise a really constructive influence on events in Southern Africa," Mr de Klerk said. "If it were not so sad, the irony of it all would have been bitterly funny."

Health Minister Warns of Population Growth Problem
MB071600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1446 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Witbank Oct 7 SAPA — South Africa had a serious population growth problem, the minister of national health and population development, Dr W.A. van Niekerk, said at Witbank today.

He told a public meeting the country could accommodate 80 million people, while projections showed this number could be reached by 2020 and increase to 138 million by the year 2040.

South Africa could have 47 million inhabitants by the year 2000, Dr van Niekerk said.

"It is clear that South Africa has a serious development problem," he said.

One of the objectives of the population development programme was to decrease the average number of children each woman bore to two by the year 2010, he said.

The population growth rate was currently 2.3 per cent annually. For whites the rate was 1.55 per cent, Asians 1.76, coloureds 1.8 per cent and for blacks 2.8 per cent, he said.

Government Appeals for Ciskei-Transkei Restraint
MB070459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2127 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Bisho, Oct 6, SAPA — Proposals have been presented to the Transkei and Ciskei Governments by South Africa in its efforts to mediate in the dispute between the two states over the kidnapping of President Lennox Sebe's son, Maj-Gen Kwane Sebe, and Col Zandisile Ngwanya, and the escape of Mr Charles Sebe. This was confirmed today by the first secretary of the South African Embassy in Ciskei, Mr Kevin Brennan. Mr Brennan said South Africa had stressed to both governments the need to refrain from action that could create tension in the region. A response was expected tomorrow.

Ciskei's deputy director-general for foreign affairs and information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said today the Ciskei Government did not expect any proposals on the matter because af far as Ciskei was concerned the issue was "cut and dry." Mr Somtunzi described a claim hhat the government had formed hit squads to assassinate Transkeian citizens — made in a speech at the weekend by Transkei's prime minister Chief George Matanzima — as a "total fabrication." In his speech, Chief Matanzima warned President Sebe that any armed Ciskeians deployed inside Transkei would never return alive.

In Umtata, a former Ciskei minister of transport, Mr Namba Sebe, said today he had handed Gen Sebe and Col Ngwanya over to the Transkei police for suspected involvement in an alleged attempt on his life. Gen Sebe, who is commanding officer of Ciskei's elite unit, and Col Ngwanya, his second-in-command, were abducted from a Bisho hotel on the same day that Mr Charles Sebe was freed from Middledrift Prison by a group of armed men.

The whereabouts of Mr Charles Sebe are still not known.

Former Ciskei Minister Admits Freeing Brother
MB071657 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1630 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Umtata Oct 7 SAPA — The Transkei prime minister, Chief George Matanzima, said the Ciskei President Lennox Sebe was a "sitting duck" if he relied on his inept Army and incompetent police force. Chief Matanzima said Mr Sebe could not threaten people with stories of hit squads when he described his own police force as a bunch of drunkards.

Commenting on the Ciskei police's behaviour on the day Mr Charles Sebe was released from a maximum security cell in the Middledrift Prison, Mr Namba Sebe, former Ciskei transport minister, who fled to Transkei in 1984, said the guards at the prison were "comfortably drunk" on the day. He said his Iliso Lomzi resistance movement was run by professionals and they released Mr Charles Sebe with clinical precision. He said neither Transkei nor South Africa were responsible.

"I would like to tell the world that my forces were solely responsible for the release of Charles Sebe and the abduction of the two Ciskei officers. I must be frank to explain that this became necessary because of a long standing family feud, for which the Ciskei president is using Ciskei armed forces to fight against his own brothers."

"Most reluctantly, I had to recruit my own forces to defend the remants of my survival and also rescue my brother, Charles, over which my conscience and the consciences of those reasonable men of action are without spot. I took this stand after I had many times written a number of personal letters to President Sebe, requesting him to sit around a conference table as members of a family to sort the matter out. Let it be known by all and sundry that Charles has now joined my forces. He will soon take over as commander thereof," Mr Sebe said.

He admitted taking General Khwane and Colonel Ngwanya hostage and said they were kept by him until the Transkei police picked them up for their involvement in an attempt to kidnap him.

Mr Namba Sebe said his brother, Mr Charles Sebe, was in good health and high spirits and had now started physical training exercises. He declined to say where he was being kept.

Ciskei Prisoners Appear in Transkei Court
MB080452 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2035 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Umtata Oct 7 SAPA — Ciskei high command officers Gen Kwane Sebe and his second in command Col Zandisile Ngwanya appeared in a Transkei court today charged with attempted kidnapping. Gen Sebe, son of Ciskei President Lennox

Sebe and his co-accused were abducted from their homeland ten days ago, on the day armed men forcibly released the president's brother Charles Sebe from jail. The two officers are facing charges of attempting to kidnap Mr Nambo Sebe, also a relative of President Sebe, from his Umtata home on September 13.

They appeared briefly in the Umtata magistrate's court. They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led when they appeared briefly in the Umtata magistrate's court. They were remanded in custody to October 16 for a further hearing on their bail application. The Transkei attorney-general, Mr H.F. van Zyl, said legal representatives for the two men made a bail application and the prosecutor informed the presiding magistrate that there was a certificate from the attorney-general that bail should not be granted and the matter was postponed to next week.

DPSC Report Estimates 20,000 Under Detention

MB071704 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1637 GMT
7 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 7, SAPA — Detentions under the Internal Security Act are still continuing under the state of emergency and 2400 people are estimated to have been detained under these regulations — almost two thirds of them of unknown identity, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee [DPSC] said today. In its August/September report the DPSC said that it estimated detentions under the state of emergency regulations to be in the region of 20,000.

The report siad very few detentions under security legislation were reported to the committee in August/September, but during the year limited information on security detention was released by official sources — either by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, in answer to questions in Parliament or by police in response to requests from the press.

Concerning detentions under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act (detention for interrogation) the DPSC report said: "In Parliament it was stated that 299 detentions had taken place... from January 1, 1986 to the end of August, or about 1.23 per day. Of these 132 had taken place since the declaration of the state of emergency on June 12, that is about 1.9 per day since then."

As far as detentions under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act (short term "preventive" detention) the DPSC said: "On being questioned in Parliament on the number of detentions under Section 50 during 1986 so far, the minister of law and order replied that he did not deem it in the interest of the public to furnish information of this nature."

The report added: "It is difficult to imagine why Section 50 statistics are not in the public interest while Section 29 statistics pose no threat to the public. Perhaps the magnitude of the number is embarrassing."

The committee said it estimated, from police reports and other sources,the number of people detained under Section 50 "conservatively at 1800, but the figure may be as high as 2500."

The report listed 621 known persons to still have been detained under Internal Security Act legislation for the first nine months of this year. The report listed 1549 "unknown persons" and 232 detained under "homeland" legislation.

The DPSC recorded 24 political trials completed during August/September, "with a considerable backlog building up."

Synod Opposes Population Registration Act

MB071234 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1223 GMT
7 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town Oct 7 SAPA — The synod of the NG Sendingkerk [Dutch Reformed Mission Church] today rejected the Population Registration Act and called on church members to oppose it with "word and deed." The moderator, Dr Allan Boesak, said the act was the foundation on which the apartheid system was built, and it was only a matter of course that a synod which rejected apartheid would also reject such legislation. The synod accepted a report of the temporary law commission that: "The synod rejects the Population Registration Act and every social, economic or political institution founded on this act and calls on its members to strive in word and deed for its removal." When questioned from the floor what "word and deed" would mean, Dr Boesak explained that in practical terms this meant that the church's members, who now had the vote in the House of Representatives, should apply that vote for the removal of the act.

New Trade Union Federation Formed

MB061438 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1239 GMT
6 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 6, SAPA — A new trade union federation was formed at the weekend when the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (AZACTU) merged, the new federation's president, Mr James Mndawenni, said today.

Speaking at a press conference in Johannesburg, Mr Mndaweni said the new federation, called the CUSA/AZACTU Federation, for the time being, had a paid-up membership of 248,000 and a signed up membership of more than 420,000.

The union grouping was launched at the Alpha Training Centre at Broederstroom on Saturday.

"We believe the new federation is one that will unite the majority of workers in South Africa and express their true aspirations," Mr Mndawenni said today.

He said the new federation would not seek to affiliate itself to any local or international political organisation, including international labour federations.

Mr Mndawenni said the AZACTU/CUSA Federation would seek to talk to the Confederation of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) on various matters and had communicated with it, but as yet had received no reply.

"The philosophy, policy and ideological orientation of the federation would be based on the broad democratic aspirations of the most oppressed and exploited," he said.

He added that the following principles had been adopted by the new federation:

— worker control;

— black working-class leadership;

— non-affiliation to political organisations;

— financial accountability within unions; and

— internal actions of unions within the framework of federation policy.

Former Opposition Leader Speaks on Ending Apartheid

MB080503 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2251 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Durban Oct 6 SAPA — The government had discovered it could dismantle apartheid in important respects without sacrificing white domination, former leader of the opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said in the Durban city hall tonight. Addressing his second public meeting since resigning from Parliament in February this year, Dr Slabbert spoke to more than 1000 people at a meeting organised by several groups including the United Democratic Front [UDF], the End Conscription Campaign and Black Sash.

He said until the government was prepared to accept that white domination had to go, no reforms or changes would satisfy the demands of the majority of South Africans. Dr Slabbert said the government was moving towards a multi-racial society in which different races were brought into government on the National Party's terms when what was needed was a non-racial, democratic society. "Non-racialism does not deny there might be different racial and other groups, but does not use this as a basis for planning the future." He said the tricameral system was not able to lead to a non-racial society because it entrenched racial divisions.

Dr Slabbert said the government used co-option and coercion to get people to participate in its new structures. "It is easy for white people to be seduced to think these will solve our problems. The government says, after me there is suicide, but we have to say to people, after them the future begins for all of us." He said the right climate would have to be created to allow negotiation on a non-racial, democratic South Africa and this meant the unbanning of political organisations, the release from jail of the organisation's leaders, the allowing of freedom of association and the repeal of all racist laws.

The Rev Peter Storey, past South African Council of Churches president, said apartheid was atheistic because it refused to accept trust in God and was idolatrous because it put the interests of one race before the demands of God. Miss Nozizwe Madlala, president of the Natal Organisation of Women, said the state of emergency was declared because the government had lost control. Miss Madlala said the UDF called on all freedom and peace-loving people to enter a campaign of national unity.

WEEKLY MAIL 3-8 Oct 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB040500 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 3-8 Oct 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **Emergency Detentions**

Today is the 114th day of the current State of Emergency. The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, has refused to release the names of all those detained under the Emergency regulations or under sections 46 or 50 of the Internal Security Act. According to the Detainees Parents' Support Committee, about 20,000 people have been detained so far under the Emergency regulations.

Guerrilla Attacks

The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said that between January 1 and September 14, 1986 there had been 170 "incidents of terrorism" by the "South African Communist Party/African National Congress," compared with 136 for the whole of 1985 and 44 in 1984. Among other incidents, these involved 17 land mine, 55 hand grenade and 47 limpet mine attacks. He said that 80 guerrillas had been arrested and 45 killed this year.

According to the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, there have been a total of 566 "incidents of terrorism and sabotage" between 1976 and August 31 this year, most of them carried out by the ANC. These incidents included murder and attempted murder of police (126); murder and attempted murder of civilians (136); sabotage attacks on government and public buildings (64); sabotage attacks on railway installations (59); sabotage attacks on power installations (57); attacks on business properties (36). Fifty-seven percent of all attacks since 1976 have been sabotage-related, the Institute said.

The Institute noted that attacks on policemen had risen from 11.95 percent of all attacks in the two years prior to September 1984 to 27.84 percent over the past two years. In the 24 months prior to September 1984, seven of the attacks involved the use of hand grenades, while over the past 24 months, 122 of the attacks involved hand grenades. The Institute also noted a considerable increase in the use of AK-47 rifles over the past two years.

The geographical distribution of the attacks was as follows: The PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area (212); Natal (148); rest of Transvaal (77); eastern Cape (54); western and northern Cape (48); Free State (26); Walvis Bay (1).

According to the Institute, over 55 arms caches were discovered in the past 14 months, with a total value of R793,387. Since 1976, 428 "alleged terrorists" have been killed or captured, 42.28 percent of them over the last two years.

Unrest Deaths and Injuries

According to a recent study conducted by the community health department at the University of Cape Town published in the South African Medical Journal, a total of one percent of patients admitted to the trauma unit at Groote Schuur Hospital between 1984 and July 1985 had gunshot wounds. Between August and November 1985 this figure increased sixfold, while between February and November 1985, 500 patients were admitted to the Crossroads Clinic with gunshot wounds. Sixty-five of these wounds were sufficiently serious to warrant hospital admission; 13 of these people died from their injuries. Eleven percent of patients admitted with gunshot wounds were under the age of 15.

The Department of Ophthalmology at Groote Schuur Hospital admitted 47 patients with eye injuries between August and November 1985. In 41 of these cases, the patients had been hit in the eyes with birdshot. Thirty-eight of them were discharged without useful vision in the affected eye. Two eyes were blinded with rubber bullets. A previous study in 1978 showed 1/30th of the number of eye injuries.

According to the study, the mortality records of the Cape Town City Council show an 11 percent increase in deaths from "external causes" for the months August to November 1985 over those of 1984.

Unemployment

According to figures released by the Central Statistical Services, employment in June in the wholesale trade dropped by 4,000 (to 215,000); in the motor trade by 2,700 (to 109,500); and in the hotel trade by 1,400 (to 48,500).

Gold Mine Deaths

A total of 46,000 mineworkers have died in accidents in the gold mines in South Africa since the beginning of the century, according to the National Union of Mineworkers. The NUM said "Nobody knows how many hundreds of thousands of workers have been crippled and hurt or have died young from various diseases." According to the International Labour Organisation, 8,500 mineworkers were killed in South African mines between 1973 and 1984.

Conscientious Objection

In the more than two years since the Board for Religious Objection has been in operation, the application of 16 objectors have been refused, most for their political beliefs or because they were not accepted as "universal pacifists." Last month the application of Donn Edwards, a 25-year-old Christian pacifist and End Conscription Campaign member, was refused because the judge found he was a "political objector who was trying to theologise his beliefs."

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Nelson Mandela: the Man and the Movement (Mary Benson); *Apartheid in Crisis* (Penguin Books, Middlesex, England); *Africasia*, September 1986 No 33 (not stated); *Sexual Astrology* (Cargi Books, Great Britain); *Teachers of the World* No 2 1986 (Federation of Teachers' Unions — Fise); *International Labour Reports* issue 16 July/August 1986 (not stated); *Socialist Organiser* No 276 July 17, 1986 and *Socialist Organiser* No 275 July 3, 1986 (Socialist Organiser, London); *Socialist Worker* No 1 002 August 30, 1986 (Larkham Printers and Publishers Ltd, London); *Outwrite* issue 49 July/August 1986 (Rosepower Ltd for Feminist Newspaper Group, London).

Unbanned:

Two Dogs and Freedom (Ravan Press).

Prisoner of Conscience

Bridget Hilton-Barber, 23, End Conscription Campaign [ECC] Grahamstown executive member, was detained under the Emergency regulations on July 2 and is still being held.

She first became politically active as a journalism student at Rhodes University in 1982 when she joined the NUSAS [National Union of South African Students] local committee. The following year she was elected to the Rhodes SRC [Students Representative Council] and served on it for two years as resources councillor and projects officer. She was also a member of the NUSAS National Council. While completing her honours degree in journalism, she edited the *Grahamstown Voice*, a local community paper, and continued to do so until she was detained. She was also employed by the *Grocotts Mail* and at the time of her detention was employed as a legal researcher for the Delmas treason trial. She was a founder member of the ECC in Grahamstown, coordinated the schools sub-committee and was a member of the executive.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on Sanctions

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 6 October says as a result of the overriding of President Reagan's veto by the U.S. Senate "severe sanctions are our lot," so South Africans no longer have to look over their shoulders to see whether what they do pleases or displeases the United States or other Western governments. "Nothing we could have done, except hand over to Black majority rule, would have freed us from sanctions. Now they have come (and we can expect more later) we must show the unity, the ingenuity, the shrewdness and entrepreneurship that have made this country a powerhouse in Africa," says the editorial. *The Citizen* also believes that reform should not be halted.

SOWETAN on Sanctions

"The imposition of sanctions by the United States last week must have finally demonstrated to South Africa that this country is

running out of friends," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 6 October. "Clearly, both President Ronald Reagan and the South African Government had misread the mood of the people of the United States." *Sowetan* believes that to "sit back and mourn, to cry foul," is not going to remove sanctions and a "bold plan to create political structures that would be acceptable, not only to the majority of the people of this country, but also to the rest of the world" is needed.

'Focus' on SAA Ban

The "Focus" column on the same page comments on the U.S. ban on South African Airways (SAA) landing rights. Bryan Bench, research officer at the South African Institute of International Affairs, says the most obvious effect of air sanctions will be inconvenience of having to catch connecting flights to get to the U.S. Bench also believes that this will have "a negative psychological impact because white South Africans have grown used to thinking of SAA as 'the best.' " Bench also points out that the economic difficulties will be more substantial since the airline had "virtual monopoly on the shortest South Africa-U.S. route" and now it will have to compete with other airlines which will also be able to route transit traffic and freight via Europe or South America.

THE STAR: Whites 'Selfish'

"Ironically, both Botswana's black President Quett Masire and South Africa's white Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, agree that the Afrikaner can ensure his survival in Africa only through making himself 'essential' to the people of the country — that is, to the black majority," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 6 October. However, the editorial says South Africa remains "locked in a collision course with the vast majority of its own citizens, with southern Africa, with Africa itself and, increasingly, with its major trading partner," and the reasons being: "selfishness; a failure to appreciate the levels of anger and the bitterness generated by apartheid; a fear of the unknown, and a degree of sheer race prejudice." The editorial also says "whites are handicapped by a lack of confidence in their ability to carve a future for themselves when they are no longer a privileged minority."

Free Enterprise Rejected by Black Workers

"Despite recent efforts by sections of big business to distance themselves from the Government and its apartheid policies, organised black workers remain unconvinced of their employers' bona fides in the struggle for a more equitable South Africa," says Mike Siluma on the same page. Christo Nel, assistant to the chief executive of the Federated Chamber of Industries and Project Free Enterprise (PFE) chairman, says "black workers' negative perceptions of big business — spotlighted by PFE research in 1984 — had worsened." "The 1984 survey found that South African workers saw few opportunities for personal gain under a free enterprise system and were ready to accept the concept of socialism." Siluma writes that secretary general of the National Union of Mineworkers, Cyril Ramaphosa, declared: " 'It is too late for free enterprise to save South Africa. Workers are now demanding a socialist system. Despite efforts of big business to distance itself from the (apartheid) regime, workers have learnt (that) the root and fruit of profit lay in the exploitation of workers.' " On the other hand, Anglo American Director Zac de Beer holds the view that capitalism, properly understood, demands the rejection of apartheid.' Acknowledging a tendency towards socialism in the black union movement, Dr De Beer attributed this more to 'a generalised resentment of a system which has oppressed black people' than to 'an objective evaluation of the merits of socialism and free enterprise.' "

BUSINESS DAY: RSA Joins Third World

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 6 October says that with the sanctions imposed by the U.S., South Africa will join the Third World. "It is no terrible thing, perhaps, to be part of the Third World rather than the 'new world.' For SA, in any event, it is a more accurate perspective." *Business Day* believes that South Africa will become poorer and "its wealth will probably become even less evenly distributed than it has been in the past." "Survival is the name of the game, and the method is sanctions-busting," says the editorial.

TRANSVALER: Attitude 'Hardening' Towards U.S.

A page 20 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 2 October says there is concern at President Ronald Reagan's "powerlessness in the sanctions campaign" against South Africa. The attitude which the American Congress and the Senate displayed towards South Africa "does not reflect a disposition which an ally and friend of the Free World deserves." *Die Transvaler* says that South Africans should not be resented if "America's reliability is questioned or if there is a hardening of attitude towards America."

DIE VADERLAND on U.S.Sanctions

A page 20 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 3 October says that the U.S. sanctions decision was "the voice of unreasonableness." The paper believes that the Democratic Party, and Senator Ted Kennedy in particular, based their campaign against President Reagan on "emotional hate and prejudice against South Africa." "Sanctions are an aggressive interference in South Africa," says the editorial. "They are aimed at doing physical harm to the country and its people, most of whom are black and are also the most vulnerable," says the paper. However, it believes that South Africa has the power, "especially in the ingenuity of its people," to survive this attack.

BEELD on ANC Rural Terrorism

"The news that a group of ANC terrorists attacked a kraal [corral] in northern Zululand was not unexpected," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 3 October. For a considerable time it has become apparent that the ANC is focusing on "sneak attacks" in the rural areas. "That Zululand is a target area is expected, considering the bad feeling between the ANC and Chief Buthelezi," says the editorial. *Beeld* believes that the ANC wants to "break down Buthelezi's status" by striking in his backyard.

BEELD: Sanctions Decision Cynical

"All that can surprise one more than the cynicism of the American Congress sanctions decision against South Africa is the shortsightedness with which the Western democrats are doing the underhand work in South Africa for the Communists," says correspondent Dawie on page 8 of Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 4 October. Dawie says the American congressmen "stampeded like a flock of sheep with such ferociousness and

emotion that they did not stop to consider why their President was so adamant against sanctions against South Africa." The Congress's sanctions decision looks like a blow to the neck for President Reagan's policy of constructive engagement and Dawie believes that now the American influence in South Africa will weaken further. He also says that sanctions are not effective as a political weapon. He believes that these new sanctions will not bring the country to its knees. Instead, "the sanctions busting will show how ingenious the South Africans are in this game," says the correspondent.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda 'Grateful' for U.S. Sanctions on RSA

HK070352 Hong Kong AFP in English 0346 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Lusaka, Oct 7 (AFP) — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said Monday the overturning of President Reagan's veto against sanctions by the U.S. Congress had placed more responsibilities on the shoulders of Frontline States.

"We are grateful to the Congress of the United States for taking a different line from their President. This places more responsibilities on our shoulders as Frontline States and Africa as a whole," President Kaunda said when he met the visiting Minister of State for External Affairs from India, Edward Faleiro.

The president told Mr. Faleiro that for once the United States was in the with the thinking of the suffering people in South Africa.

Mr. Faleiro is on a tour of Frontline States as part of a solidarity committee raising funds to assist the Frontline States and liberation movements in their struggle against apartheid.

The committee, of which India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is chairman and President Kaunda vice-chairman, was set up at the last non-aligned summit. Mr. Faleiro called on all Frontline States' officials to meet at the end of the month to decide on strategies for coping with the proposed sanctions. He stressed the importance of getting the points of view of all Frontline States on the issue to enable the drafting of an action programme as time was running out.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns From New York Trip 8 Oct

MB080531 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has just arrived in Harare after a stopover in London on his way from New York where he attended the United Nations. He was met at the Harare international airport by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps.

While in the United States, Comrade Mugabe addressed the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly in his capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. He also held discussions on the critical situation in southern Africa with the United Nations secretary general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, the American secretary of state, George Shultz, and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze.